

Yearbook
of the
**UNITED
NATIONS**
1963

YEARBOOK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
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1963

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Foreword

History, in a sense, is the soil in which the seeds of the present may take root and produce the fruits of the future. It thus affords a basis for appraising the events of today and the factors which may influence the developments of tomorrow. In presenting a factual record of the activities of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies during a given year, the Yearbooks of the United Nations are intended to serve as historical reference works, providing just such a basis for all who wish to study the development of these international organizations.

This seventeenth edition of the Yearbook covers the calendar year 1963. It gives, within the confines of a single, compact volume, an authoritative account of the proceedings, decisions and actions of the various United Nations organs on the wide range of issues with which they are concerned. In it, scholars and statesmen will find a variety of material to assist them in judging the past achievements of these organs and in drawing conclusions for the future. From it, all can gain a better understanding of the complex factors involved in the process of building peace and progress through international co-operation.

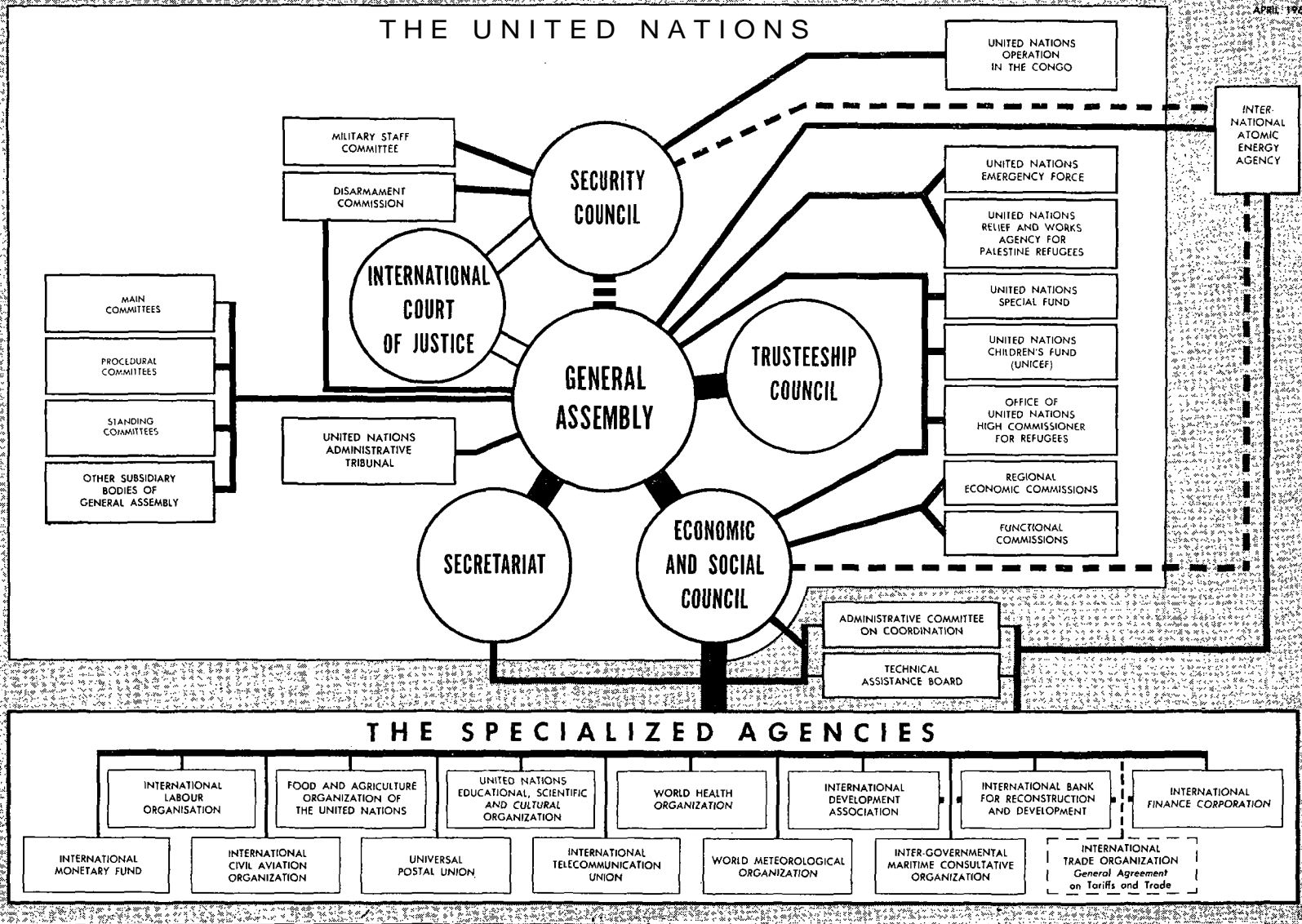
In recording yet another year in the history of these international organizations, I trust that this volume will, like its predecessors, promote a better knowledge and appreciation of co-operative international endeavours to build and maintain peace and to further the general welfare of mankind.



UTHANT
Secretary-General

THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

APRIL 1964



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STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

EIGHTEENTH SESSION

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

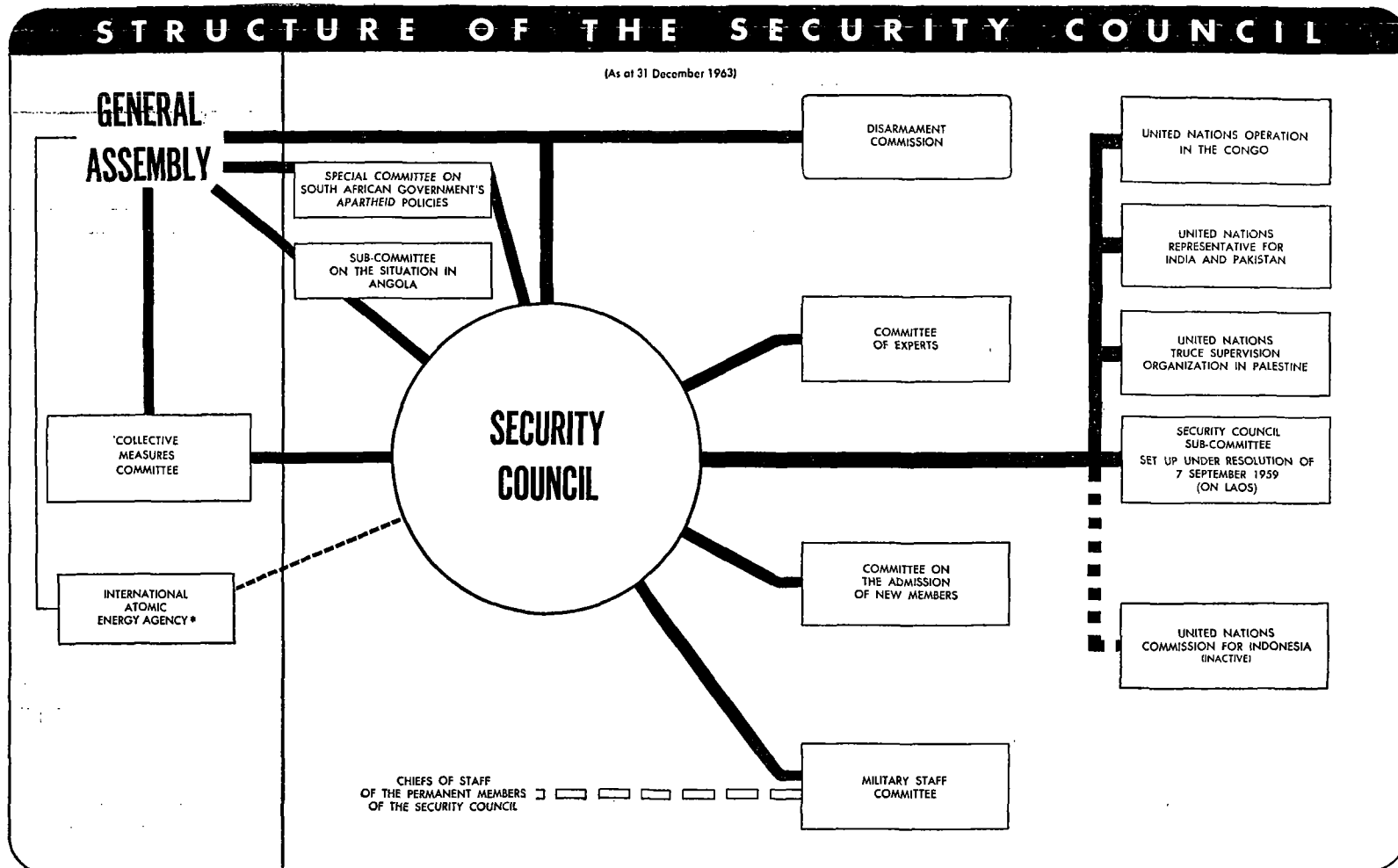
STANDING COMMITTEES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON ADMINISTRATIVE
AND BUDGETARY
QUESTIONS

COMMITTEE ON
CONTRIBUTIONS

Other Existing Bodies Set Up by General Assembly

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Disarmament Commission
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
Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
Peace Observation Commission
Collective Measures Committee
Panel of Military Experts
Committee for the United Nations International Co-operation Year
Special Committee on the South African Government's Policies of
Apartheid
Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola
United Nations Fact-Finding Mission to South Viet-Nam
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
Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly
United Nations Staff Pension Committee
Investments Committee
Board of Auditors
Panel of External Auditors
Working Group to Examine Administrative and Budgetary Procedures
of United Nations
Consultative Panel on United Nations Information Policies and
Programmes
United Nations Administrative Tribunal
Committee on Applications 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
Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of
the General Assembly
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



* 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.

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.1/859 is a document of the First Committee, A/C.2/L.572, 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.105/7 is a docu-

ment 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/L.291 is a document of the Economic Committee, and E/C.2/610, 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.

Y.U.N. stands for Yearbook of the United Nations.

PART ONE

The United Nations

Political and Security Questions

CHAPTER I

QUESTIONS CONCERNING AFRICA

MATTERS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Political and Related Developments

The situation in the Congo (Leopoldville) during 1963 was marked by the completion of an important phase of the United Nations Operation in the Congo, (ONUC), as most of the aims of the Operation had been in large measure fulfilled. However, as the Secretary-General stated in a report to the Security Council on 17 September 1963, it was considered necessary for the United Nations to exercise vigilance and to continue its military assistance over a transitional period to assist the Congolese Government in maintaining law and order.

On 4 February 1963, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council regarding the extent to which the mandates given to ONUC by the Council's resolutions had been fulfilled and indicated the tasks still to be completed.

With respect to the maintenance of the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Congo, he stated that it might reasonably be concluded that the secession of Katanga which threatened those objectives was now at an end. Moreover, he felt, there was no direct threat to the independence of the Congo from external sources. That part of ONUC's mandate had thus been largely fulfilled.

Assistance by ONUC to the Congolese Government in the maintenance of law and order was continuing. Vast improvements had been achieved in this regard, and a substantial reduction of the United Nations Force was therefore being made.

Similarly, the mandate to prevent civil war in the Congo, given to ONUC in February

1961, could be considered to have been substantially fulfilled—especially after the formation in August 1961 of a Government of National Unity—with the termination of secessionist activities in Katanga. However, the Secretary-General added, an alert and effective watch over the situation would be indispensable for some time.

As far as the removal of foreign military, paramilitary and advisory personnel and mercenaries was concerned, the Secretary-General reported that ONUC's mandate was for all practical purposes completed.

In view of these accomplishments, the phase of active involvement of United Nations troops had been concluded, and a new phase of the Operation was beginning, which would give greater emphasis to civilian operations and technical assistance. Already, ONUC civilian operations, involving collaboration between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, had helped to provide essential public services.

On 2 March 1963, the Government of the USSR expressed its views on the Secretary-General's report of 4 February. After emphasizing that the role of ONUC in the Congo was to protect its territory from acts of aggression and not to perform police functions, the USSR stated that it believed that the Central Government of the Republic of the Congo was entitled to send its troops into Katanga Province, which would make it pointless for the United Nations Force to remain in that province and in the remainder of Congolese terri-

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

tory. It urged the removal of ONUC troops from the Congo without delay.

On 16 March, the Prime Minister of the Congo, Cyrille Adoula, in a letter to the Secretary-General stated that the Soviet Government's statement constituted evidence of its intention to infringe on the Congo's sovereignty. In exercise of its sovereign rights, the Congolese Government considered it necessary for the United Nations Force to remain in the Congo for some time and expressed the hope that the United Nations Force would continue to give the Republic technical assistance of a military nature to help the national Army maintain order in the Republic.

On 4 March 1963, the Permanent Representative of Ghana requested, on instructions of the President of Ghana, that a meeting of the Security Council be held to consider the report of the Commission of Investigation into the deaths of Patrice Lumumba and his colleagues.¹

In this connexion, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Congo informed the President of the Security Council on 7 March that in the opinion of the Congolese Government the question raised by Ghana fell strictly within Congolese jurisdiction and that Ghana's action constituted a violation of Congolese sovereignty. Subsequently, on 11 March, the Permanent Representative of Ghana, referring to special representations made to his Government by the Congolese Government, asked the President of the Council to suspend action for the time being on his request of 4 March.

On 20 December 1962, Prime Minister Adoula had informed the Secretary-General of his Government's wish to put into effect a programme for the modernization and training of the Congolese armed forces. On 26 February 1963, he announced that his Government had decided to apply to Canada, Italy, Norway, Israel and Belgium for assistance in various technical fields and to the United States for the supply of the necessary equipment. He also requested the United Nations to organize the programme of assistance, mainly through a co-ordinating committee composed of members from the participating countries with the addition of Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tunisia.

The Secretary-General, however, had misgivings about the United Nations assuming sponsorship over what was essentially a bilateral programme of military assistance by a particular group of States. In February 1962, he had signified his willingness to assist by having the United Nations recruit and make available officers from African and other countries for the training of Congolese National Army (ANC) officers. The Prime Minister accepted this idea, but the scheme was not acted upon by the Congolese Government, apparently owing to disagreement about it within that Government.

On 20 March 1963, the Secretary-General informed the Congo Advisory Committee of developments in this connexion and of his view that the composition of the proposed international technical assistance missions should be broadened. All members of the Congo Advisory Committee were in full accord on the need and urgency of a programme for training the ANC, but the view was widely held that such training could most appropriately be given by those States which had provided contingents to the United Nations Force.

On 28 March 1963, the Congolese Foreign Minister, in a memorandum to the Secretary-General, explained that his Government had not made a final and restrictive choice and that any other offers meeting the same considerations of efficiency and absence of financial liability to the Congo would be studied with equal interest. The Republic of the Congo, as a sovereign State, indisputably had, however, the right of choice and initiative in a sphere so closely related to the maintenance of public order, the memorandum added.

On 16 April 1963, Prime Minister Adoula questioned the validity of the chief objection raised against the Congolese Government's plan by most of the African members of the Congo Advisory Committee. According to their views, the procedure used by the Congolese Government was not in keeping with resolution 1474 (ES-IV),² adopted in September 1960, and, in particular, with its sixth operative paragraph,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 65.

² See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 99, for text of resolution.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING AFRICA

which called upon all States to refrain from the provision of military assistance to the Congo during the period of military assistance through the United Nations.

Prime Minister Adoula noted that the paragraph of this resolution in question was now unrealistic and inapplicable; it had been formulated at a time of extraordinary crisis, but there was now a sovereign and fully responsible Government in the Congo. Any attempt to invoke that provision with a view to contesting the legality of the Central Government's decision would constitute an unjustifiable and intolerable restriction on its freedom of action. Moreover, the resolution in question referred to "military assistance," whereas what was now requested was technical assistance relating to the instruction of troops. In the Central Government's opinion, the reason given by the United Nations for withholding its co-operation was inadequate. The Congolese Government had therefore decided to proceed forthwith with the reorganization of the national army and to appeal for bilateral assistance from countries which would be willing to assist it, while still wishing that the United Nations could be associated with the reorganization of its army.

On 18 May 1963, Prime Minister Adoula informed the Secretary-General that the Nigerian Government had responded favourably to his request for technical assistance in connexion with the reconstruction of the Congolese police force.

The Secretary-General subsequently stated in a report on 17 September 1963 that he had no official knowledge of later developments in respect of the training plans for the ANC and that there would appear to be little basis for optimism about the prospects for significant progress in the training and modernization of the ANC by June 1964. It was a matter of great regret to him that United Nations participation in ANC training programmes had not been possible, since stability in the Congo greatly depended on the discipline and effectiveness of its armed forces, and much remained to be done in that regard.

The Secretary-General's report of 17 September, while devoted primarily to the ques-

tion of United Nations military disengagement in the Congo, also dealt with related matters. The Secretary-General emphasized that, although marked progress had been realized towards restoration of law and order, the situation was still far from reassuring. From many parts of the country had come reports of incidents, abusive treatment, criminal assault, robbery and pillaging, and occasional murders, attributable to unruly elements of the ANC, and in Katanga also to the ex-Katangese gendarmerie, as well as to the activities of the Jeunesse groups (organized youth elements of several political parties).

Some serious uncertainties and imponderables were still present in the Congo situation, the report added. The plan to re-integrate the ex-Katangese gendarmerie into the ANC had been a conspicuous failure. The possibility of a resurgence of secessionist or other dissident activities could not be ruled out. Fears also persisted in some quarters about the possibility of a recrudescence of mercenary activity in Katanga, especially after the withdrawal of the United Nations Force.

The Secretary-General noted that economic conditions generally were not good; and there was anxiety about the possibility that the national election scheduled for early in 1964 might be attended by serious tribal clashes.

The Secretary-General's report of 17 September dealt in addition with the introduction of ANC units into South Katanga, and said that, as anticipated, it had proved to be a most delicate operation. During the first phase of the operation, ANC units in South Katanga were placed under the operational control of ONUC, and precautions were taken to avoid or at least reduce incidents between ANC troops and the local population, European as well as African. But under arrangements being worked out, the ANC was shortly to assume full responsibility for law and order in southern Katanga, as elsewhere in the Congo; ONUC troops, while they remained, would stand by to assist the ANC when necessary and help to meet emergencies should they arise.

The Secretary-General also reported that in a letter dated 22 August 1963, Prime Minister

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

Adoula, while agreeing with the substantial reduction of the United Nations Force already carried out, had seen a need for the continued presence of a small United Nations Force of about 3,000 officers and men through the first half of 1964.

According to the views of the senior United Nations military advisers, the Secretary-General said, a force of less strength than 5,000 to 6,000 officers and men would not only have little practical value in assisting in the maintenance of law and order, but would also be vulnerable through inability to protect itself. The military advisers further agreed, the Secretary-General noted, that the Congolese army and police still lacked the ability to assume full responsibility for law and order in the country and that therefore a case could be made for a need for outside military assistance beyond 1963.

Following the receipt of the letter of appeal from Prime Minister Adoula, the Secretary-General consulted many delegations, including all of the members of the Congo Advisory Committee. Most of the latter supported the Prime Minister's request, though not all of them unconditionally. No conclusive advice emerged from these consultations. In the Secretary-General's view, there were some serious risks involved in an early withdrawal of the Force, and cogent reasons in support of prolonging the stay of the Force. On the other hand, there were impressive reasons for a withdrawal of the Force, the most compelling of which was the Organization's already serious financial

plight. Moreover, it could not be doubted that the time must soon come when the Government of the Congo would have to assume full responsibility for security and law and order in the country. The Secretary-General did not feel it reasonable to expect the United Nations to underwrite for any country permanent insurance against internal disorders and disturbances when external threats had ended. Obviously, once the United Nations Force was withdrawn, certain countries might be willing to make some of their military units available to the Congo under bilateral agreements, and such arrangements would at that time, he felt, no longer be inconsistent with the position of the Security Council.

Acting upon the request made by the Congolese Government for reduced military assistance up to 30 June 1964, the General Assembly decided on 18 October 1963, with the adoption of resolution 1885(XVIII) (for text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 578), to continue the ad hoc account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo until 30 June 1964 and authorized expenditures of up to \$18.2 million to that effect. In the light of this resolution, the Secretary-General continued the phasing out schedule for the Force, a schedule which looked towards the complete withdrawal from the Congo of United Nations troops by 30 June 1964.

As at 27 December 1963, the strength of the United Nations Force had been brought down to a total of 5,474 officers and men.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5240 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolutions of 14 July 1960, 21 and 24 November 1961, with annexed letter of 20 December 1962 from Prime Minister of Republic of Congo to Secretary-General and reply of 27 December.

S/5240/Add.2. Note issued on 21 May 1963 transmitting communications exchanged between Prime Minister or Acting Prime Minister of Republic of Congo on one hand, and Secretary-General or Officer-in-Charge of United Nations Operation in Congo (ONUC) on other, concerning assistance in

modernization and training of Congolese armed forces.

S/5249. Letter of 2 March 1963 from USSR.

S/5253, S/5257. Letters of 4 and 11 March 1963 from Ghana.

S/5254, S/5277. Letters of 7 and 16 March 1963 from Congo (Leopoldville).

S/5428 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General, issued 17 September 1963, on question of military disengagement in Congo.

A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1962-15 July 1963, Chapter 9.

United Nations Force in the Congo (Leopoldville)
(As at 27 December 1963)

Country	Combat Troops	Supporting Forces (including staff, air and administrative personnel)	Country	Combat Troops	Supporting Forces (including staff, air and administrative personnel)
Brazil	—	51	Iran	—	8
Canada	—	250	Italy	—	57
Congo (Leopoldville)	781	2	Netherlands	—	1
Denmark	—	83	Nigeria	613	11
Ethiopia	1,699	19	Norway	—	88
India	—	271	Pakistan	—	782
Indonesia	3	2	Sweden	302	96
Ireland	333	22			
			Total	3,731	1,743

United Nations Civilian Operations in the Congo (Leopoldville)

Through its programme of civilian operations in the Congo (Leopoldville) the United Nations continued to provide in 1963 the largest programme of technical assistance for any one country in the history of the world organization.

About 600 experts, drawn from 48 nationalities, were made available by the United Nations and its specialized agencies during 1963 to work in the following fields: finance and economics, transport, health, public administration, agriculture, civil aviation, public works, mining and natural resources, postal services, judicature, meteorology, telecommunications, labour, education, social welfare, youth training and community development. In addition to these experts, 800 secondary school teachers—an increase of 240 over the previous year—were recruited with the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The end of Katangese secession in January 1963 brought with it new responsibilities for the United Nations Civilian Operations Programme, since experts became urgently needed to help the Central Government authorities in the re-integration of services previously under Katangese rule.

Postal experts brought with them to Elisabethville almost a ton of Congolese stamps for introduction in the main post office in place of Katangese stamps. Measures were taken to end the censorship of the mail that had been established by the secessionist government. A customs adviser assisted in ensuring compli-

ance with the Central Government's instructions that all customs and tax receipts should be paid to the representative of the Monetary Council in Elisabethville. Immigration experts assisted in the establishment of Central Government Immigration Offices in Elisabethville and other key centres. Civil aviation, telecommunications and meteorological technicians worked side by side with Katangese staff to repair and replace damaged equipment and to improve installations and air safety measures. Radio Katanga was incorporated into the general broadcasting system of the Central Government. Training programmes for postal officials and customs personnel were started in Elisabethville. Civilian Operations personnel assisted the Monetary Council in assuming control of the "National Bank of Katanga," and United Nations planes brought in some seven tons of Congolese currency and were also used to collect Katangese currency from the branches of the "National Bank," as well as from some places outside the Congo. An expert mission was sent to survey the 40 rail and road bridges which had been destroyed or damaged. While repair of the railway bridges was mainly in the hands of the railway companies, United Nations public works consultants assisted the Central Government authorities in establishing an emergency programme to rebuild 15 essential road bridges.

To meet immediate needs caused by the destruction of the bridges, an airlift of food, medicines and basic consumer goods was arranged. Altogether, between November 1962 and March 1963, some 600 tons of foodstuffs and consumer

goods were carried in United Nations planes, as well as 285 tons of medicines, or approximately half the total medicines supplied to the interior of the Congo.

The United Nations assisted in the Government's programme of public works, which increased substantially in 1963 with the support of the United States and Federal Republic of Germany counterpart funds. This programme resulted in the employment of some 12,000 persons.

Training, closely geared to operational and advisory services, continued to constitute a major element of the United Nations Civilian Operations Programme. In particular, assistance was given to the National School of Law and Administration, the National Institute for Building and Public Works, the National Pedagogical Institute, the National Mining School, the Civil Aviation School, the National Postal School, the National Meteorological Institute, the Clerical Trades Training Centre, the permanent training centres for agricultural engineers and mechanics, and the training schools for social workers and public health officers. Under the United Nations Civilian Operations Programme, 1,345 fellowships were awarded within the Congo and 47 were awarded for overseas study during 1963.

As a result of these training activities, it became possible in 1963 to begin replacing some international personnel by qualified Congolese—for example, in certain areas of postal (including training), meteorological, telecommunications and civil aviation services. Another significant event was the return to the Congo in 1963 of the first 55 of the 130 medical assistants sent abroad in 1960-61 under WHO auspices for training as doctors at French and Swiss universities.

FINANCING OF THE PROGRAMME

In 1963, the financing of part of the Civilian Operations Programme was taken over by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the regular programmes of the United Nations and some of the specialized agencies. The United Nations Special Fund became responsible for the financing of the National Institute for Building and Public Works and, in January 1964, the National Min-

ing School and the National Pedagogical Institute.

The greater part of the Programme continued, however, to be financed from the following sources:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (a) Contributions made in 1963 to United Nations Fund for the Congo by Governments of Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, United Kingdom, United States | \$5,344,605 |
| (6) Dollar equivalent of local cost payments made in Congolese francs by Congo (Leopoldville) | 5,847,283 |
| | \$11,191,888 |

AGRICULTURE

FAO experts working in the Congo numbered 26 and included agronomists, foresters, veterinarians and specialists in the growing and processing of tea and coffee.

The report³ of an FAO mission made in early 1963 formed the basis for the general policy for the long-range development of Congolese agriculture. As part of the general programme, the forestry service was re-organized in Ubangi, and a plantation of eucalyptus, for fuel purposes, was laid down in Ituri. Local planters were advised on the processing of the existing tea and coffee production and assistance was given to the fisheries industry and to cattle owners. Nurseries were started for afforestation projects, and measures were devised to control the exploitation of forests. Fruit cultivation was extended in Kongo Central and the propagation of cereal seeds undertaken. In North Katanga, Haut Congo and South Kasai, new enterprises for the production of maize, potatoes and vegetables were put into operation.

CIVIL AVIATION

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) mission continued to ensure the continuity of essential services, the safety of air traffic under all weather conditions, the main-

³ Report of FAO Mission on Rehabilitation of Food and Agricultural Production in the Congo, FAO, Rome (January 1963).

tenance of aeronautical radio facilities and radio aids to air navigation and to provide technical advice and training. At the end of 1963, there were 65 ICAO experts in the Congo as against 93 in 1962. For the nine principal airports in the country, United Nations-chartered aircraft movements were 28,036 in 1963 as against 41,636 in 1962, whereas commercial-chartered movements were 39,070 as against 24,636, an over-all increase as well as an increase in commercial movements.

Essential ground services to air navigation were provided by ICAO to the following airports: Leopoldville (N'Djili) for 24 hours a day, and during daylight operations at Coquilhatville, Luluabourg, Albertville, Stanleyville, Goma, Kindu (service ended in September) and Elisabethville.

The ICAO mission assisted the Government in recruiting 160 trainees from outside government ranks. Eighty were trained in 1963; the remainder to be trained in 1964.

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological services essential for the safe operation of civil aviation were maintained in the Congo throughout 1963 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Attention was concentrated on the training of personnel to fulfil increasing demands and to replace foreign experts and technicians. Thirty-one WMO experts were in the Congo in 1963, as compared with 25 in 1962. The forecast office at Leopoldville airport continued to operate for 24 hours a day, and those at Stanleyville and Kamina airports for 18 hours a day.

In February, the meteorological service of Katanga was integrated into the service of the Central Government. In conjunction with the ICAO and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) missions, a radio teletype line was installed which operated during the day between the airports of Leopoldville and Elisabethville.

POSTAL SERVICES

During 1963, 18 postal experts assisted the Congolese Government in putting the postal services on a sound operating and financial basis. The efforts of these experts were centred on the re-organization of the country's

postal services, including the integration of the postal services of Katanga into the general postal system of the Congo, and on the inspection of the operations of the subsidiary post offices. Rates of payment for international parcel post were established; and the postal rates were increased. Assistance to government training programmes was also provided during the year.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) mission continued to assist the Government in the installation, operation, maintenance and development of the telecommunications and broadcasting networks, with special emphasis on improved efficiency and on training. There were 33 telecommunications experts in the Congo in 1963, an increase of ten over 1962.

TRANSPORT

The United Nations has given two types of assistance to the Congo in the field of transport—advisory services to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, and technical assistance to the Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Congo (OTRACO) in the operation and maintenance of the country's major transport system. In 1963, there were 15 experts working for OTRACO.

The Civilian Operations Programme's Transport and Communications section was integrated with the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Central Government towards the end of April 1963.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

In addition to their work in an advisory capacity at the Ministry of Social Affairs and at the Ministry for Middle Classes and Community Development, social welfare experts assisted in the organization of various seminars in the provincial capitals and in Leopoldville, and in the formulation of a national community development programme comprising 24 projects, 17 of which were initiated in the course of the year.

Courses were given at the Ecole de Cadres and at the Institute for Social Training, including the first youth leadership course, and plans

were developed to strengthen the three provincial Ecoles de Cadres at Bukavu, Coquilhatville and Luluabourg.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

MONETARY POLICIES AND

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

One of the main tasks of the experts working in the Bureau of Economic Co-ordination of the Office of the Prime Minister, and of the President of the Monetary Council and the Controller of Public Finance, was to assist the Government in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund and the Institute of Economic and Social Research of Lovanium University, in the preparation of the plan of monetary reform which came into effect on 9 November 1963.

In September, the Congo joined the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation.

Programmes were approved for the allotment of foreign exchange for imports and concerning transfers of foreign exchange for invisibles.

In January 1963, the Vice-President of the Monetary Council was installed as administrator of the "National Bank of Katanga" in Elisabethville, with a view to re-integrating it into the Central Bank of the Congo.

During the latter part of the year action was taken by the Government, with the assistance of the President of the Monetary Council, to further monetary stability through the establishment of credit controls and the use of extraordinary receipts to meet the budget requirements of the Public Treasury.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The Controller of Public Finance formulated a programme for extended technical assistance in the field of public finance, aimed at the achievement and maintenance of financial stability through fiscal and budgetary measures and through the establishment of the proper administration of taxation and customs services. At the end of 1963, 30 experts had been assigned to the programme.

EDUCATION

Significant progress was made in secondary

education in 1963, and, in conformity with the development programme inaugurated by Presidential Ordinance on 17 July 1961, attendance rose to 85,000 at the beginning of the 1963-64 academic year, compared with 73,000 in 1962-63 and 28,900 in 1959-60.

To facilitate the import of text books and teaching materials for secondary education students the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had introduced a coupon system in 1961, which the United Nations supported by providing foreign currencies. Text books and educational material to the value of \$2.5 million were imported during the year.

An extensive programme of school building was put into operation by the Government, with assistance from UNESCO and counterpart funds of the United Nations, the United States Agency for International Development and the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1963, a total sum of 411,169,868 Congolese francs was thus made available for the construction of classrooms, laboratory buildings, student and faculty houses, both for secondary schools and for higher education establishments.

The National Pedagogical Institute, the National Institute for Building and Public Works and the National Institute of Mines, three specialized institutions which UNESCO had been instrumental in setting up, continued to expand their activities.

During 1963, four UNESCO experts in radio and the press helped to reorganize the Ministry of Information, drafted statutes to govern the operation of the Congo radio and a national news agency, and provided in-service training for reporters, editors and newscasters.

In science, UNESCO helped to maintain the Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa and the Institute of National Parks in the Congo.

HEALTH

The World Health Organization (WHO) continued in 1963 its long-term programme for assisting in the maintenance and development of the health services of the Congo, emphasizing the training of Congolese personnel. The agency distributed significant quantities of food drawn from surplus United Nations military

stocks to hospitals in various parts of the country.

In 1963, WHO had 174 doctors and technicians working in 76 hospitals and nine other institutions in the Congo. Mobile teams of doctors and technicians were stationed in the key cities of the Congo with a view to preventing any outbreaks of disease from reaching epidemic proportions. Under WHO guidance, maternal and child health centres began to operate effectively in Coquilhatville, Luluabourg and Stanleyville. WHO also participated in the organization of a training course on basic hygiene and maternal and child care.

JUDICIARY

Forty-seven international jurists and magistrates, recruited by the United Nations, on the nomination of the President of the Republic, were occupying statutory positions in the judiciary of the Congo.

The Principal Legal Adviser and two other United Nations experts attached to the Ministry of Justice advised the Government on general problems of organization of the judiciary and its auxiliary services, and on the reform of the judicial, police and state prisons. Several important statutes were drawn up by the Ministry during the course of the year, including one for the creation of a Supreme Court and another creating a High Court of Justice. A complete revision of the legal code was undertaken, and assistance was given in the drawing up of a new Constitution to replace the *Loi fondamentale* in 1964.

When Katanga was re-integrated into the Republic early in 1963, the Government assigned magistrates provided under the Civilian Operations scheme to key positions in the judiciary of the province, as the magistrates occupying those posts held no mandate from the President of the Republic. Accordingly, five experts went to Elisabethville and took over the functions of Attorney General, State Attorney and Advocate General in the Court of Appeal, Presiding Judge and Judge in the Court of First Instance.

The magistrates provided adjudicated 2,105 cases in Leopoldville during the course of the year, and 1,709 cases in various other courts of the country.

LABOUR

The ILO team attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare assisted the Ministry in the drafting and revision of legislation in accordance with international labour standards, and in the enactment of measures for improving the structure and efficiency of the labour services. In addition, the members of the team gave in-service training to Ministry personnel, particularly labour inspectors.

ILO experts also assisted in drawing up legislation and regulations to provide the framework for a reform of Social Security administration.

An ILO co-operative development expert assigned to the Ministry of Planning and Industrial Development helped in reactivating co-operatives, many of which had lapsed in recent years for lack of managers, accountants and supervisory personnel.

MINING

Six United Nations mining experts collaborated with the Government in its efforts to bring the mining economy back to its 1959 peak and achieve a rate of expansion commensurate with the need to raise living standards.

The main programmes undertaken during 1963 included a study for the re-organization of the Department of Mines; a review of the existing mining legislation; periodic inspections in the mining provinces; and the development of training programmes. At the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, work was begun, with United Nations assistance, in compiling a detailed inventory of the natural resources already developed, classifying mining reserves according to assured tonnage, probable tonnage and possible tonnage. Studies were also conducted throughout the country by experts of the Civilian Operations Programme with a view to expanding the country's mining industry. Some of the studies dealt with the prospects of exploiting more deposits of potassium, petroleum, phosphates, copper (in Bas-Congo), uranium and aluminum. Other studies contained analyses of the prospects of finding diamonds in areas hitherto unexploited (North Katanga, Kwango, Lomami and Uele) and of finding tin and pegmatite in unexploited regions of Maniema.

In assisting the Ministry with its day-to-day problems, United Nations experts gave technical advice to some of the mining companies and helped them to obtain the quotas of foreign exchange necessary for their normal operation and development. A draft mining code was presented to the Government for ratification.

POLICE TRAINING

Practical training has been given to units of the Congolese police force since late in 1960 by the Nigerian police contingents of the United Nations stationed in Leopoldville, Bukavu, Luluabourg and Stanleyville.

Early in 1963, in response to a request from the Central Government, the United Nations provided an expert to help plan the establishment of police colleges for officer training.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Proposals were presented by United Nations experts to the Minister of Fonction Publique for re-establishing the authority of the Central Government vis-à-vis the provincial administrations.

United Nations experts were called upon to study the Bureau Central des Traitements, which is responsible for the payment of all civil service personnel, with the exception of school teachers, foreign technicians and officials recruited directly by the provinces. The Bureau itself was found to be adequately administered; it was discovered, however, that the number of persons employed in government service, which had been 25,000 at the time of the last census, had risen to 140,000—or one official for every 100 persons of the population.

With the assistance of United Nations experts, new legislation governing the terms of employment of civil service and technical assistance personnel was drawn up in 1963.

PUBLIC WORKS

Twenty-nine United Nations experts, most of whom were engineers, continued to assist the Congolese Government in the maintenance of its public works and utility services and to initiate projects for the relief of unemployment. Urban water and electricity supplies were maintained, and in some cases extended, the major trunk roads of the country were kept in oper-

able condition, and projects were undertaken for the repair of many secondary roads and bridges. In addition, the 13,000 or so kilometers of waterways were kept open for the free movement of traffic. Work was done on the construction and extension and development of public buildings, schools and hospitals. This helped to absorb some of the unemployed labour force.

Special attention was given by the Ministry to the question of distributing Public Works operations equitably among the different provinces. The Katanga region was exceptional, however, as extensive restoration had to be carried out to repair the damage caused by the then Katangese authorities during the six-week period at the end of 1962 and the beginning of 1963.

The repair of the Lubilash Bridge was completed by June, thus reactivating the railway line from Kamina to Port Francqui, and when the Bukama Bridge was rebuilt by September, it meant the re-opening of the national route from Elisabethville to Port Francqui. With the exception of the Kongolo Bridge, all bridges, ferries and most of the roads and railways in the region had been repaired before the end of the year and it was possible to re-open, at least provisionally, all the important communication routes. In addition, the road from Elisabethville to Katanga, on the Rhodesian border, was made serviceable again.

In order to combat the damage caused by the flooding of Lake Tanganyika, the bed of the only natural outflow of the lake, the river Lukuga, was dredged. The result was a 5 per cent increase in the outflow from the lake.

ASSISTANCE FROM UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) gave two types of assistance to the Congolese Government: emergency aid, and long-term assistance in the organization and development of social, health and education services. In 1963, the emphasis was on the latter type of help, with a variety of programmes being supported by UNICEF for the direct or indirect benefit of the Congolese children.

UNICEF, in co-operation with UNESCO, contributed to a programme in primary edu-

cation. Teams of instructors, recruited by UNESCO, gave intensive training courses for primary school teachers in the vicinity of the chief provincial towns, and UNICEF provided the vehicles necessary to this operation. During 1963, four-week courses were given at 14 different towns for the benefit of 1,600 teachers. These mobile teams also operated a school inspection system, and they gave instruction to

Congolese personnel in both teaching and inspection.

The joint milk and food distribution programme of UNICEF and the League of Red Cross Societies continued in 1963, with an increase in the number of beneficiaries from 350,000 to 500,000. Nearly 6,000 tons of milk powder, donated by the United States Agency for International Development, were distributed.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

LEO/PROG/3. United Nations Operation in Congo. Report on civilian operations in 1963.
S/5053/Add.15. Report to Secretary-General from Officer-in-Charge of United Nations Operation in

Congo on developments relating to application of Security Council resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961. Events in Katanga from 5 to 23 January 1963.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S APARTHEID POLICIES

The South African Government's apartheid policies were discussed during 1963 by both the General Assembly and the Security Council, on the basis of reports from the Special Committee on the South African Government's Policies of Apartheid, set up by the General Assembly on 6 November 1962.⁴

In establishing this Special Committee, it may be recalled, the Assembly also asked United Nations Member States to take various measures, separately or collectively, in conformity with the United Nations Charter, to bring about the abandonment of the South African Government's racial policies. The following were among the measures recommended: breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa or refraining from establishing such relations; closing ports to all vessels flying the South African flag; enacting legislation to prohibit their ships from entering South African ports; boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa; and refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the South African Government and companies registered under the laws of South Africa.

The Assembly also asked the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the matter and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the United Nations Charter (which states that a United Nations Member

which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation).

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee set up by the Assembly on 6 November 1962 was charged with keeping the South African Government's racial policies under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report either to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, as might be appropriate. On 18 February 1963, the President of the General Assembly appointed the following 11 Member States to serve on the Special Committee: Algeria, Costa Rica, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Somalia.

It submitted three reports in the course of 1963, as described below.

At its opening meeting, on 2 April 1963, the Special Committee was addressed by the Secretary-General, who said that he shared the increasing concern of Member States at the South African Government's lack of response to the repeated recommendations and decisions of United Nations organs. The attitudes of the South African Government and its leaders, as disclosed in recent statements concerning the role of the United Nations, he added, were also a matter of serious concern.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 100.

FIRST INTERIM REPORT
OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee's first interim report, submitted on 6 May 1963, reported the South African Government's refusal to co-operate with the Committee. Recent statements and actions by the South African Government revealed no desire or willingness on its part to adjust its racial policies in accordance with the Assembly's recommendations. It had continued to pursue its policies of apartheid, enacting further discriminatory and repressive measures, backed by greatly expanded military and police forces. The discriminatory and repressive policies, if continued, were likely to aggravate racial tensions and precipitate a conflict with serious repercussions on international peace and security. These policies, instead of stifling opposition, seemed to have turned it into clandestine and violent channels. The Special Committee expressed concern over the arrest of many active opponents of apartheid. The groups which had been prepared to use every means of legitimate and peaceful protest had been left no opportunity for action within the framework of legal restraints. The rapid expansion of the South African military and police forces, the Special Committee considered, not only reflected the gravity of the situation within the country but also was likely to have serious international repercussions. The Special Committee also drew the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council to "the persecution of South African political refugees in neighbouring countries" and demanded that colonial powers should forthwith end any collusion with or assistance to the South African Government in its repressive measures.

Unable to accept the military build-up in South Africa as a normal security measure, the Special Committee felt that the General Assembly and Security Council should call on the States concerned to halt forthwith all aid to the South African Government in strengthening its armed forces.

The recent discriminatory and repressive measures, and the expansion of military and police forces, had further aggravated the serious danger to international peace and security arising from South Africa's apartheid policies.

While noting with satisfaction that a number of United Nations Members had taken such steps as breaking or refraining from establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with the South African Government, the Special Committee regretted that nearly 20 United Nations Members still maintained diplomatic relations with that Government. It deemed it essential that all States having diplomatic, consular, commercial and other economic relations with the South African Government should take the various measures to sever such relations as advocated by the General Assembly on 6 November 1962 (in its resolution 1761(XVIII)).⁵

The Special Committee also felt that a special appeal should be addressed to the Governments of the States with traditional relations with South Africa to take measures to dissuade the South African Government from its present policies. The few States which accounted for most of South Africa's foreign trade and foreign investments in the Republic, and which were its principal suppliers of arms and equipment, the Special Committee considered, were indirectly providing encouragement to the South African Government in perpetuating its policy of racial segregation and should be urged to end all such encouragement.

The colonial powers responsible for the administration of territories neighbouring South Africa, should be urged to take appropriate measures to fulfil the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1761(XVIII) of 6 November 1962.

The Special Committee also deemed it essential that, in the light of recent trends in South Africa, the Security Council (which on 1 April 1960⁶ had adopted a resolution on the developments in South Africa) should: re-examine the situation; remind the South African Government of its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter (whereby United Nations Members agree to accept and carry out Security Council decisions in accordance with the Charter); and take "immediate and effective steps to halt the dangerous drift of events in South Africa."

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 100.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 147.

SECOND INTERIM REPORT
OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A second interim report was submitted specifically and urgently to the Security Council on 17 July 1963. It reported a series of new apartheid measures in South Africa, the banning of organizations opposed to the policies of apartheid, and the imprisonment of thousands of persons. South Africa continued to defy resolutions of the United Nations Organs and its policies made a conflict within the country inevitable. The Special Committee therefore recommended that the Council affirm its support of Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 which asked Member States to press South Africa, separately or collectively, to change its racial policies. South Africa should be urged by the Council to abandon its policies of racial discrimination. The Committee asked the Council to condemn the repressive measures taken against opponents of apartheid, demand the release of all political prisoners and emphasize the importance of the General Assembly recommendation that Member States stop supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa. It also requested the Council to invite the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to continue to cooperate with the Committee in implementing the Assembly resolutions.

CONSIDERATION BY
SECURITY COUNCIL

On 11 July 1963, 32 African States requested an early meeting of the Security Council to consider "the explosive situation existing in the Republic of South Africa, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security." In an explanatory memorandum, they drew the attention of the Security Council to a resolution adopted by the Addis Ababa Conference of Independent African States condemning racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa and appealing to all Governments still having diplomatic, consular and economic relations with South Africa to break those relations and to cease any other form of encouragement for the policy of apartheid. In addition, the Emperor of Ethiopia, on 19 July, and the President of Ghana, on 22 July, appealed to

the Security Council to take strong action and sanction measures against the Republic of South Africa whose policies of apartheid they considered to be a threat to international peace and security.

The Security Council discussed the question between 31 July and 7 August 1963, with the participation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Tunisia and Sierra Leone, and the Minister of Finance of Madagascar, who had been delegated by the Addis Ababa Conference to speak on behalf of all the Member States of the Organization of African Unity. South Africa, which was also invited by the Security Council to participate, informed the Council in a letter dated 31 July of its decision, not to participate in the discussion as the Council would be discussing matters which fell solely within the domestic jurisdiction of a Member State.

South Africa insisted that the allegation that it was a threat to international peace and security was totally unfounded. On the contrary, some of the African States had threatened peace and order in southern Africa and had initiated preparations for the use of force against South Africa. It was because of active incitement from abroad and systematic encouragement and subsidization of the small groups of subversive Bantu, supported by communist elements and fellow travelers in South Africa, that the Government had been obliged to take increased legislative powers for the maintenance of order and stability.

On 6 August, Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines submitted a joint draft resolution by which the Council would: (1) strongly deprecate the policies of South Africa in its perpetuation of racial discrimination as being inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and contrary to its obligations as a Member State; (2) call upon the Government of South Africa to abandon the policies of apartheid and discrimination, as called for in the Council's resolution of 1 April 1960, and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid; (3) call upon all States to boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting to South

Africa strategic materials of direct military value; (4) solemnly call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa; and (5) request the Secretary-General to keep the situation in South Africa under observation and to report to the Security Council by 30 October 1963.

The Security Council voted on the joint draft resolution on 7 August. At the request of the United States a separate vote was taken on the paragraph calling for a boycott of South African goods and the prohibition of the export of strategic materials to South Africa. This paragraph failed of adoption by a vote of 5 in favour, 0 against, and 6 abstentions. The remainder of the draft resolution was then adopted by 9 votes in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions. (For text, see p. 20.)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF 16 SEPTEMBER 1963

On 16 September 1963, the Special Committee submitted its report to the Assembly. It noted South Africa's negative response to the demands of the United Nations for the abandonment of the policies of apartheid, and directed particular attention to new moves on the part of the South African Government designed to implement even more fully its apartheid policies. The Committee expressed its deep concern at the introduction and implementation of new apartheid measures, such as the residential segregation measures, the pass laws and influx control measures, the discrimination in employment and denial of trade unions rights, and other similar measures, especially in the cultural and educational fields.

The Committee denounced the creation of Bantustans as a means designed to reinforce white supremacy in the Republic by strengthening the position of tribal chiefs, dividing the African people through the offer of opportunities for a limited number of Africans and deceiving public opinion.

The Special Committee also reported that repressive legislation had been greatly strengthened in 1962 and 1963. Despite the Security Council resolution of 7 August 1963, which strongly deprecated the policies of South Africa

in its perpetuation of racial discrimination as being inconsistent with the principles of the Charter and contrary to its obligations as a Member State of the United Nations, the Government of South Africa continued to implement all apartheid legislation and refused to negotiate the grievances of non-whites with their leaders and organizations. The report also gave a detailed account of the build-up of military and police forces in South Africa. It noted that, during the period between 1960-61 and 1963-64, South Africa's defence budget had nearly quadrupled and the expenditures on police had increased by over one-third. It mentioned the United Kingdom as being the main supplier of arms to South Africa and noted, too, that the South African Government also made substantial purchases from other countries.

The Committee attached the utmost importance to the release of political prisoners, withdrawal of orders of banishment and other restraints against political leaders and the abolition of repressive legislation. It emphasized that, in the context of the historic developments in Asia and Africa since the establishment of the United Nations, South African policies and actions had had increasingly serious international repercussions. They had obliged many States to break relations with South Africa or to refrain from establishing relations. Finally, they constituted a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Special Committee reiterated its view that the question of apartheid in South Africa was not an aspect of the cold war. Yet it felt that the small number of States on whose co-operation South Africa counted had a special responsibility. In this connexion, the Special Committee recalled its earlier recommendation that a special appeal be addressed to the Governments of the States with traditional relations with South Africa; the small number of States which accounted for most of the foreign trade of, and foreign investment in, South Africa and which were the principal suppliers of arms and equipment to that country; and the powers responsible for the administration of territories neighbouring South Africa.

In its conclusions, the Special Committee in-

sisted, as it had in its first interim report, that the problem was not one of colour or race but "the consequence of a racist ideology enshrined as State policy and implemented by force against the majority of the people of the country, despite the obligation of the Government of the Republic of South Africa under the United Nations Charter." It rejected as unfounded South Africa's claim that the choice in that country was between white domination and the end of the white community.

Finally, the Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly and the Security Council consider, without further delay, possible new measures—in accordance with the Charter—which would provide for stronger political diplomatic and economic sanctions, suspension of the rights and privileges of South Africa as a Member State, and expulsion from the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly's Special Political Committee considered the policies of apartheid of the South African Government between 8 and 30 October 1963, during the Assembly's eighteenth session. It discussed the two interim reports and the final report of the Special Committee and took note of communications received from 20 Member States on the measures they had taken pursuant to the Assembly's resolution of 6 November 1962 by which Member States were called upon, among other things, to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa, to boycott all South African goods, and to refrain from exporting goods to South Africa.⁷

On 8 October, the Special Political Committee decided to hear Oliver Tambo, Deputy President of the African National Congress, who expressed the deep appreciation of the Africans in South Africa for the steps taken by various Governments but who stressed the sense of grievance felt towards those countries which were doing so much to make apartheid the "monstrous and ghastly reality" it was. Mr. Tambo also informed the Committee of the atmosphere of crisis that had come into being as a result of arbitrary trials and harsh sentences. He could not believe that the United

Nations could stand by calmly watching what he described as genocide masquerading under the guise of a civilized dispensation of justice.

On 18 October the Committee heard a statement by the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, former Bishop of Johannesburg. The Reverend Reeves denounced the intention of the Government of South Africa to partition the country. He warned the Committee of a worsening of the situation in South Africa and a probability of bloodshed on a vast scale if effective international action were not taken.

On 10 October, the Committee suspended its general debate in order to consider a draft resolution submitted as a matter of urgency by 55 delegations. By this, the Assembly would recall its previous resolutions on the subject and call upon the South African Government to abandon the arbitrary trial then in progress and to release unconditionally all political prisoners and all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid. The draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 87 to 1, with 9 abstentions. On 11 October, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1881 (XVIII) by a roll-call vote of 106 to 1. (For full text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 21.)

Pursuant to this resolution and to the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 7 August, the Secretary-General submitted two reports to the General Assembly on 11 October and on 19 November 1963. They contained the substance of a reply from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to a note by the Secretary-General requesting to be informed of the steps that had been taken, and replies received to date from 26 Member States. Later, the substantive parts of the replies of additional Member States were circulated.

On 30 October, at the request of Guinea, the Special Political Committee decided to adjourn its consideration of the question in view of a request that had been made to the President of the Security Council by 32 African and Asian States on 23 October, that the Council be convened urgently to consider the Secretary-General's report of 11 October.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 96-99.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council considered the item from 27 November to 4 December 1963, with the participation of India, Liberia, the Malagasy Republic, Tunisia and Sierra Leone. In the course of the discussion, Liberia, the Malagasy Republic, Tunisia and Sierra Leone were among those demanding further actions against the Republic. Liberia called on the Council to take firm and resolute action to prevent a "race war" in the Republic which would inevitably involve all Africa and the rest of the world. Tunisia appealed to all Member States to observe the arms embargo strictly and to consider additional measures, among them an embargo on strategic materials and economic sanctions. Sierra Leone, Liberia, India, the USSR and Venezuela also advocated more radical measures against the Republic, including total embargo, especially on oil.

The representative of the Philippines said that, if the Council's resolutions were to have effect, the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) would have to take action.

On 31 December, Norway submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would, among other things, appeal again to all States to comply with the resolution of 7 August; urgently request South Africa to cease forthwith its continued imposition of discriminatory and repressive measures; condemn South Africa's non-compliance with appeals contained in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council; call again upon the South African Government to release political prisoners and detainees; call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in the Republic; request the Secretary-General to establish under his direction a group of 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, regardless of race, colour or creed, and to consider what part the United Nations might play in the achievement of that end; and further request the Secretary-General to continue to keep the

situation under observation and to report to the Security Council not later than 1 June 1964.

During the discussion, Ghana and the USSR questioned the usefulness of creating the group of experts. The United Kingdom and France: expressed reservations regarding the renewed appeal for a total arms embargo, but affirmed their repugnance for apartheid and pledged their compliance with the draft resolution before the Council. However, they maintained that they would not interfere with the sale and shipment of equipment to be used by South Africa in making and maintaining arms against external attack and reserved their right to fulfil existing contracts with South Africa. The United States, after referring to the paragraph of the resolution which would ban the sale of armament materials, stated that in its view multi-purpose products, such as petroleum products, did not fall within that provision.

The Norwegian draft resolution was adopted unanimously on 4 December 1963. The Secretary-General subsequently announced that he had appointed the following persons to form the group of experts: Mrs. Alva Myrdal; Sir Edward Asafu-Adjaye; Josip Djerdja; Sir Hugh Foot; and Dey Ould Sidi Baba.

RESUMPTION OF CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 9 December, the Special Political Committee resumed its consideration of the question of race conflict in South Africa. The representative of Guinea referred to new developments which had taken place at meetings of various United Nations bodies since the last meeting of the Committee on 30 October and introduced two joint draft resolutions. The first of these was sponsored by 49 States (for sponsors, see p. 23, under Document A/SPC/L.102 and Add.1 and 2); the second one was proposed by 47 States (for sponsors, see p. 23, under Document A/SPC/L.103 and Add.1 and 2).

By the first draft, the General Assembly would appeal to all States to take appropriate measures and intensify their efforts, separately and collectively, with a view to dissuading South Africa from pursuing its policies of apartheid, and request them, in particular, to implement fully the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963. This draft resolution was adopted

unanimously by the Special Political Committee on 10 December.

By the second draft, the General Assembly would, among other things, request the Secretary-General to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance, through the appropriate international agencies, to the families of all persons persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to the policies of apartheid, and invite Member States and organizations to contribute generously to such relief and assistance. This draft resolution was adopted by the Special Political Committee without any negative vote and with one abstention, also on 10 December.

Both draft resolutions were taken up by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 16 December 1963.

Before the vote, the representative of South Africa informed the Committee that his delegation considered the first draft resolution to be ultra vires the Charter, as the matters raised therein concerned the domestic policies of a Member State. The matters contained in the second draft resolution also constituted a flagrant violation of the Charter and of the sovereignty of a Member State, and no form of rationalization could possibly justify its adoption. Endeavours to present it as a humanitarian action could not be regarded as legitimate. South Africa would reject such a contention and would regard the adoption of this draft resolution as wholly unconstitutional and an absolute denial of the fundamental concept of law. As far as the humanitarian aspect of the case was concerned, arrangements already existed for granting assistance to dependents, wherever necessary, and the South African Government had already extended an invitation to the International Red Cross to visit any of the detainees in question at any time to satisfy itself with regard to conditions under which they were being held. The actions of the South African Government in all those matters followed the highest standards of administration of justice. In those circumstances, the adoption of the present draft resolution would set a precedent

which would be open to the widest possible abuses and could be used in the future against other Member States.

The Secretary-General, who also made a statement before the vote, said he was prepared to do everything within his power to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance to the families of persons persecuted for their opposition to the policies of apartheid. He understood, however, that it was not envisaged that he should provide direct relief, since no funds had been made available for that purpose.

The first draft resolution as recommended by the Special Political Committee was then adopted as resolution 1978 A (XVIII), by 100 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, and the second as resolution 1978 B (XVIII) by 99 votes to 2, with 0 abstentions. (For full texts of these resolutions, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

QUESTIONS CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES

During 1963, a number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies considered the question of whether or not to permit South Africa to continue to participate in their work. On 23 May 1963, the World Health Assembly called upon South Africa to renounce the policy of apartheid in the interests of the physical, mental and social well-being of the population. (See p. 615.) The Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) decided, on 29 June 1963, that South Africa be excluded from the meetings of the ILO, the membership of which is determined by the Governing Body. (See p. 598.) By a resolution of 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). (See p. 275.) The Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) decided on 5 December 1963 to exclude South Africa from the work of FAO and on 18 December South Africa gave notice of withdrawal from that organization. (See p. 604.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1040, 1041, 1050-1056.

S/5235. Letter of 14 January 1963 from Secretary-General transmitting text of resolution 1761 (XVII) adopted by General Assembly on 6 November 1962, meeting 1165.

S/5310. Letter of 6 May 1963 from Chairman of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa transmitting interim report of Special Committee (A/5418).

S/5348. Letter of 11 July 1963 from Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

S/5352, S/5354, S/5357, S/5359. Letters of 15, 17, 18 and 20 July 1963 from Tunisia, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Madagascar respectively concerning participation in Council debate.

S/5353. Letter of 17 July 1963 from Chairman of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa transmitting second interim report of Committee (A/5453).

S/5358. Telegram of 19 July 1963 from Ethiopia. S/5360, S/5362-S/5364, S/5370. Reports by Secretary-General concerning credentials (Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia).

S/5366. Letter of 22 July 1963 from Ghana.

S/5376. Cable of 28 July 1963 from President of Conference of Heads of African and Malagasy States.

S/5381. Letter of 31 July 1963 from South Africa. S/5384. Ghana, Morocco, Philippines: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION (S/5386), as submitted by 3 powers, S/5384, adopted by Council on 7 August 1963, meeting 1056, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom).

"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, as submitted by the thirty-two African Member states, "Recalling Security Council resolution S/4300 of 1 April 1960,

"Taking into account that world public opinion has been reflected in General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) and particularly in its paragraphs 4 and 8,

"Noting with appreciation the two interim reports of the Special Committee on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa contained in documents S/5310 of 9 May and S/5353 of 17 July 1963,

"Noting with concern the recent arms build-up by the Government of South Africa, some of which arms are being used in furtherance of that Government's racial policies,

"Regretting that some States are indirectly provid-

ing encouragement in various ways to the Government of South Africa to perpetuate, by force, its policy of apartheid,

"Regretting the failure of the Government of South Africa to accept the invitation of the Security Council to delegate a representative to appear before it,

"Being convinced that the situation in South Africa is seriously disturbing international peace and security,

"1. Strongly deprecates the policies of South Africa in its perpetuation of racial discrimination as being inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and contrary to its obligations as a Member State of the United Nations;

"2. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to abandon the policies of apartheid and discrimination as called for in the previous Security Council resolution of 1 April 1960, and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid;

"3. Solemnly calls upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation in South Africa under observation and to report to the Security Council by 30 October 1963."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 153, 154.

Special Political Committee, meetings 378-396.

Plenary Meetings 1210, 1238.

A/5405. Letter of 19 March 1963 from USSR.

A/5413. Note verbale of 29 April 1963 from Algeria.

A/5414. Letter of 30 April 1963 from Nigeria.

A/5418. Interim report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

A/5422. Note verbale of 24 May 1963 from Ghana.

A/5424. Note verbale of 30 May 1963 from Ukrainian SSR.

A/5425. Letter of 14 May 1963 from Costa Rica.

A/5427. Letter of 6 June 1963 from Byelorussian SSR.

A/5439. Letter of 11 July 1963 from Poland.

A/5449. Letter of 12 July 1963 from Cameroon.

A/5451. Letter of 17 July 1963 from Czechoslovakia.

A/5452. Note verbale of 18 July 1963 from India.

A/5453. Second interim report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

A/5454. Note by Secretary-General circulating communication by International Labour Organization on participation of Republic of South Africa in activities of ILO.

A/5457. Note verbale of 24 July 1963 from Nepal.

A/5458. Letter of 25 July 1963 from Yugoslavia.

A/5472. Letter of 2 August 1963 from Guinea.

A/5474. Letter of 25 July 1963 from Mali.

A/5497 (S/5426) and Add.1, 2. Report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1962-15 July 1963, Chapter 14.

A/5554. Note verbale of 17 September 1963 from Chad.

A/5563. Letter of 3 October 1963 from United Arab Republic.

A/SPC/80. Statement by Deputy President of African National Congress on 8 October 1963, meeting 379.

A/SPC/81. Statement by representatives of Guinea on 8 October 1963, meeting 379.

A/SPC/82. Statement by representative of Denmark on 9 October 1963, meeting 380.

A/SPC/L.95. Note by Secretariat on documents relating to item.

A/SPC/L.96. 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, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, 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, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen: draft resolution, as revised by sponsors, adopted by Special Political Committee on 10 October 1963, meeting 381, by roll-call vote of 87 to 1, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, United Kingdom, United States.

A/5565. Report of Special Political Committee, Part I. RESOLUTION 1881(XVIII), as proposed by Special Political Committee, A/5565, adopted by Assembly on 11 October 1963, meeting 1238, by roll-call vote of 106 to 1, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba,

Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: South Africa.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962,

"Recalling the Security Council resolution of 7 August 1963, which called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid,

"Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which stress the fact that the harsh repressive measures instituted by the Government of South Africa frustrate the possibilities for peaceful settlement, increase hostility among the racial groups and precipitate violent conflict,

"Considering reports to the effect that the Government of South Africa is arranging the trial of a large number of political prisoners under arbitrary laws prescribing the death sentence,

"Considering that such a trial will inevitably lead to a further deterioration of the already explosive situation in South Africa, thereby further disturbing international peace and security,

"1. 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 calling for an end to the repression of persons opposing apartheid;

"2. Requests the Government of South Africa to abandon the arbitrary trial now 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;

"3. Requests all Member States to make all necessary efforts to induce the Government of South Africa to ensure that the provisions of paragraphs 2 above are put into effect immediately;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as soon as possible during the eighteenth session, on the implementation of the present resolution."

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1073-1078.

S/5426 (A/5497) and Add.1, 2. Report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa.

S/5438 and Add.1-6. Report by Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution adopted by Security Council at its 1056th meeting on 7 August 1963 (S/5386).

S/5444 and Add.1. Letter of 23 October 1963 from Algeria, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

S/5457 (A/5614) and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General (pursuant to Assembly resolution 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963).

S/5458. Report by Secretary-General on credentials (India).

S/5459, S/5462, S/5465, S/5466. Letters of 20, 26 and 27 November 1963 from India, Liberia, Tunisia and Sierra Leone. Requests to participate in Council discussion.

S/5469. Norway: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION (S/5471), as proposed by Norway, S/5469, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 December 1963, meeting 1078.

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

"Recalling previous resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly which have dealt with the racial policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and in particular the Security Council resolution S/5386 of 7 August 1963,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's reports contained in S/5438 and Addenda,

"Deploing the refusal of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as confirmed in the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa to the Secretary-General received on 11 October 1963, to comply with Security Council resolution S/5386 of 7 August 1963, and to accept the repeated recommendations of other United Nations organs,

"Noting with appreciation the replies to the Secretary-General's communication to the Member States on the action taken and proposed to be taken by their Governments in the context of that resolution's operative paragraph 3, and hoping that all the Member States as soon as possible will inform the Secretary-General about their willingness to carry out the provisions of that paragraph,

"Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa contained in

document A/5497,

"Noting with deep satisfaction the overwhelming support for the resolution A/RES/1881(XVIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 11 October 1963,

"Taking into account the serious concern of the Member States with regard to the policy of apartheid as expressed in the general debate in the General Assembly as well as in the discussions in the Special Political Committee,

"Being strengthened in its conviction that the situation in South Africa is seriously disturbing international peace and security, and strongly deprecating the policies of the Government of South Africa in its perpetuation of racial discrimination as being inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and with its obligations as a Member State of the United Nations,

"Recognizing the need to eliminate discrimination in regard to basic human rights and fundamental freedoms for all individuals within the territory of the Republic of South Africa without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Expressing the firm conviction that the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination as practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa are abhorrent to the conscience of mankind and that therefore a positive alternative to these policies must be found through peaceful means,

"1. Appeals to all States to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution S/5386 of 7 August 1963;

"2. Urgently requests the Government of the Republic of South Africa to cease forthwith its continued imposition of discriminatory and repressive measures which are contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter and which are in violation of its obligations as a Member of the United Nations and of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"3. Condemns the non-compliance by the Government of the Republic of South Africa with the appeals contained in the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

"4. Again calls upon the Government of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid;

"5. Solemnly calls 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;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General 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;

"7. Invites the Government of the Republic of South Africa to avail itself of the assistance of this

group in order to bring about such peaceful and orderly transformation;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the situation under observation and to report to the Security Council such new developments as may occur, and in any case not later than 1 June 1964, on the implementation of this resolution."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 421, 423.

Plenary Meeting 1283.

A/5577. Note verbale of 15 October from Libya.

A/5583. Letter of 25 October 1963 from Trinidad and Tobago.

A/5588. Letter of 30 October 1963 from Niger.

A/5614 (S/5457) and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General under Assembly resolution 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963.

A/SPC/83. Statement by Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, former Bishop of Johannesburg, on 18 October 1963, meeting 387.

A/SPC/84. Statement by Deputy President of African National Congress on 29 October 1963, meeting 395.

A/SPC/86/Rev.1, A/SPC/95. Statements by representative of Guinea on 30 October 1963, meeting 396 and on 9 December 1963, meeting 421.

A/SPC/94. Note by Secretariat on measures taken by Member States in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) and Security Council resolution of 7 August 1963.

A/SPC/L.102 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised, adopted unanimously by Special Political Committee on 10 December 1963, meeting 423.

A/5565/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee, Part II, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1978 A (XVIII), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/5565/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1283, by 100 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

"Recalling its resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 and 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963,

"Taking note of the Security Council resolutions of 7 August and 4 December 1963,

"1. Appeals to all States to take appropriate meas-

ures and intensify their efforts, separately and collectively, with a view to dissuading the Government of the Republic of South Africa from pursuing its policies of apartheid, and requests them, in particular, to implement fully the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963;

"2. Notes with appreciation the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and requests it to continue to follow constantly the various aspects of this question and to submit reports to the General Assembly and to the Security Council whenever necessary;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the Special Committee with all the necessary means for the effective accomplishment of its task;

"4. Invites the specialized agencies and all Member States to give to the Special Committee their assistance and co-operation in the fulfilment of its mandate."

A/SPC/L.103 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as orally revised, adopted by Special Political Committee on 10 December 1963, meeting 423, without any negative vote, and with Mexico abstaining.

A/5565/Add.1. Report of Special Political Committee, Part II, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1978 B (XVIII), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/5565/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1283, by roll-call vote of 99 votes to 2, with 0 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR,

United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, in which the Committee drew attention to the serious hardship faced by the families of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of apartheid, and recommended that the international community, for humanitarian reasons, provide them with relief and other assistance,

"Considering that such assistance is consonant with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"Noting that those families continue to suffer serious hardship,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to seek 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;

"2. Invites Member States and organizations to contribute generously to such relief and assistance;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

CREDENTIALS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Credentials Committee, meeting of 12 December 1963. Plenary Meeting 1283.

A/5676/Rev.1. Report of Credentials Committee.

RESOLUTION 1977(XVIII), as submitted by Credentials Committee, A/5676/Rev.1, approving Committee's report, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1283, by 91 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

COMPLAINT BY SENEGAL CONCERNING PORTUGAL

On 10 April 1963, Senegal informed the Security Council that on 8 April 1963 four Portuguese aircraft had violated Senegalese airspace and had dropped four grenades on the village of Bougniack. In view of that incident and other violations of its territory and airspace which had taken place in December 1961, Senegal requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to discuss the matter.

On the same day, Portugal stated that a careful investigation had shown that the Senegalese charges had no foundation. On the day in question, no Portuguese military aircraft had overflown the area referred to in the Senegalese complaint or any other area along the border of Senegal. With regard to Senegal's charges concerning alleged earlier violations, Portugal said it had already replied to them in a letter of 9 January 1962.⁸

On 12 April, the Security Council included the item in its agenda and invited the representatives of Senegal and Portugal to participate without vote in the discussion. On the following day, the Council also agreed to the participation of the representatives of the Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon in the discussion of the item at the appropriate time. The Council considered the item at seven meetings between 17 and 24 April 1963.

During the debate in the Council, the representative of Senegal said that the 8 April in-

cident in the village of Bougniack was not the first time that such a violation of its territory had taken place, and he referred to incidents which he charged had taken place in December 1961. Senegal had requested the Security Council to consider those incidents at the time but had been advised to seek a direct arrangement with Portugal. Even though Senegal had followed that procedure, it had produced no effect and more incidents had taken place.

On 8 April 1963, he went on, four aircraft of the Portuguese Colonial Army had bombarded the Senegalese village of Bougniack. Tailpieces of rockets and machine gun cartridges had been found, and a person was wounded and had to be hospitalized. The Portuguese authorities at Bissau had admitted that on 8 April combined air and land manoeuvres had been carried out in the Bougniack area. The tension on the Senegalese border could also be laid to a systematic policy of division of population carried out by Portugal in respect of the Portuguese nationals on the one side and those situated on the Senegalese side. Also contributing to that tension was Portugal's general policy in Africa. Senegal hoped that the Security Council would help it to re-establish peace and tranquillity on its borders.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 117, 118.

In reply, Portugal's representative said it would have been more appropriate if Senegal had sought a solution of its complaint through direct negotiations, as provided for in Article 33 of the United Nations Charter. An inquiry by the Portuguese Government had revealed that on 9 April 1963 no Portuguese aircraft could have overflown the village of Bougniack.

Senegal had later alleged that the incident had taken place not on 9 April but on the previous day. It was not quite clear why Senegal had waited for seven days to correct such an important point. An inquiry had shown clearly that on 9 April no military planes had taken to the air in Portuguese Guinea and that on 8 April there had been only small-scale military exercises, but no bombs or grenades had been used by the planes and all operations had taken place strictly within Portuguese territory. It appeared that the Senegalese authorities were not certain of the date of the incident or of the damage that was alleged to have been done. However, as there were conflicting versions of the alleged incident, Portugal suggested that a small commission consisting of an equal number of competent technicians, named by each party to the dispute and presided over by a neutral, should be established to carry out an investigation in loco of the Senegalese complaint.

On 23 April, Morocco and Ghana submitted a draft resolution whereby the Security Council would, among other things: (1) deplore any incursion by Portuguese military forces into Senegalese territory, as well as the incident which occurred at Bougniack on 8 April; (2) request the Government of Portugal, in accordance with its declared intentions, to take whatever action might be necessary to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity; and (3) request the Secretary-General to keep the development of the situation under review.

In introducing the draft resolution, the sponsors said they recognized that it fell far short of adequately expressing the feelings and sentiments of the African States regarding Portuguese policy in Africa and that it did not measure up to the seriousness of Senegal's complaint. They had tried, however, to secure a spirit of co-operation and unanimity among the Council

Members regarding a fundamental principle of the Charter. The clause asking the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review was a substitute for a suggestion made by the representative of Ghana that a Security Council committee be appointed to visit the area to make an on-the-spot investigation and report back to the Council with recommendations for measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

The USSR said that the draft, as the sponsors had themselves pointed out, was indeed very weak. Its principal shortcoming lay in the fact that it did not reflect the whole essence of the situation that had been brought about by Portugal's numerous aggressive actions against Senegal. There was no direct condemnation of those actions, despite the fact that Senegal had furnished convincing evidence about them. The USSR was supporting the draft because of the desire of the African members of the Council to reach a generally acceptable solution.

Other Council members took the view that, while the underlying cause of the tension between Senegal and Portugal was the latter's African policy, the Council was for the moment considering only one specific incident. According to the Senegalese statements and the information available to some of them, it was established that on 8 April a minor incident had taken place in the Senegalese village of Bougniack. They thought that it was indeed a matter in which greater use could be made of the procedures outlined in Article 33 of the Charter, and in that respect some of them welcomed the Portuguese offer of a bilateral commission. However, since the relations between the two countries had not made such an arrangement possible, they would support the draft resolution, which sought to ease the present tension, since a request to the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review would be likely to have a beneficial effect.

Brazil, while supporting the draft resolution, requested a separate vote on the clause to deplore incursions and the 8 April incident, contending that its wording could be interpreted as taking a stand on the substance of the Senegalese complaint, which could not be made without an impartial international verification of facts. In response to an appeal by

Morocco, Brazil did not press its request for a separate vote.

On 24 April 1963, the Security Council

unanimously adopted the joint draft resolution submitted by Ghana and Morocco. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1027-1033.

S/5279, S/5283. Letter of 10 April 1963 and telegram of 16 April 1963 from Senegal.

S/5281, S/5284. Letters of 10 and 16 April 1963 from Portugal.

S/5285. Report of Secretary-General concerning credentials (Portugal).

S/5286, S/5288. Telegram of 17 April 1963 from Congo (Brazzaville) and letter of 17 April 1963 from Gabon.

S/5287. Text of documents transmitted on 18 April 1963 by Senegal.

S/5290. Letter of 22 April 1963 from Chad.

S/5292. Ghana and Morocco: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION, (S/5293), as submitted by Ghana and Morocco (S/5292), adopted unanimously by Council on 24 April 1963, meeting 1033.

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of Senegal and Portugal concerning violations of Senegalese territory by the Portuguese military forces,

"Deploping the incidents that have occurred near the frontier between Senegal and Portuguese Guinea,

"Noting with concern that the state of relations in this area between the two parties concerned may lead to tension on the occasion of any incident, and expressing the hope that such tension will be eliminated in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

"Taking note of the declared intention of the Portuguese Government scrupulously to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal,

"1. Deplores any incursion by Portuguese forces into Senegalese territory as well as the incident which occurred at Bougniak on 8 April;

"2. Requests the Government of Portugal, in accordance with its declared intentions, to take whatever action may be necessary to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the development of the situation under review."

A/5502. Report by Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1962-15 July 1963, Chapter II.

CHAPTER II

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAS

COMPLAINT BY HAITI

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

In a telegram dated 5 May 1963, Haiti requested a meeting of the Security Council to examine as a matter of urgency what it described as the grave situation caused by repeated threats of aggression and acts of interference on the part of the Dominican Republic, which infringed upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Haiti and endangered international peace and security.

Prior to the request by Haiti, in letters dated 28 April and 3 May 1963, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) had informed the Security Council that the Council of the OAS had decided to convene a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to study the situation between the

Dominican Republic and Haiti and to constitute itself as the provisional Organ of Consultation under the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. The Council had appointed a fact-finding committee to make an on-the-spot investigation and had requested the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti to refrain from any act which might result in a breach of international peace.

In a telegram dated 6 May, the Council of the OAS assured the Security Council that it was making every effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute through the appropriate regional agreements and organizations. The texts of a note from the Dominican Republic to Haiti and of a message to the OAS, both dated 29 April 1963, were transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Dominican Re-

public on 6 May. Both documents referred to the situation which had arisen between the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

The Security Council included the items on its agenda on 8 May 1963 and invited the representatives of the Dominican Republic and Haiti to participate in the discussion.

Haiti stated that the Dominican Republic had threatened Haiti with an invasion and had issued a 24-hour ultimatum on the basis of false allegations of violations of the Dominican Embassy at Port-au-Prince by Haitian security forces. The Dominican Government had given aid to Haitian exiles and had allowed them to engage in activities hostile to the Haitian Government, in violation of existing treaties between the two countries and of the principles and rules which governed the question of asylum in inter-American law. Moreover, Dominican troops were massed on the Haitian border. Haiti also accused the Dominican Republic of having violated Haitian airspace. The Dominican Republic had become an instrument of those who had been trying for more than a century to bring about the disappearance of the only Negro nation in the New World. Haiti believed in the peaceful settlement of disputes provided for in the United Nations Charter and hoped that the Security Council would take the necessary steps to safeguard peace in the Caribbean.

The Dominican Republic, rejecting the charges made by Haiti, maintained that the tension between the two countries had been caused by the behaviour of President Duvalier who, in his desire to perpetuate himself in power, had kept his country in a state of terror. The attack on the Dominican Embassy at Port-au-Prince, the arrest of those who had sought asylum there, and the military occupation of the Embassy were the culmination of a series of excesses perpetrated by the Haitian Government. The Dominican troops along the border were not there for purposes of aggression but for legitimate defence to prevent Haitian forces from making military incursions into Dominican territory. The dispute between the two countries was under consideration by the OAS, which, as the proper organization to deal with the matter, had already taken steps with a view to finding a solution of the problem.

On 9 May, the President of the Security

Council drew attention to the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of the OAS on 8 May. The resolution authorized the Chairman of the Council of the OAS to increase, if necessary, the membership of the fact-finding Committee.

In statements made at the same meeting by Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the two countries agreed to await the results of the peace mission of the OAS. Haiti insisted, nonetheless, that the Security Council remain seized of the question.

The views expressed by the majority of the members of the Council centered mainly on the question of the relationship between the Security Council and the regional organizations, as defined in Article 52 of the United Nations Charter. (For text of Article 52, see APPENDIX II.) Some members of the Council, including Venezuela, the United States, Norway, the Philippines, China, the United Kingdom and France, maintained that while any member of the OAS had the right to bring a controversy before the Security Council, action should be taken by the Council only when efforts for a peaceful settlement at the regional level had failed. Other members, including Brazil, Ghana and Morocco, supported the view that the Security Council was competent to deal with the matter and a Member State need not await action by the regional organization. The representative of the USSR insisted that the Charter of the United Nations had priority over the Charter of any regional organization, since regional agreements under the Charter were permissive and effective only to the extent to which they were compatible with the principles and purposes of the Organization. The President noted that the majority of the members of the Council felt it preferable, for the present, to leave the initiative to the regional organization, which was trying to bring about an amicable settlement. The two parties had indicated that they saw no objection to that procedure. The question would remain on the Council's agenda.

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

On 14 May 1963, Haiti complained in a letter to the Security Council that Dominican troops were still deployed on the Dominican-Haitian border. In a communication to the Security

Council dated 17 May, the Dominican Republic reiterated that the movement of Dominican troops to the frontier had been made necessary by Haiti's persistent attacks on and violations of Dominican sovereignty. The Dominican Government denied that it had any aggressive designs against Haiti.

On 1 July, the Haitian Government transmitted to the Security Council a copy of a memorandum addressed to the Chairman of the OAS Council, containing its observations on the conclusions and recommendations made by the OAS fact-finding Committee which had visited the Dominican Republic and Haiti during April and May 1963.

On 18 July, the Secretary-General of the OAS transmitted to the Security Council the text of a resolution adopted by the OAS Council concerning the Dominican-Haitian situation, together with copies of the first and second reports submitted to the OAS Council by its fact-finding Committee. Under the resolution, the OAS Council renewed its plea to the two Governments to refrain from taking any action incompatible with the obligations established by the OAS Charter and expressed satisfaction at the withdrawal of the Dominican troops from the Dominican-Haitian border. It urged the Haitian Government to grant safe-conduct passes to those who had sought asylum and were still on the premises of various diplomatic missions at Port-au-Prince and took note of statements made by the Government of Haiti to the effect that the inviolability of foreign embassies and their personnel would be respected. It further urged the Government of Haiti to observe the principles of respect for human rights consecrated in the Charter of the OAS and urged both Governments to observe the obligations set forth in the 1954 Convention on Territorial Asylum and the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in the Event of Civil Strife, and the Protocol thereto. Finally, it suggested that the two Governments continue to adopt measures aimed at avoiding acts of hostility towards the nationals of one State in the territory of the other State.

In a telegram dated 5 August, the Haitian Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Security Council that his Government had requested a meeting of the OAS Council to con-

sider, as a matter of urgency, an act of armed aggression against the Republic of Haiti originating from the Dominican Republic. In an attached communication addressed to the OAS, Haiti charged that on 4-5 August armed bands led by former officers of the Haitian armed forces had invaded Haitian territory with the support of Dominican authorities in violation of the Convention on Territorial Asylum and the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in the Event of Civil Strife. The aggressive nature and scope of the action, Haiti held, constituted a threat to the security of the hemisphere and to international peace.

On 6 August, the Secretary-General of the OAS informed the Security Council that the OAS Council, acting on a request by Haiti, had instructed its Fact-Finding Committee to study the events brought to its notice by Haiti and to report to the Council thereon. On 19 August, the OAS Council directed its Fact-Finding Committee to make a further investigation of the situation. A copy of the preliminary report of the Fact-Finding Committee was transmitted by the Secretary-General of the OAS to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 22 August.

On the same day, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Haiti drew attention to the increasingly tense situation between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The letter went on to say that the Haitian Government did not consider that the OAS Organ of Consultation had discharged its responsibility in this matter, since the Fact-Finding Committee had still not visited Haiti. The Haitian Government, therefore, had deemed it necessary to rely upon the authority of the United Nations and was requesting the Secretary-General to use his "good offices with United Nations organs to bring about the dispatch of military observers to the Haitian-Dominican frontier and to take the measures necessary for this purpose."

On 30 August, Haiti asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to reconsider the Haitian-Dominican question on the ground that new acts of hostility on the part of the Dominican Government against Haiti were threatening hemispheric security and international peace. However, on 3 September, Haiti withdrew that request. In a letter to the Secur-

ity Council, the Haitian Government insisted that this decision did not relieve the United Nations of responsibility in the matter of Haiti's complaint. Despite its desire to co-operate with the regional organization in seeking a just and effective solution of the question, it still entertained serious reservations in this respect and would report directly to the United Nations in the event of any further manifestation of hostility by the Dominican Republic.

On 12 September, Haiti transmitted to the Security Council a copy of a memorandum of the Haitian Foreign Ministry concerning the conciliation procedure undertaken by the Provisional Organ of Consultation of the OAS. In its memorandum, Haiti criticized the procedures that had been followed in dealing with its complaint against the Dominican Republic, and set forth the reasons why Haiti rejected the draft declaration recommended by the fact-finding Committee.

On 23 September, Haiti informed the Security Council that early that morning armed

bands commanded by ex-Captain Blucher Philogène had crossed the Haitian-Dominican border and had attacked Quanamthe district headquarters, following a mortar barrage from emplacements' in the Dominican Republic. The attack had been repulsed by the Haitian forces.

On the same date, the Secretary-General of the OAS transmitted to the United Nations Secretary-General the text of a cable sent by the Chairman of the OAS Council to the Presidents of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, in which he referred to serious friction on the Haitian-Dominican border, and made an appeal to the two Presidents to avoid any acts which might give grounds for concern to the OAS Council. He added that the Fact-Finding Committee, which had already done a great deal to help settle the difficulties, would go to the area immediately in order to seek, in co-operation with both Governments, a formula for restoring and maintaining peace and security in that area.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1035) 1036.

S/5301, S/5307. Letters of 28 April and 3 May 1963 from Secretary-General of Organization of American States (OAS).

S/5302. Telegram of 5 May 1963 from Haiti.

S/5304, S/5309. Cables of 6 and 7 May 1963 from Chairman of Council of OAS.

S/5306, S/5311. Note verbale of 6 May 1963 and letter of 8 May 1963 from Dominican Republic.

S/5308. Report of Secretary-General on Credentials (Dominican Republic).

S/5312. Cable of 8 May 1963 from Secretary-General of OAS.

S/5314. Letter of 14 May 1963 from Haiti.

S/5315. Letter of 17 May 1963 from Dominican Republic.

S/5373. Letter of 18 July 1963 from Secretary-General of OAS.

S/5374, S/5383. Letter of 1 July and telegram of 5 August 1963 from Haiti.

S/5387. Letter of 6 August 1963 from Assistant Secretary-General of OAS.

S/5391. Letter from Haiti of 8 August 1963.

S/5398, S/5399, S/5404. Cable of 21 August and letters of 16 and 22 August from Secretary-General of OAS.

S/5411. Letter of 30 August 1963 from Haiti.

S/5413. Telegram of 3 September 1963 from Secretary-General of OAS.

S/5416, S/5430. Letters of 3 and 12 September 1963 from Haiti.

S/5431. Cable of 23 September from Secretary-General of OAS.

S/5433. Letter of 24 September 1963 from Haiti.

A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1962-16 July 1963, Chapter III.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING CUBA

On 11 March 1963, the representative of Cuba transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of a letter, dated 4 March 1963, which had been sent by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba to the Secretary-General. The letter stated that since the end of the diplomatic negotiations in connexion with the

Caribbean crisis, new threats and tensions had been created by the United States policy of aggression against Cuba. Steps were now being taken, the letter said, by the United States Government to prepare for an attack on Cuba, at the risk of plunging the world into a thermo-nuclear war.

The letter went on to say that the United States had continued to violate Cuba's airspace and territorial waters and to organize acts of espionage and piracy throughout the Caribbean and was again fostering an atmosphere of crisis with respect to Cuba. It also referred to further restrictions imposed by the United States on ships trading with Cuba, and to certain statements of United States Congressmen, and other officials, which Cuba felt were aimed against it and which infringed its sovereignty. The letter also referred to developments within the Organization of American States (OAS) with regard to Cuba and accused Venezuela and other Latin American countries of advocating aggression against Cuba.

Subsequently, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Paraguay addressed letters to the President of the Security Council protesting, among other things, against "insulting references" to the Heads of their respective Governments contained in the Cuban letter of 4 March.

On 1 May, the representative of Cuba transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of a note which his Government had sent on 26 April to the United States Government. The note protested against an alleged attempt to bomb a refinery in Cuba, which, it stated, had been carried out on 25 April by a United States citizen in an aircraft operating from United States territory.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5259. Letter of 11 March 1963 from Cuba.
S/5260, S/5266, S/5268, S/5272. Letters of 14, 18, 21 and 27 March 1963 from Venezuela.
S/5264. Letter of 15 March 1963 from Costa Rica.
S/5271. Letter of 20 March 1963 from Paraguay.
S/5299. Letter of 1 May 1963 from Cuba.
S/5262, S/5267, S/5269, S/5273. Letters of 15,

19, 25 and 28 March 1963 from President of Security Council to Permanent Representative of Venezuela.
A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1962-15 July 1963, Chapter I, Section D.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

COMPLAINT BY VENEZUELA AGAINST CUBA

On 4 December 1963, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) transmitted to the Security Council the text of two resolutions adopted by the OAS Council, on 3 December, following charges made by Venezuela of "acts of intervention and aggression on the part of the Cuban Government affecting the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Venezuela, as well as the operation of its democratic institutions." By these resolutions, the OAS Council decided: (1) to convoke the Organ of Consultation under the terms of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance; (2) to constitute itself as the Provisional Organ of Consultation in accordance with Article 12 of the aforementioned treaty; and (3) to authorize the Chairman of the OAS Council to appoint a committee to investigate the charges

and report to the OAS Council thereon.

HONDURAS-NICARAGUA MIXED COMMISSION

On 30 October 1963, the Chairman of the Inter-American Peace Committee transmitted to the Security Council copies of a report which that Committee had submitted on 16 July 1963 to the Council of the Organization of American States on the termination of the activities of the Honduras-Nicaragua Mixed Commission. The Commission had been set up on the initiative of the Inter-American Peace Committee in order to assist the two Governments in solving the problems which had arisen as a result of the decision given by the International Court of Justice on 18 November 1960 relating to the frontier dispute between the two countries.¹

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 536-38.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5477. Letter of 4 December 1963 from Secretary-General of OAS.
S/5452. Letter of 30 October 1963 from Chairman of Inter-American Peace Committee to Council

of Organization of American States (OAS) on termination of activities of Honduras-Nicaragua Mixed Commission.

CHAPTER III

QUESTIONS CONCERNING ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

On 16 September 1963, Albania requested that an item entitled "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's eighteenth session.

An attached explanatory memorandum stated that for 14 years the principles of the United Nations Charter had been systematically violated in the matter of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations because China's place in the United Nations was illegally occupied by representatives of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique." This was not only a great injustice towards the Chinese people but also a grave breach of international law and of the fundamental principles of the Charter and prejudicial to the interests of the United Nations itself. The Government of the People's Republic of China was the only Government which represented China and the only Government capable of carrying out the obligations incumbent upon the Members of the United Nations under the Charter. The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and the removal of the representatives of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique" was a question of an important and urgent character.

On 18 September, the Assembly's General Committee recommended that the item be included in the agenda and on 20 September the General Assembly approved the Committee's recommendation and decided to consider the question in plenary meetings.

The question was discussed by the General Assembly between 16 and 22 October 1963. The debate centred upon a resolution sponsored by Albania and Cambodia. By this proposal, the General Assembly, considering the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations indispensable to the consolidation of the Organization and bearing in mind that only representatives of the Government of that Republic were competent to represent China in the United Nations,

would resolve to remove immediately from all United Nations organs "the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek" and invite the Government of the People's Republic of China to send its representatives to occupy China's place in the United Nations and all its organs.

The representative of Albania reminded the Assembly that the question of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations had been on the agenda since 1 October 1949. Without the participation of the People's Republic of China the United Nations could not be universal. Procedurally, the restoration of China's rights could be effected clearly and simply. It was not a question of admitting a new Member but of recognizing the lawful right of a founding Member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council to occupy its own seat in the Organization. Under the Charter such a question had to be decided by a simple majority of votes. The representative of Albania insisted that while any Government of a Member State was free to recognize or not to recognize the Government of the People's Republic of China, the representation of that Government in the United Nations could not depend on its recognition by other Governments. Revolutionary changes in Egypt, Iraq, Cuba and Yemen, as well as coups d'état in a number of Latin American countries, had not provoked any question regarding the representation of the Governments of these countries in the United Nations.

The only real cause of the intolerable situation with regard to China, said the Albanian representative, was the hostile policy of the United States towards the People's Republic of China. He rejected as absurd and tendentious the United States theory of the so-called "two Chinas." It was, he said, part of a plot to dismember China and was doomed to failure. He went on to describe the great successes in peaceful development achieved by the People's Republic of China, which had also shown exem-

plary patience in applying the principle of the settlement of differences through negotiations. However, the Government of the People's Republic of China had officially stated that it did not regard itself as bound by any international agreement concluded without its participation and not signed by its official representatives. It was principally in the interest of the Organization itself, concluded the representative of Albania, that the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations be restored.

In reply, the representative of China, after noting that for the first time the lead in the discussion of the question had been taken by Albania rather than by the USSR, stated that regardless of whether the communist regime existed on the mainland of China or not, that régime could not represent the Chinese people in the United Nations, since it had come to power on the mainland of China not with the consent of the Chinese people but by blood-letting. It had come to power as a result of USSR aggression against China and had waged a relentless and merciless war on the masses of the population. Such a régime could not possibly represent the Chinese people in an Organization which had for one of its primary purposes the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The representative of China also disputed the argument that the communist regime exercised effective control over the mainland. He insisted that while universality was desirable in itself, it was not one of the basic principles written into the Charter. The Charter of the United Nations provided that membership be open to all "peace-loving" States. The Chinese communist régime, which had waged war against the United Nations itself, had been condemned by the General Assembly for aggression in Korea, had resorted to force in its border dispute with India, had carried out subversion in Laos and Viet-Nam, and had opposed the partial nuclear test-ban treaty, could hardly be called peace-loving. The participation of the Chinese communists in the work of the United Nations would not help solve the problems of the Organization but would merely create more problems. The representative of China emphasized that the Government for which he spoke was truly representative of the wishes and aspirations of the

Chinese people in the United Nations. It was no exile Government but a Chinese Government based on Chinese soil and one to which millions of Chinese people who were still free declared their allegiance and to which the enslaved millions on the mainland looked for their deliverance.

Others opposing the two-power draft resolution included Australia, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey and the United States.

The United States representative said that nothing had happened in the past year to justify having the General Assembly re-debate the item before it. Indeed, quite the opposite was the case. In the past two years proposals to seat the communist Chinese and to expel the representatives of the Republic of China had been decisively rejected. In 1961 the Assembly had decided that the matter came under the provisions of Article 18(2) of the Charter and therefore required a two-thirds vote. (For text of Article 18(2), see APPENDIX II.) The world was now looking to the United Nations to see if the current pause in the cold war could be stretched into a period of co-operation and the Albanian proposal to expel a founding Member and replace its representatives with those of the world's most war-like régime was in essence a proposal to seat the advocate of both cold and hot wars.

Furthermore, added the United States representative, the Government in Peking was not peace-loving and therefore would not meet the qualifications of Article 4 of the Charter. (For text, see APPENDIX II.) It rejected the Partial Test-Ban Treaty and was prepared to talk about disarmament only when those rejecting its ideology had been eliminated. From their own statements it could be concluded that its leaders accepted nuclear war because the death of half of the human race would improve the prospects of Chinese communism in the remaining half of the world. He was of the opinion that so long as the communist Chinese continued by word and by deed to reject the United Nations Charter and treated the United Nations with contempt and arrogance, they blocked their

own admission to the Organization. The United States considered that the people of China were already properly and legitimately represented in the United Nations by the Government which had demonstrated that it was able and willing to carry out its Charter obligations.

The Philippines representative asserted that communist China's chief contribution to international relations seemed to be the introduction of the principle of anarchy and war without quarter in world affairs. Communist China, alone among the big powers, had refused to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, he added, and was technically still at war with the United Nations.

In opposing the seating of the People's Republic of China, the representative of Thailand said that that Government still adhered to its firm policy of the use of force as a means of achieving its objectives, and it still believed in the inevitability of war and completely ignored the implications of a nuclear war. When a State failed to meet the requirements of Article 4 of the Charter, which provided that membership of the United Nations be open to all peace-loving States, the principle of universality was not sufficient reason to entitle it to admission. Moreover, in his view, the legal and constitutional provisions of the Charter did not permit the expulsion of a Member and the admission of a new one in the manner contemplated in the draft resolution.

Some representatives, among them those of the Central African Republic, Liberia and Senegal, explained that they would vote against the draft resolution not because they were necessarily opposed to the seating of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations, but because they could not agree to the removal from the United Nations of the Government of the Republic of China. The spokesman for the Central African Republic maintained that the Republic of China had always complied with the purposes and principles of the Charter and had loyally discharged its obligations under the terms of the Charter. There could be no question of its removal from the United Nations. Accordingly, the draft resolution in the form in which it had been presented was not acceptable to the Central African Republic.

Support for the two-power draft resolution

was expressed by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom.

The representative of the USSR, for instance, maintained that the United Nations could not continue to ignore reality and keep the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic out of the Organization. Its absence undermined the authority and prestige of the United Nations and did harm to the normal activities of the Organization. He stressed that the People's Republic of China had made a positive contribution to the solution of many international problems such as that of peace in Southeast Asia. To ignore the rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations was to ignore the rights of one quarter of the whole of mankind. It was not a matter of receiving a new Member into the United Nations but of restoring the flouted rights of one of the founding Members. From the point of view of procedure, the question was essentially one of confirming the mandate of representatives of a Member of the United Nations. Accordingly, it would be absurd to demand a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly. Rejecting any possibility of creating a situation involving two Chinas in the United Nations, the representative of the USSR called for the immediate removal from all organs of the United Nations of the so-called representatives of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique," who did not represent anybody or anything.

The representative of Ceylon stressed his Government's hostility to communism but insisted that the matter under consideration was not an ideological one. The facts of history and geography could not be controverted. It was an affront to the intelligence of the Assembly and an insult to the United Nations that Taiwan should possess a seat on the Security Council and exercise the power of veto along with the great powers. It was an insult to all Asian countries that this should be so. Since China was a founding Member of the United Nations,

arguments based on Article 4 of the Charter were irrelevant. No doubt a change of government had taken place in China, but many other countries had changed their Government by revolution, and the United Nations had not questioned the credentials of those revolutionary Governments to occupy their seats in the United Nations. In urging that the People's Republic of China be given its rightful place, the representative of Ceylon declared that it was impossible to treat a country as an outlaw and then expect the same country to behave like a member of society. He insisted that from the legal point of view there was no other solution except to have China in the United Nations where it was entitled to be, and he pleaded with the General Assembly to see that China got its rightful place before it was too late.

Several speakers, including the representative of Ghana, stressed that the question of the representation of China involved not only the principle of universality of the Organization's membership, but the peace of the world. They considered that the issue before the Assembly was one of procedure which had to be settled accordingly; the question was one of representation, and not of the admission of a new Member.

Before the Assembly voted on the two-power draft resolution, the representative of Tunisia asked that a separate vote be taken on each of the two operative paragraphs, but the request was withdrawn in response to an Algerian appeal.

The draft resolution was then voted upon as a whole by roll-call and was rejected by a vote of 41 in favour to 57 against, with 12 abstentions.

The question of the representation of China also came up in the Credentials Committee of the Assembly on 12 December 1963. The USSR introduced a draft resolution by which the Credentials Committee would resolve to regard as invalid the credentials submitted "by persons describing themselves as representatives of the Government of the Republic of China" in view of their contradiction of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Chairman, recalling the decision already taken by the Assembly on the matter, ruled the proposal out of order. The ruling, challenged by the USSR, was upheld by 6 votes to 3.

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was also raised in other United Nations organs in 1963. (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 153.

Plenary Meetings 1242-1244, 1247, 1248, 1251, 1283.

A/5498. Letter of 16 September 1963 from Albania, requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations."

A/5530. First report of General Committee on adoption of agenda, allocation of items and organization of session, paragraph 8.

A/L.427 and Add.1. Albania and Cambodia: draft resolution, rejected by Assembly on 21 October 1963, meeting 1248, by roll-call vote of 41 to 57, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Laos, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia.

Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Austria, Iceland, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago.

CREDENTIALS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Credentials Committee, meeting of 12 December 1963.

Plenary Meetings 1206, 1283.

A/5676/Rev.1. Credentials of representatives to 18th session of General Assembly. Report of Credentials Committee.

RESOLUTION 1977(XVIII), as submitted by Credentials Committee, A/5676/Rev.1, approving Committee's report, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1283, by 91 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

OTHER ORGANS OF UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1027.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Commission on Human Rights, meeting 738.

Social Commission, meeting 349.

Commission on Status of Women, meetings 387, 388.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meeting 501.

Economic Commission for Europe, meeting of 18 April 1963.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Plenary Meeting 1207.

THE KOREAN QUESTION

The Korean question was considered at the General Assembly's eighteenth session between 9 and 11 December 1963. The representative of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) participated in the meetings.

Background information for the discussions, which took place in the Assembly's First Committee, included the report of UNCURK to the eighteenth session and a number of communications and memoranda from the Republic of Korea and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The thirteenth annual report of UNCURK, together with two addenda, covered the period from 19 November 1962 to 29 November 1963. The report dealt with all aspects of the Commission's work and terms of reference and, in particular, with the questions of unification, of representative government in the Republic of Korea and of economic developments in Korea. On the question of unification, the Commission maintained that whereas the Government of the Republic of Korea had fully continued its adherence to the United Nations' stand on unification, the communist authorities to the North had maintained their negative attitude towards that stand, thereby further delaying a proper and definitive settlement in Korea.

On the question of withdrawal of troops from South Korea, the Commission recalled that the Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution (376(V)) of 7 October 1950, which had been repeatedly reaffirmed in subsequent resolutions, had recommended the maintenance of United Nations forces in Korea as long as necessary for achieving the objectives specified in that resolution. The Commission also reported on economic developments in Korea.

During the period under review, the Commission had travelled and consulted freely in

the Republic of Korea. It had observed the national referendum on the new Constitution in December 1962, the Presidential elections in mid-October 1963 and the National Assembly elections in November 1963. From its observation of both the pre-election and post-election periods, as well as the actual balloting, the Commission had reached the conclusion that the referendum and the two elections had been conducted, on the whole, in a free atmosphere, in an orderly manner and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

In communications dated 25 and 26 July, 25 September and 22 November 1963, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that whereas the Korean-Chinese side had strictly adhered to the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the United States side had violated all the important provisions of the Agreement, including: paragraph 13, which prohibited the augmentation of military equipment and personnel; paragraph 60, which provided for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea; and paragraph 51, which provided for the repatriation of prisoners of war. The United States Government had tried to justify all those acts and the occupation of South Korea on the pretext of a fictitious "communist threat" from the North and of the so-called United Nations resolution, manufactured unlawfully under the coercion of the United States, contrary to the United Nations Charter.

In the view of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the withdrawal of the United States forces from South Korea was the vital pre-condition for the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean unification, a question which was an internal affair to be solved by the Korean people themselves. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had put forward a proposal on a confederation of the

North and South as a measure for the initial unification of the country. The People's Republic considered that if the United Nations wished to fulfil faithfully the mission it had imposed upon itself by its Charter, it should take measures for the immediate withdrawal of the United States forces from Korea.

The memoranda denied the competence of the United Nations to discuss the "Korean question" but maintained that as long as such discussion was held the representative of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should take part in it. That Government, as in the past, would never recognize and would resolutely reject any United Nations "resolution" on Korea, rigged up arbitrarily without the participation and consent of its representative and contrary to the interests and will of the Korean people.

The Republic of Korea stated in memoranda dated 24 October, 22 and 26 November and 9 December 1963 that it would continue to accept the competence and authority of the United Nations to bring about the peaceful unification of Korea and that it adhered to the principle that the unification of the country should be achieved through peaceful means by the holding of free elections throughout Korea under the supervision and observance of the United Nations.

The communist proposals for the unification of Korea were of a fraudulent nature, the Republic of Korea maintained. The North Korean authorities had expanded their military strength, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, and they maintained a militia of no less than one million men. It was also held that North Korea was supported by the enormous armed forces of the USSR and communist China, with both of whom North Korea had entered into formal military alliances in July 1961.

The memoranda further stated that the people and the Government of the Republic of Korea were deeply grateful for the continued efforts of UNCURK to bring about the unification of the country and for the outstanding contribution of the Commission to Korean reconstruction. The Republic of Korea requested that UNCURK continue its work until unification was achieved. The United Nations forces, which had been stationed in Korea by virtue

of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, were vital to the defence of the Republic, in view of the threat of renewed communist aggression.

As at previous sessions of the Assembly, the first matter taken up by the First Committee was the question of invitations to the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to send representatives to participate in the discussions without the right to vote.

In this connexion, two draft resolutions were put before the Committee. The first, submitted by the United States, provided that the First Committee should: (1) note that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had rejected the right of the United Nations to consider and take action on the Korean question; and (2) decide to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion without right of vote.

The second draft resolution, submitted by Mongolia, provided that the First Committee invite representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate, without the right to vote, in the discussion of the question.

The United States representative considered that the question of invitation to the North Korean régime was not a mere procedural question. The problem was whether it was either appropriate or useful to invite the North Korean régime to participate in view of its consistent refusal to recognize the competence and authority of the United Nations to act on the Korean question. The Republic of Korea, on the other hand, had repeatedly affirmed its recognition of the competence and authority of the United Nations to deal with the Korean question, and it had properly placed its hope in the Organization for the solution of the problem of unification. The record of the North Korean régime, marked by a major aggression against the Republic of Korea in defiance of the United Nations, had remained consistently obstructive towards the Organization. North Korea had been consistent in its support of military aggression and its opposition to the United Nations as a forum for the settlement of international problems, as was evident from its support of the communist Chinese aggression against India in 1962 and its opposition to the

United Nations Observer Team sent to Viet-Nam in 1963. Its opposition to UNCURK must be considered in that context of apparently complete opposition to the United Nations and its principles.

Among those who spoke in support of the United States draft resolution were China, the Congo (Leopoldville), Gabon, Japan, Madagascar, Niger, Paraguay, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

The representative of Mongolia stated that the continued policy of discrimination against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as reflected in the United States draft resolution, was unreasonable and contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. The Korean question was a purely internal matter but, if the matter was to be discussed and if the United Nations truly wished to assist the Korean people in solving the problem of the peaceful unification of their country, it should invite and hear the views of both North and South Korea.

Among those who supported the Mongolian draft resolution was the representative of the USSR, who recalled that in the General Committee his delegation had opposed the inclusion of the so-called Korean question in the agenda of the Assembly' eighteenth session. Past experience had shown that such discussions did not benefit the cause of peace and could well aggravate the atmosphere and hamper the work of the Assembly. Since, however, the question had been placed on the agenda, the representative of the USSR hoped that all delegations would support the Mongolian draft resolution.

Others who spoke in favour of the Mongolian draft resolution included Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Hungary, Poland, Syria and the Ukrainian SSR.

On 9 December, the First Committee rejected, by a vote of 52 to 13, with 30 abstentions, the proposal of the representative of Mongolia that his draft resolution be given priority in the voting. The United States draft resolution was adopted as a whole by a vote of 64 to 10, with 24 abstentions. The Mongolian draft resolution was rejected by a roll-call vote of 25 to 54, with 20 abstentions.

On 10 December, when the general debate started on the substance of the question, the

First Committee had before it a joint draft resolution submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

By the operative part of this 14-power draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) reaffirm that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea were to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; (2) call upon the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which had been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly; (3) urge that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives; and (4) request UNCURK to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Muammer Baykau, the representative of UNCURK, who was the first speaker on the substance of the question, stated that the United Nations resolutions had given UNCURK and the two previous Commissions in Korea terms of reference and facilities that were fully adequate to bring about an equitable settlement of the Korean question. Had it not been for the consistent refusal of North Korea to recognize the authority of the United Nations, the aims of the Organization in Korea could have long since been accomplished.

The representative of the Republic of Korea stated that while his Government had unreservedly accepted the competence and authority of the Organization to solve the Korean problem, the North Korean régime had continued to defy the United Nations and to reject the resolutions on the unification of Korea. The North Korean communists, he added, sought the withdrawal of the United Nations forces so that they could take over all of Korea through force and subversion. The military administration in Korea had fulfilled its pledge and had turned over the Government to civilian control through free elections, carried out under the observation of UNCURK. He regretted that the Republic of Korea had been denied membership in the United Nations solely be-

cause of USSR vetoes, and he expressed the hope that the First Committee would help the Republic to win membership in the Organization.

The United States representative, speaking in support of the 14-power draft resolution, stated that the process of restoring representative civilian government in the Republic of Korea had been almost completed. UNCURK had reported that the recent elections had been carried out in a fair and orderly manner. Those elections in the Republic of Korea were in sharp contrast with the local and national elections which had been held in North Korea in 1962 and 1963. In the North Korean elections there had been only one slate of candidates which, according to the régime, had been supported by every eligible voter. It was not surprising that the North Korean régime, which conducted such farcical elections, had refused to recognize the competence and authority of the United Nations to supervise free elections as a means of achieving the unification of Korea.

The United States representative insisted that the North Koreans, by increasing their military resources, had violated the Korean Armistice Agreement from the outset. As regards the specific North Korean allegations, he stated that the United Nations Command had acknowledged a number of unintentional violations of the demarcation line. During the past year, however, the North Koreans had committed various acts of an aggressive and provocative nature.

Those who spoke in favour of the 14-power draft resolution included Australia, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), France, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

In opposing the 14-power draft resolution, the USSR representative stated that no progress had been achieved on the so-called Korean question because in that matter the United Nations had intervened in the domestic affairs of a State. The United Nations should recognize, he said, that, while the unification of Korea was an internal problem of the Korean people, the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea was an inter-

national problem, which clearly concerned the United Nations. The presence of these forces was the chief obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea. It constituted a constant source of tension and posed a grave threat to international peace and security. These troops were armed forces not of the United Nations but of the United States, and they had been sent to Korea illegally since the decision had been taken without the assent of one of the permanent members of the Security Council. The USSR fully supported the proposals which had been put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding the unification of Korea and the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in the southern part of that country. The USSR also maintained that the so-called UNCURK must be dissolved in the interest of the Korean people and of the United Nations itself.

Others who spoke in opposition to the 14-power draft resolution included Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR.

Several representatives who subsequently abstained in the voting on the 14-power text maintained that the United Nations should seek a new approach which would be acceptable to both North and South Korea. Their statements, however, were made in general terms, with no formal proposals being put forward.

The representatives of Indonesia and Mali stated that they would support any proposal that would permit negotiations between the two Korean Governments.

The representative of Indonesia maintained that the United Nations would ease the situation if it expanded the membership of UNCURK, to reflect the vastly increased membership of the United Nations, and accorded what were described as the non-aligned countries greater representation on the Commission. It might well be that the two Korean Governments, possibly with the assistance and good offices of the non-aligned countries, could themselves work out the fundamentals of an agreed unification plan. The United Nations could review those steps in order to determine whether they fulfilled the basic conditions for a lasting peace and, therefore, justified troop with-

drawals by the Governments concerned. Once the remaining troops were removed, the two Korean régimes could negotiate on equal terms. Such a course of action might entail the abandonment of the explicit conditions laid down by the General Assembly in its resolutions. However, that would not be the first time a difficult problem had been resolved outside the United Nations. Indonesia and the Netherlands had succeeded in settling the question of West Irian outside the Organization, with some prodding from the Secretary-General. Similarly, the partial test-ban had been achieved through direct negotiations among the three nuclear powers outside the United Nations.

The representative of China said he felt sure that those who had advised against ignoring the North Korean régime were not seriously think-

ing of a permanent partition of Korea. The United Nations supported the national aspirations of the Korean people to see their country unified. If the principle of territorial integrity were sacrificed in the name of compromise or détente, the desire for unification would eventually generate such pressure among the people of divided Korea that a dangerous situation would arise. Any such compromise would only complicate the question and make it more difficult to solve.

On 11 December 1963, the First Committee adopted the 14-power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 64 to 11, with 22 abstentions. The text was then approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 13 December 1963, as resolution 1964(XVIII), by a roll-call vote of 65 to 11, with 24 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
General Committee, meeting 153.
First Committee, meetings 1347-1351.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

A/5512 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, covering period 19 November 1962-29 November 1963.

A/5530. First report of General Committee on adoption of agenda, allocation of items and organization of session.

A/5641. Note verbale of 29 November 1963 from United States transmitting report of Unified Command.

A/C.1/887, A/C.1/893. Letters of 10 September and 5 December 1963 from USSR, transmitting communications and memoranda from Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/889. Telegram of 25 September 1963 from Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/892, A/C.1/894. Letters of 26 November and 9 December 1963 from Republic of Korea.

QUESTION OF INVITATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN DEBATE

A/C.1/L.333. United States: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 9 December 1963, meeting 1347, by vote of 64 to 10, with 24 abstentions.

A/C.1/L.334. Mongolia: draft resolution, rejected by First Committee, on 9 December 1963, meeting 1347, by roll-call vote of 25 to 54, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Finland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tunisia, Upper Volta.

A/C.1/895. Resolution adopted by First Committee on 9 December 1963, meeting 1347:

"The First Committee,

"Recalling its decision taken at the 1299th meeting on 11 December 1962 to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without right of vote (A/C.1/885),

"Reaffirming its view set forth in resolutions adopted at the 1146th, 1217th and 1299th meetings that a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea may participate in the discussion of the Korean question provided that it first unequivocally accepts the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question, as the Republic of Korea has again done by letter dated 24 October 1963 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea (A/C.1/894),

"1. Notes that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in messages of 17 April 1961 and 19 December 1961 (A/C.1/838) responding to the Committee's resolutions, and in a memorandum dated 24 November 1962, and again on 25 September 1963 in a statement of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs (A/C.1/889), has rejected the right of the United Nations to consider and take action on the Korean question;

"2. Decides to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without right of vote."

RESOLUTION ON THE KOREAN QUESTION

A/G.1/L.335. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 11 December 1963, meeting 1351, by roll-call vote of 64 to 11, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

A/5666. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1964(XVIII), as submitted by First Committee, A/5666, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1963, meeting 1280, by roll-call vote of 65 to 11, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey,

United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea signed at Seoul, Korea, on 23 August 1963, and the addenda to the report signed at Seoul on 21 and 29 November 1963,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 112(II) of 14 November 1947, 195(III) of 12 December 1948, 293(IV) of 21 October 1949, 376(V) of 7 October 1950, 811(IX) of 11 December 1954, 910 A (X) of 29 November 1955, 1010(XI) of 11 January 1957, 1180 (XII) of 29 November 1957, 1264(XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1455(XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1740 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1855(XVII) of 19 December 1962,

"Noting that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in greater part already been withdrawn, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly have been fulfilled,

"Recalling that the United Nations, under the Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea,

"1. Reaffirms that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;

"2. Calls upon the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly;

"3. Urges that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives;

"4. Requests the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/5327. Note verbale of 7 June 1963 from United States concerning appointment of General Hamilton H. Howze as Commanding General of military forces made available to Unified Command in pursuance of resolution adopted by Security Council on 7 July 1950 (S/1588).

THE QUESTION OF MALAYSIA

EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE

The proposal for the formation of Malaysia was first made by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya in May 1961, and a Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was established at a regional meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in July of the same year. Following a report by a Commission of Enquiry (the Cobbold Commission), which had conducted meetings in Sarawak and North Borneo from February to April 1962, the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Federation of Malaya issued a joint statement, on 1 August 1962, that in principle the Federation of Malaysia should be established by 31 August 1963. A formal agreement was prepared and signed in London on 9 July 1963 on behalf of the Governments concerned (the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore).

On 5 August 1963, following a six-day meeting in Manila of the Heads of Government of the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines, the Foreign Ministers of these three States cabled the Secretary-General of the United Nations, requesting him to send working teams to Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak in order to ascertain the wishes of these peoples with respect to the proposed Federation. The three Governments would similarly send observers to the two territories to witness the investigations of the working teams and the Federation of Malaya would do its best to ensure the co-operation of the British Government and of the Governments of Sabah and Sarawak.

The terms of reference of the request to the Secretary-General were set out in paragraph 4 of the Manila Joint Statement as quoted in the request addressed to the Secretary-General by the three Foreign Ministers:

The Secretary-General or his representative should ascertain, prior to the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia, the wishes of the people of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak within the context of General Assembly resolution 1541(XV), Principle IX of the Annex, by a fresh approach, which in the opinion of the Secretary-General is necessary to ensure complete compliance with the principle of self-determination within the requirements embodied in

Principle IX, taking into consideration: (1) The recent elections in Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak but nevertheless further examining, verifying and satisfying himself as to whether: (a) Malaysia was a major issue if not the major issue; (b) electoral registers were properly compiled; (c) elections were free and there was no coercion; and (d) votes were properly polled and properly counted; and (2) the wishes of those who, being qualified to vote, would have exercised their right of self-determination in the recent elections had it not been for their detention for political activities, imprisonment for political offences or absence from Sabah (North Borneo) or Sarawak.

(Principle IX of the Annex of General Assembly resolution 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960 provided that a non-self-governing territory integrating with an independent State should have attained an advanced stage of self-government with free political institutions. The same principle lays down that integration should be the result of the freely expressed wishes of the territory's peoples, expressed through informed and democratic processes, impartially conducted and based on universal adult suffrage.¹)

In his reply to the three Foreign Ministers on 8 August, the Secretary-General made it clear that he could undertake the task proposed only with the consent of the United Kingdom. He believed that the task could be carried out by his representative and proposed to set up two working teams—one to work in Sarawak and the other in Borneo—under the over-all supervision of his representative. The Secretary-General emphasized that the working teams would be responsible directly and exclusively to him and, on the completion of their task, would report through his representative to the Secretary-General himself who, on the basis of this report, would communicate his final conclusions to the three Governments and the Government of the United Kingdom. It was the Secretary-General's understanding that neither the report of his representative nor his conclusions would be subject in any way to ratification or confirmation by any of the Governments concerned.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 509-10.

REPORT OF
UNITED NATIONS MISSION

On 12 August, the Secretary-General announced the assignment of eight members of the Secretariat, headed by Laurence V. Michelmore as his representative, to serve on the United Nations Malaysia Mission. The Mission left New York on 13 August 1963 and arrived in Kuching, Sarawak, at noon on 16 August. The Mission was divided into two teams, each comprising four officers, one to remain in Sarawak and the other to work in Sabah (North Borneo). Both teams remained until 5 September. Observers from the Federation of Malaya and the United Kingdom were present throughout all of the hearings conducted by the Mission. Observers from the Republic of Indonesia and from the Philippines arrived only on 1 September and attended hearings in the two territories on 2, 3 and 4 September.

On 14 September, the final conclusions of the Secretary-General with regard to Malaysia were made public. These conclusions were based upon a report submitted to the Secretary-General by the Mission. This report stated that it had been understood that by the "fresh approach" mentioned in the terms of reference established in the request to the Secretary-General, a referendum, or plebiscite, was not contemplated. The Mission had considered that it would be meaningful to make a "fresh approach" by arranging consultations with the population through elected representatives, leaders and the representatives of political parties as well as non-political groups, and with any other persons showing interest in setting forth their views. During the Mission's visits to various parts of the two territories, it had been possible to consult with almost all of the "grass roots" elected representatives. Consultations were also held with national and local representatives of each of the major political groups and with national and local representatives of ethnic, religious, social and other groups, as well as organizations of businessmen, employers and workers in various communities and social groups.

As far as the specific questions which the Secretary-General was asked to take into consideration were concerned, the members of the

Mission concluded, after evaluating the evidence available to them, that: (a) in the recent elections Malaysia was a major issue throughout both territories and the vast majority of the electorate understood the significance of this; (b) electoral registers were properly compiled; (c) the elections were freely and impartially conducted with active and vigorous campaigning by groups advocating divergent courses of action; and (d) the votes were properly polled and counted; the number of instances where irregularities were alleged seemed within the normal expectancy of well-ordered elections.

The Mission came to the conclusion that the number of persons of voting age detained for political offences or absent from the territories when voting took place was not sufficient to have affected the result.

The Mission also gave careful thought to the reference in the request to the Secretary-General that "he ascertain prior to the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia the wishes of the people of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak within the context of General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV), Principle IX of the Annex." After considering the constitutional, electoral and legislative arrangements in Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo), the Mission came to the conclusion that the territories had "attained an advanced stage of self-government with free political institutions so that its people would have the capacity to make a responsible choice through informed democratic processes." Self-government had been further advanced in both territories by the declaration of the respective Governors that, as from 31 August 1963, they would accept unreservedly and automatically the advice of the respective Chief Ministers on all matters within the competence of the State and for which portfolios had been allocated to Ministers. The Mission was further of the opinion that the participation of the two territories in the proposed Federation, having been approved by their legislative bodies, as well as by a large majority of the people through free and impartially conducted elections in which the question of Malaysia was a major issue and fully appreciated as such by the electorate, could be regarded as the "result of the freely expressed wishes of the territory's

peoples acting with full knowledge of the change in their status, their wishes having been expressed through informed and democratic processes, impartially conducted and based on universal adult suffrage."

CONCLUSIONS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

In submitting his own conclusions, the Secretary-General said he had given consideration to the circumstances in which the proposals for the Federation of Malaysia had been developed and discussed, and the possibility that people progressing through the stages of self-government might be less able to consider in an entirely free context the implications of such changes in their status than a society which had already experienced full self-government and determination of its own affairs. He had also been aware, he said, that the peoples of the territories concerned were still striving for a more adequate level of educational development. Taking into account the framework within which the Mission's task had been performed, he had come to the conclusion that the majority of the peoples of Sabah (North Borneo) and of Sarawak had given serious and thoughtful consideration to their future and to the implications for them of participation in a Federation of Malaysia. He believed that the majority of them had concluded that they wished to bring their dependent status to an end and to realize their independence through freely chosen association with other peoples in their region with whom they felt ties of ethnic association, heritage, language, religion, culture, economic relationship, and ideals and objectives. Not all of those considerations were present in equal weight in all minds, but it was his conclusion that the majority of the peoples of the two territories wished to engage, with the peoples of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, in an enlarged Federation of Malaysia through which they could strive together to realize the fulfilment of their destiny.

The Secretary-General referred to the fundamental agreement of the three participating

Governments and the statement by the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of the Philippines that they would welcome the formation of the Federation of Malaysia provided that the support of the people of the territories was ascertained by him, and that, in his opinion, complete compliance with the principle of self-determination within the requirements of General Assembly resolution 1541(XV), Principle IX of the Annex, had been ensured. He had reached the conclusion, based on the findings of the Mission that on both of those counts there was no doubt about the wishes of a sizeable majority of the people of those territories to join in the Federation of Malaysia.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Federation of Malaysia was proclaimed on 16 September 1963. On 17 September, at the opening meeting of the General Assembly's eighteenth session, the representative of Indonesia took exception to the fact that the seat of the Federation of Malaya in the Assembly Hall was being occupied by the representative of the Federation of Malaysia. Indonesia had withheld recognition of the Federation of Malaysia for very serious reasons and reserved the right to clarify its position on the question of Malaysia at a later stage.

Recognition of Malaysia was also withheld by the Republic of the Philippines. During the general debate at the eighteenth session, both Indonesia and the Philippines expressed their reservations about the findings of the United Nations Malaysia Mission. The representatives of the United Kingdom and of the Federation of Malaysia replied to the Indonesian and Philippine charges and upheld the findings of the United Nations Malaysian Mission.

On 12 December, during the meeting of the Credentials Committee, the USSR supported the Indonesian position with regard to the seating of the representatives of Malaysia in the General Assembly. A proposal by the Chairman of the Credentials Committee that the Committee find the credentials of all representatives in order was nonetheless approved.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

United Nations Malaysia Mission. Report to Secretary-General and related annexes.
Final conclusions of Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1206, 1233, 1234, 1237.

A/5574. Letter of 15 October 1963 from Chairman of Philippines delegation to President of General Assembly.

A/5676/Rev.1. Report of Credentials Committee.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING WEST NEW GUINEA (WEST IRIAN)

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

In his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization for the period 16 June 1962-15 June 1963, the Secretary-General gave a detailed description of the manner in which he had discharged the task entrusted to him by the parties to the Agreement of 15 August 1962 between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian).²

The Secretary-General's report dealt with action taken in respect of the cease-fire; the transfer of administration to the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA); the establishment of the United Nations Security Force; the organization of the civilian administration; the rights of inhabitants; representative councils; and the transfer of authority from UNTEA to Indonesia. He also described the public information activities of UNTEA and the functioning of the civilian administration, as well as political matters which had arisen.

In conclusion, the annual report stated that in carrying out the task entrusted to him, the Secretary-General had been guided solely by the terms of the Agreement of 15 August 1962. The transfer of the administration from the Netherlands to UNTEA and later from UNTEA to Indonesia had been achieved peacefully and without incident. The population had been gradually prepared for the changes brought about under the Agreement. Disruption of essential public services and utilities had been avoided, and continuity in employment maintained.

On the completion of UNTEA, the Secretary-General declared that it had been a unique experience, which had once again proved the capacity of the United Nations to undertake a variety of functions, provided it received adequate support from the Member States of

the Organization. Throughout the period of UNTEA, he had been impressed and gratified by the spirit of accommodation shown by the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands.

Looking to the future, the Secretary-General said he was confident that Indonesia would scrupulously observe the terms of the Agreement of 15 August 1962 and would ensure the exercise by the population of the territory of their right to express their wishes as to their future.

The Secretary-General also announced that, in consultation with the Government of Indonesia, he had decided in principle to designate a few United Nations experts, serving at Headquarters and elsewhere, to perform the functions envisaged in article XVI of the Agreement.

In a report dated 21 October 1963, the Secretary-General said he had continued to consult with the interested Governments on further steps to be taken concerning the Agreement of 15 August 1962. The United Nations stood ready to assist the Government of Indonesia in the implementation of the remaining part of the Agreement relating to the act of free choice by the inhabitants of the territory.

In a related matter, and in conformity with the spirit of the Agreement, the Secretary-General said he had established a Fund of the United Nations for the development of West Irian, to assist the Government of Indonesia in the economic and social development of West Irian. The Government of Indonesia, as the recipient Government, and the Government of the Netherlands, as the first important contributor, had both given their agreement to the

²For details of the period up to 31 December 1962, see Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 124-28.

provisions governing the Fund. The Fund, which was open to contributions from other States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, would be administered by the Secretary-General. The specialized agencies of the United Nations had agreed to serve as executing agencies in respect of projects in their respective spheres of competence.

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly took up the report of the Secretary-General on 6 November 1963, at its eighteenth session. The representative of the Netherlands paid tribute, as did all other speakers, to the manner in which the agreement had been carried out. His Government trusted that the remaining parts of the Agreement, having to do with the act of self-determination, would be carried out by all concerned as smoothly and as correctly as had been the case in respect of the first two phases. His Government had offered to the Secretary-General

an annual payment of \$10 million, to begin with for three years, which had been used to establish a United Nations Development Fund for Irian Barat. The Netherlands shared the hope of the Secretary-General that many other Governments would contribute liberally to that Fund.

The representative of Indonesia praised the contribution of the United Nations and all concerned to the encouraging state of affairs prevailing in West Irian. His Government had every confidence that, with the continued co-operation of the Secretary-General and the Netherlands, the full implementation of the Agreement could be carried out in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

Other speakers also paid tribute to the successful part played by the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement and noted that, under its terms, the Organization retained specific responsibilities for the future.

The General Assembly then took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1255.

A/5501. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1962-15 June 1963,

Chapter II, Section 15.
A/5578. Agreement between Republic of Indonesia and Kingdom of Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian). Report of Secretary-General.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION

A series of communications were addressed by India and Pakistan to the President of the Security Council during 1963 on the India-Pakistan question.

In a letter dated 16 March 1963, India drew the attention of the Security Council to the Sino-Pakistan border agreement, signed in Peking on 2 March 1963, which India considered as having unlawfully apportioned part of the Indian Union territory in Jammu and Kashmir between the two signatories. India informed the Security Council that on 5 March it had lodged a protest against the signing of the agreement with the Government of Pakistan.

In a letter to the Council dated 10 April, Pakistan maintained that India's letter of 16 March contained allegations which were without any basis in fact and in law and which

sought to misrepresent certain facts that were on the record of the United Nations. The Sino-Pakistan border agreement did not "apportion" any part of the Indian Union territory to either Pakistan or to China, as the territory involved was that of Jammu and Kashmir which, of course, was not the territory of the Indian Union. In fact, no apportionment of any territory was involved because the agreement merely sought to delimit and demarcate a boundary on the basis of the traditional customary line, including natural features.

On 7 October, India, in continuation of its letter of 16 March, forwarded to the Security Council copies of notes it had sent to the People's Republic of China and to Pakistan protesting against the fixing of boundary markers "on Indian territory of the State of Jammu

and Kashmir by the Governments of the People's Republic of China and Pakistan."

On 9 October 1963, Pakistan addressed a further letter to the Security Council in which it drew attention to press reports to the effect that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, "the so-called Prime Minister of the Indian-sponsored régime in the State," had announced "moves to integrate the disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir more fully into the Indian Union." These moves, if carried out, would constitute, according to the Government of Pakistan, a further contravention of the fundamental principle of the two resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) and of resolutions of the Security Council, particularly those of 30 March 1951 and 24 January 1957, which had laid down that the final disposition of the State should be made by means of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

In a letter to the Security Council on 12 November 1963, India replied that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, until a short time before the democratically elected Prime Minister of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, was fully entitled to say what he did, both under the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution and under various provisions of the Constitution of India. Jammu and Kashmir was a constituent State of the Indian Union and, therefore, Indian Union territory. That legal and constitutional position was the basis of the Security Council's resolution of 17 January 1948, the two UNCIP resolutions, and the assurances given to the Prime Minister of India by the Chairman of UNCIP.

In a letter of 1 November 1963, Pakistan drew the attention of the Security Council to what it described as "certain unmistakably hostile military activities" on the part of Indian authorities, which had resulted in a grave situation along the cease-fire line in Kashmir. Pakistan maintained that India, for some time past, had been taking measures to evict the Muslim population residing on the Indian side of the cease-fire line. Pakistan also alleged that Indian armed patrols had recently been paying increasing attention to Chaknot village which, though not lying on the Indian side of the cease-fire line, had been under the administra-

tive control of Azad-Kashmir authorities ever since the conclusion of the Cease-Fire Agreement in 1949. Pakistan believed that by its activity along the cease-fire line India was aiming to convert that line into a kind of international boundary between Indian-occupied territory and Azad-Kashmir and, thus, to preclude the very settlement of the dispute contemplated by the Security Council on the basis of which alone the cease-fire was effected and maintained.

In a letter to the Council dated 27 November, India denied that it had carried out any military activities in or near the village of Chaknot on the cease-fire line and insisted that no Indian troops had been concentrated in that area. On the contrary, Pakistan's troops had been recently deployed in the Kel area in the vicinity of that village and Pakistan aircraft had been flying over that area. India maintained that it was absurd to suggest that Muslims were being ejected from Kashmir when Kashmir was a State where the Muslims formed a majority. United Nations observers were stationed along the cease-fire line and India had already brought Pakistan's violations of the Cease-Fire Agreement to their notice and had every confidence that the United Nations observers would duly ascertain the facts. Pakistan could also have referred its charges to the United Nations military observers but, instead of that, it had brought them to the attention of the Security Council with the sole object of maligning India and misleading the Security Council.

On 3 January 1964, India asked that the report of the United Nations Chief Military Observer, dated 27 November 1963, giving his awards on cease-fire violation complaints lodged by India and Pakistan with regard to Chaknot, be brought to the notice of the Security Council. The report had awarded a decision of Violation by Pakistan and a decision of No Violation in so far as complaints against India were concerned. On the same day, Pakistan addressed a letter to the Security Council, drawing its attention to an announcement made in the Indian Parliament on 27 November 1963, that the Government of India was taking certain steps towards integrating the Indian-occupied area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union. Such a move, Pakistan maintained, furnished further proof of India's de-

fiance of the Security Council, and the Government of Pakistan was apprehensive that unless the Government of India were persuaded to de-

sist from violating its commitments with regard to Kashmir, the tensions between India and Pakistan might become uncontrollable.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5263. Letter of 16 March 1963 from India.
S/5275. Letter of 30 March 1963 from China.
S/5280. Letter of 10 April 1963 from Pakistan.
S/5435. Letter of 7 October 1963 from India.
S/5437, S/5450. Letters of 9 October and 1 November 1963 from Pakistan.

S/5454, S/5467. Letters of 12 and 27 November 1963 from India.
S/5503. Letter of 3 January 1964 from India.
S/5504. Letter of 3 January 1964 from Pakistan.
A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1962-15 July 1963, Chapter 15.

QUESTION CONCERNING CAMBODIA AND THAILAND

In accordance with an agreement reached with the Governments of Cambodia and Thailand, it will be recalled, the Secretary-General appointed Nils G. Gussing as his Special Representative in the area for one year, beginning 1 January 1963.³

On 9 December 1963, in a letter to the Security Council, the Secretary-General said that although the two Governments agreed that Mr. Gussing's presence and availability had been a useful factor, it must nevertheless be stated that the objectives mentioned in his letter of 18 December 1962 had not been fully realized. Therefore, the Secretary-General had enquired of the two Governments whether, and if so in which form, they would desire the Mission to continue. Both Governments had informed him that it

was their wish that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should continue his activities under the same terms of reference for the calendar year 1964. They had agreed, however, that a small increase in the existing staff of the Special Representative should be provided, to enable him to travel more frequently between the respective capitals.

The Secretary-General felt that, in the circumstances, he should agree to the request of the two Governments, which had again signified to him their willingness to share on an equal basis all costs involved, so that no budgetary provision on the part of the United Nations would be required.

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 131.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

S/5479. Letter of 9 December 1963 from Secretary-General.

THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH VIET-NAM

In a letter dated 4 September 1963 to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representatives of 14 countries (Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Trinidad and Tobago, subsequently joined by Mali and Nepal) requested the inclusion in the agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "The Violation of Human Rights in South Viet-Nam."

On 13 September, these Members, in an explanatory memorandum, said that the serious violations of human rights in South Viet-Nam

had been openly manifested when the Government of South Viet-Nam had interfered with the exercise—by the majority of its citizens—of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including freedom to manifest their religion or belief as proclaimed by article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Over 70 per cent of the population of South Viet-Nam were Buddhists. In May 1963, the memorandum said, Vietnamese citizens in Hué had sought to exercise the right referred to, in connexion with Buddha's birthday, but that right had been ruthlessly denied to them by the Government of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Nine persons had been killed when troops fired on participants at the Government's orders. In spite of the resulting demand, there had been no redress of grievances and no acceptance by the Government of responsibility for the killings. The intensity of feeling aroused was such that five monks and a nun had immolated themselves. A little after midnight on 20 August 1963, hordes of armed police had entered the venerated Xa Lai pagoda in Saigon and carried away hundreds of monks and nuns to prisons, after inflicting injury on them. That action had been repeated in the early hours of the same day in a number of other pagodas throughout the country. At least a thousand monks were estimated to be incarcerated; the death toll was unknown. On 25 August, demonstrating students of Saigon University were arrested by the hundreds. The Government was moving more and more towards the suppression of human rights, such as the rights of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of communication, and so forth. The situation, which had caused world-wide concern, demanded the immediate attention of the United Nations.

On 20 September, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda and to discuss it in plenary meetings.

On 23 September, the Secretary-General transmitted for the information of delegations the texts of an exchange of correspondence between him and the President of the Republic of Viet-Nam. On 31 August, the Secretary-General had informed the President that the Asian and African Members of the United Nations had expressed grave concern at the situation that had arisen in the Republic of Viet-Nam and had asked him to request the Government to take steps to normalize the situation by ensuring the exercise of fundamental human rights to all sections of the population. He was transmitting the request, he said, in the light of humanitarian considerations, and he added his own personal appeal to the President to find a solution in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On 5 September, the President of Viet-Nam replied that there had been no suppression of Buddhist rights in Viet-Nam since the establishment of the Republic. The Buddhist question

was "a growing-pain of Buddhism" in an under-developed, newly independent country, short of cadres and of financial resources but desirous of rapidly asserting itself. The Buddhist movement had begun to develop all the more quickly because it had been held in check during the colonial period. Buddhism was suffering both qualitatively and quantitatively from a shortage of cadres, which offered both East and West an opportunity to infiltrate. This resulted in ideological deviations, which in practice were reflected in techniques of political agitation and propaganda and in the organization of riots and coups d'état for the benefit of foreign interests. He hoped the fraternal African and Asian countries would benefit from his country's experience and forestall crises that they might possibly have to face. The action taken by his Government on the Buddhist question had no other object than to shield the development of Buddhism from any external influence working against the interests of the Buddhist religion and the higher interests of the State. A solution had already been found: freed from the influence of foreign agitators and adventurers, the Buddhist hierarchy had resumed charge of the Buddhist community and of the pagodas throughout the territory of Viet-Nam.

Introducing the item in the General Assembly on 7 October, the representative of Ceylon presented a detailed picture of conditions and events in the Republic of Viet-Nam, and said his only concern was that the Buddhists of Viet-Nam should enjoy their Buddhist rights. He appealed for fair and equitable treatment for them.

The President of the General Assembly then read two letters he had received from the observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations. The first, dated 3 October 1963, requested that his Government be represented in the discussion of the item.

The second, dated 4 October, said his Government extended an invitation to the representatives of several Member States to visit Viet-Nam in the very near future, so that they might see what the real situation was as regards relations between the Government and the Buddhist community of Viet-Nam.

The representative of Costa Rica suggested that the General Assembly should accept the

invitation so as to examine all the available facts. The President then asked the Assembly whether it had any objection to accepting the invitation, as suggested by Costa Rica. The representative of the USSR suggested that the General Assembly should ask the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference of 1954 to entrust to the International Control Commission the duty of investigating and reporting to the Co-Chairman, who would report to the General Assembly. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed his doubts as to the competence of the Co-Chairmen to deal with the matter or to refer it to the International Control Commission. The question, he said, was one of human rights.

The delegations of Costa Rica and Chile then introduced a draft resolution, by which the Assembly would instruct its President to appoint a commission of representatives of Member States to go to the Republic of Viet-Nam and collect as much information as possible. The commission would be asked to report on the results of its inquiries so that the Assembly could complete its consideration of the item before the close of the eighteenth session.

At a plenary meeting on 8 October, the President informed the Assembly that the draft resolution had been withdrawn and that therefore the Assembly had before it only the letter of invitation from the observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam. Since there were no objections, the President announced that he would act on the basis of the invitation.

At a plenary meeting on 11 October, the President announced that, on the basis of the invitation, he had appointed a Mission consisting of representatives of Afghanistan, Brazil, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Morocco and Nepal, and that the Governments of those States had designated the following persons to represent them on the Mission: Afghanistan—Abdul Rahman Pazhwak; Brazil—Sergio Correa da Costa; Ceylon—Sir Senerat Gunewardene; Costa Rica—Fernando Volio Jimenez; Dahomey—Luis Ignacio-Pinto; Morocco—Ahmed Taibi Benhima; Nepal—Matrika Prasad Koirala. The Chairman of the Mission would be Mr. Pazhwak and its purpose was to visit the Republic of Viet-Nam in order to see for itself what the situation was as regards relations between the

Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Vietnamese Buddhist community.

In the course of four meetings held in New York between 14 and 21 October, the Mission unanimously elected the Moroccan representative as its Rapporteur and formulated its terms of reference as follows: "The Mission is an ad hoc fact-finding body and has been established to ascertain the facts of the situation as regards the alleged violations of human rights by the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam in its relations with the Buddhist community of that country."

On 21 October, the Government of Morocco indicated that Mohamed Amor had been designated to represent Morocco instead of Mr. Taibi Benhima. The Mission agreed that Mr. Amor should be Rapporteur.

The Mission arrived in Saigon in the early hours of 24 October and left on the evening of 3 November. It established its own programme of work, remaining in Saigon throughout, while a delegation of the Mission visited Hué on 30 October. It was agreed with the Government that the Mission was free to see all witnesses it had asked to see who were connected with the Buddhist problem and the Government offered its co-operation in helping to locate witnesses and make them available. This offer, however, did not extend to political leaders in opposition to the régime.

The Mission on four occasions invited all interested persons to appear before it to give testimony or to send written petitions. This invitation was reproduced by the Vietnamese press. The Mission also handed to the Government three lists of witnesses whom it wished to hear, containing 48 names in all.

During its stay in Viet-Nam, the Mission heard seven spokesmen who put forward the Government case, and 47 other witnesses consisting of monks, nuns, Buddhist and lay leaders, and laymen in Saigon and Hué, some in pagodas, others in prison, hospital, youth-camps and at the Mission's headquarters. All the monks, nuns and Buddhist leaders interviewed and five of the laymen were persons whom the Mission had asked to see. Seven of the lay witnesses volunteered to appear before it. In addition, it received 116 communications from individuals and groups.

During all the interviews with witnesses, no Vietnamese officials were present. The Mission provided its own interpreter and took additional care on the spot to make sure that secrecy was observed. The Chairman explained to each witness the purpose of the Mission and its terms of reference. The witnesses were also assured that their testimony would be kept confidential in the sense that the mission would not identify the witnesses in its report when reviewing the evidence that it had gathered.

On the afternoon of 1 November, the Mission was advised to stay at its headquarters since firing had broken out in various parts of Saigon. Early the next morning, the Mission received a message from the Military Revolutionary Council asking it to stay in the country as long as it wished. However, the Mission considered that it had completed its investigations as contemplated by its terms of reference and left Viet-Nam, as had already been decided, on 3 November.

On its return to New York, the Mission unanimously adopted its report, which was issued on 7 December and which consisted of four chapters, as follows: I. Chronological account of the Mission's activities; II. Allegations of violations of human rights in the Republic of Viet-Nam brought before the General Assembly; III. Position of the Government; and IV. Examination of witnesses and communications received by the Mission. The report also contained 16 annexes.

At a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 13 December, the President thanked the Mission for its thorough and detailed report and said that, in the light of recent events in Viet-Nam, the sponsors of the item had informed him that they did not believe it would be useful to undertake a discussion of the question at that time. The General Assembly decided that it was not necessary to continue consideration of the item, and the President declared that its consideration was concluded.

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CHAPTER IV

THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS

On 26 December 1963, Cyprus requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider its complaint against Turkey for acts of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus. In its letter, Cyprus maintained that Turkey had committed the following acts on 25 December: the violation of the airspace of Cyprus by Turkish military aircraft and of the territorial waters of Cyprus by Turkish warships; threats of the use of force by the Prime Minister of Turkey made before the Turkish Parliament; and the movement of

Turkish troops into Nicosia, there joining Turkish Cypriot insurgents in their fights against the police and in their efforts to attack the Greek sector.

As a result of these actions, the letter went on, Greek troops had had to move into Nicosia "in order to stem the tide of joint attacks" by Turkish Cypriots and Turkish units. Such a confrontation of Greek and Turkish units posed a grave threat to international peace. Cyprus further asserted that disturbances and communal fighting had erupted in Nicosia on 21

December as a result of an attack by a Turkish mob against a Cypriot police patrol unit.

In view of the gravity of the situation, the letter concluded, Cyprus considered it necessary, in the interests of the people of Cyprus as a whole, to inform the Security Council of these grave violations of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Cyprus and to ask that the Council take appropriate measures to remedy the situation.

On the same day, the President of Cyprus informed the Secretary-General that Zenon Rossides, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, was authorized to represent the Republic before the Security Council. On 27 December, Dr. Fazıl Küçük, the Vice-President of Cyprus, in a cable transmitted by the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General, said that the President of Cyprus, without having obtained a decision by the Cyprus Council of Ministers, had asked Mr. Rossides to present the case before the Security Council. In such a vital matter, he said, the Vice-President, whose concurrence on foreign affairs was necessary, had been denied his right, and any representations by Mr. Rossides should be treated as illegal and unconstitutional.

When the Security Council took up the question on 27 December, the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece were invited to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

The representative of Cyprus said his delegation had at first been informed from Cyprus that a cease-fire had been agreed upon and that therefore there had been no need to proceed urgently with a meeting of the Security Council. However, on 26 December, aircraft from Turkey had flown so low over Nicosia that the town had been terrorized. On 27 December, he had been informed that Turkish ships had been sighted speeding towards Cyprus and was asked by his Government to press for an immediate meeting of the Security Council. Shortly after he had informed the President of the Council and the Secretary-General, he had been told that the ships were not speeding towards Cyprus but were headed in another direction. He wondered whether this was the result of Cyprus' speedy request for an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

The representative of Cyprus said that this was "gunboat diplomacy" whose effect, even if there was no invasion of the island, was to terrorize the Greek Cypriots and embolden the Turkish Cypriots to attack. Peace would not be possible unless an end was put to violations of the airspace and the territorial waters of Cyprus. Its sovereignty and independence could not be violated by any other Member State or non-Member State on any grounds.

He went on to say that the "root of the trouble" lay with the Constitution of Cyprus—which had been agreed upon hurriedly and in an atmosphere of friction. It provided that the towns, which had never been divided before, were to be divided, thus creating a borderline, frontier concept.

He also noted that the constitutional provisions with regard to fiscal measures were inadequate. One result had been that the island on one occasion had been left without any provision for an income tax because the Turkish Cypriots had refused to vote for it. Another drawback of the Constitution was the division of the courts, which led to injustice because of different judgements applied by Turkish and Greek judges. Then, too, the Constitution provided that it could not be amended even by the consent of all Cypriots—Greeks and Turks—without the consent of powers from outside.

In an effort to remedy the situation, continued the representative of Cyprus, the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, had proposed to meet with Turkish leaders in the island to find an agreed solution. He had sent a letter to the Turkish Vice-President of Cyprus, with copies to the diplomatic representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. However, before the Vice-President had replied, the Turkish Government had advised the Turkish community to reject the proposals, after which the Vice-President had also rejected them.

The representative of Cyprus went on to say that basically there was nothing dividing the Greeks and Turks in Cyprus. Different ethnic origins, religions and languages were no reason for the creation of hostility. This was an artificially created division, fostered by the Constitution, and it should be overcome by understanding and co-operation. He asked the Coun-

cil to consider the matter as urgent with regard to preserving the cease-fire in Cyprus and promoting peace in the island.

In reply, the representative of Turkey denied the allegations made by the representative of Cyprus which, he said, had been dramatized and invented in order to hide the crimes committed against the Turkish community in Cyprus. For more than two years there had been a campaign to repudiate, violate and nullify the rights of the Turkish community. The President of Cyprus himself had recognized the need to recognize those rights after the painful events which had taken place in Cyprus some years ago. The Constitution had been established in consequence and with the agreement of the parties concerned. Now, however, the representative of Cyprus was saying that those rights were excessive.

The Turkish representative added that on the night of 21-22 December, a serious campaign had been undertaken to annihilate the Turkish population of Cyprus. Turkey could not stand aloof in the face of such action. From the beginning, however, it had tried to end the hostilities and bloodshed. Finally, an agreement was arrived at between Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom whereby joint forces would maintain order in the island under a British commander. The President of Cyprus had himself agreed to this, and it was therefore surprising that, just when Turkey hoped that peace was possible, the representative of Cyprus had come before the Council with accusations against Turkey.

Turkey, he went on, had been patient and had tried to conciliate differences in Cyprus, and it wished the other party would do likewise.

The Turkish representative said he had been instructed categorically and officially to deny that any Turkish ships were heading towards Cyprus and that any ships which might have been seen in the area were sailing from one Turkish port to another.

Greece's spokesman noted that the Government of Cyprus had asked, for the time being, merely for the strict application of the cease-fire, and he thought the Council would do well

to encourage the efforts being made in connexion with the cease-fire. He did not wish to comment on the substance of the statements which had been made, but the information available to his Government—as conveyed in a message from the King of Greece to the President of Turkey—clearly proved that the events of the past few days had been provoked by armed groups of Turkish Cypriots. Appeals addressed by Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey not only had had no response from the Turkish element, but units of the Turkish regiment stationed in the island had left their camp and had occupied positions near the Greek areas of Nicosia. Furthermore, Turkish military aircraft had flown over Nicosia, thus further provoking the Cypriot people.

The Greek representative said that if account was taken of press reports that the military build-up in South Turkey was continuing, he could well understand the apprehensions of the Greek Cypriot population. He expressed satisfaction with the Turkish statement regarding Turkish ships, and said he hoped the Council could come forward with an optimistic message and allay the fears of the Cypriots.

After further statements by the representatives of Cyprus and Turkey, the President of the Council suggested that the meeting be adjourned, to be reconvened when and if it was considered appropriate by the members.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The next day, on 28 December, the representative of Cyprus stated by letter that that morning, even as the Cyprus complaint was being discussed in the Security Council, three Turkish military jet planes had again violated Cyprus airspace by circling low over Nicosia in a manner calculated to terrorize and provoke the population and thereby endanger the cease-fire and the peace effort. This additional violation of the sovereignty of Cyprus was in contradiction to the assurances of the Turkish representative.

On 30 December, the Turkish representative informed the Security Council that the allegation by Cyprus was unfounded.

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S/5492. Letter of 28 December 1963 from Cyprus.

S/5493. Letter of 27 December 1963 from Turkey.

S/5494. Letter of 27 December 1963 from Greece.

S/5496. Letter of 30 December 1963 from Turkey.

CHAPTER V

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST

THE PALESTINE QUESTION

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION
OF COMPLAINTS BY ISRAEL AND SYRIA

Following a series of incidents along the Israel-Syria armistice demarcation line on 19 to 20 August 1963, Israel and Syria both complained to the Security Council requesting it to meet urgently.

In its request, in a letter dated 20 August, Israel declared that on 19 August three unarmed members of an Israel agricultural settlement at Almagor, in Galilee, while returning home from work in their fields, had been ambushed and attacked at close quarters by a group of Syrian soldiers; two of the farmers were shot down and murdered. The third fled, after having been pursued and fired upon. The entire incident, it was alleged, took place well within Israel territory.

The representative of Israel added that this incident was the gravest in a lengthy series of Syrian border attacks. He also cited the abduction, on 13 July, of six civilians from an excursion boat on Lake Tiberias.

On 21 August, Israel also transmitted to the Security Council a list of 98 incidents in which fire was directed from Syria into Israel; these were alleged to have occurred since December 1962.

On 21 August, in its request for a Security Council meeting, Syria declared that on 20 August an Israel force, estimated at 15 armoured cars, opened fire on advanced Syrian positions from the Israel settlement of Al-Dardara, within the demilitarized zone. Syrian forces returned the fire but the Israel force continued to shell

Syrian positions, creating a situation threatening the peace and security of the region.

The complaints were considered by the Security Council at seven meetings held between 23 August and 3 September. The representatives of Israel and Syria, who were not members of the Council, were invited to take part in the Council's discussion, without the right to vote.

In his opening statement in the debate, on 23 August, the representative of Israel said his Government was calling for action by the Council in the belief that the time had come to condemn Syria's persistent violation of the Armistice Agreement and the United Nations Charter. He rejected Syria's charge that 15 Israel military units had been deployed in the demilitarized zone, the firing having been initiated from Syrian positions in the vicinity.

Israel, he went on, was determined to keep the borders quiet, but at the same time it could not abdicate its responsibility for ensuring the integrity of its borders and protecting the lives of its citizens.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic denied that the Syrian authorities had been responsible for the alleged killing of Israeli farmers. In view of the nature of the terrain, it was impossible for Syrian soldiers to have come upon the territory mentioned by Israel. The basic reason for the tension in the area, he said, was that Israel had consistently refused to respect the status of the demilitarized zone as defined in the Armistice Agreement; while presenting complaints to the Mixed Armistice

Commission, Israel had declined to participate in the work of that Commission, which, it claimed, was not competent to deal with matters touching upon the demilitarized zone.

At the same meeting, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) had obtained the agreement of both parties to a simultaneous investigation of the defensive areas on both sides by UNTSO observers and that both parties had responded favourably to the Chief of Staff's appeal to observe the cease-fire. The Secretary-General asked the two Governments to exert every possible precaution to ensure that the cease-fire would be fully observed and to prevent the occurrence of any further incidents.

At its next meeting, on 28 August, the Council had before it a report by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO dealing with the alleged incidents in and near the demilitarized zone and presenting various measures and proposals to ease tensions and restore tranquillity in the area.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that in general the cease-fire was being observed. No evidence of a military build-up on either side had been found in the demilitarized zone, nor of any build-up or concentration by either side in the defensive areas in excess of the military strength permissible under the General Armistice Agreement.

In his report, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO pointed out that the problem of the use of lands in the demilitarized zone had long been a cause of friction between the parties. Both parties, he said, had expressed their willingness in principle to fix the limits of the use of land in the southern sector of the demilitarized zone.

With regard to the Almagor incident, he reported that the origin of the firing could not be determined, but investigation had established that the attack had taken place within Israel territory. With regard to the Syrian complaint, United Nations investigators had been unable to determine conclusively whether the firing was started by Israelis.

In proposing measures to alleviate tension and restore tranquillity in the area, the Chief of Staff urged that the parties meet again within the Mixed Armistice Commission machinery

as a step towards a fuller implementation of the Armistice Agreement. He also stressed the need for United Nations military observers to enjoy complete and unrestricted freedom of movement, particularly in the demilitarized zone. He considered that an early exchange of prisoners held in Syria and Israel would help in relieving tension.

During the course of the debate which ensued in the Council, a joint draft resolution was put forward by the United Kingdom and the United States. By this, the Council would, among other things: (1) condemn the wanton murder at Almagor in Israel territory of two Israeli citizens on 19 August; (2) call Syria's attention to the evidence to the effect that those responsible for the killings appeared to have entered Israel territory from the direction of the Jordan River; (3) note with satisfaction that, although there was an exchange of fire, there was no substantial show of force in the demilitarized zone on 20 August; (4) appeal to the parties to co-operate in the early exchange of prisoners; and (5) note that the Chief of Staff had proposed certain measures to alleviate tensions and restore tranquillity in the area. The Council would also call upon the parties to offer to the Chief of Staff all possible co-operation in that regard in conformity with the General Armistice Agreement and would ask the Secretary-General to report to the Council by the end of the year on the progress made with regard to the measures proposed by the Chief of Staff.

Later, a series of amendments to the joint draft were put forward by Morocco. The first amendment was to replace the clause to condemn the "wanton murder" by one to regret the death of two persons at Almagor on 19 August (instead of condemning the wanton murder of two Israeli citizens at Almagor in Israel territory on 19 August). The second amendment proposed the deletion of paragraph 2 of the joint text by which the Council would draw Syria's attention to evidence that those responsible for the killings appeared to have entered Israel territory from the direction of the Jordan River. The third Moroccan amendment called for replacement of the paragraph of the draft expressing satisfaction that there was no substantial show of force in the de-

militarized zone on 20 August by an expression of regret that the Chief of Staff's report mentioned the presence of an armoured personnel carrier in the Israel defensive area in violation of the General Armistice Agreement. A final Moroccan amendment would have added a new paragraph to the text by which the Council would note with regret that since 1951 Israel had failed to co-operate with the Mixed Armistice Commission.

During the Council's debate, differing views on the complaints by Israel and Syria emerged. Several members found it difficult to apportion responsibility for the incidents, although all members, with the exception of Morocco and the USSR, endorsed the contention by Israel that the Almagor attack had been carried out by Syrians. Concern was expressed over the persistent violations of the General Armistice Agreement and a majority of speakers endorsed the proposals of the Chief of Staff for strengthening the truce machinery and for alleviating tension in the border area.

The Moroccan representative contended that the Chief of Staff's report had produced no material proof establishing the fact that Syrians had been responsible for the death of two Israeli farmers. The Council, he said, was confronted by an effort to make it take a decision that would "serve the cause of Israel and feed the anti-Arab propaganda machine on the international level." He hoped that this effort would be doomed to failure, as it would serve neither peace nor justice in an area where tension had become acute.

The United States spokesman said that the evidence cited in the Chief of Staff's report was admittedly circumstantial, but its implications were clear enough. He noted that difficulties on the Syrian-Israel frontiers had broken out periodically, ever since the signing of the Armistice Agreement in 1948. The nature of the alleged violations of the Agreement varied somewhat from time to time, but the fundamental cause of the difficulties was always the same. It sprang from the failure of the two parties to live in peaceful—if armed—truce in accordance with the Armistice Agreement. The United States believed that the Chief of Staff would be able to strengthen UNTSO only if the two sides were willing to co-operate with

him in his efforts. The United Nations peace-keeping organization, strengthened by such measures as the Chief of Staff was proposing, could prevent many of the kinds of incidents which both sides in the controversy were complaining about to the Security Council.

The vital role of the United Nations machinery in preventing violations of the General Armistice Agreement was stressed by the United Kingdom representative, who commended the measures suggested by the Chief of Staff, some of which were, perhaps, long overdue. He strongly urged the parties to co-operate with the Chief of Staff and with his teams in UNTSO in working out ways of making effective the measures he had outlined. The best way of preserving peace in the area was to enable UNTSO to operate as was originally intended under the General Armistice Agreement and he hoped that the Chief of Staff would soon be able to make known what progress had been made.

The representative of the USSR maintained that the Chief of Staff's report contained no convincing evidence to confirm Syria's guilt for the death of the two Israeli farmers. He noted that the incidents had not been dealt with in the Mixed Armistice Commission because of Israel's attitude towards that body. The Commission could have made an objective inquiry and could have proposed measures to eliminate the source of tension.

The USSR, he went on, considered that the joint United Kingdom—United States draft resolution contained one-sided accusations directed at Syria, not supported by facts, and that it was unacceptable in its present form. He supported the Moroccan amendments.

The Council voted on the proposals before it on 3 September. The Moroccan amendments, voted on as a whole, were rejected by a vote of 2 in favour to 0 against, with 9 abstentions. The United Kingdom—United States draft resolution received a vote of 8 in favour, 2 against, with 1 abstention, and was not adopted, one of the negative votes having been cast by a permanent member of the Security Council.

REPORT OF CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

In its resolution 1856(XVII), adopted on 20

December 1962,¹ the General Assembly, among other things, thanked the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine for its efforts to find a way to achieve progress on the Palestine Arab refugee problem and asked it to continue its endeavours with the Member States directly concerned.

In its twenty-first progress report, covering the period from 8 December 1962 to 31 October 1963, the Commission said it had held several meetings early in 1963 to determine how it should proceed to carry out the Assembly's request. Taking into account the Commission's intensive efforts during 1962, the United States suggested that, as a member of the Commission, it might initiate a series of talks with the five Governments concerned—at a high level and without preconditions as to the eventual solution of the problem. The Commission agreed to such an approach and was kept generally informed of the progress of the talks. The United States subsequently informed the Commission that in its view the talks had been useful; all sides had shown good will, a desire to achieve progress on the refugee problem and a desire to continue the talks, which were not yet completed. The Commission expressed confidence that every effort would be made in the continuation of such talks to advance the wishes of the General Assembly.

With regard to the Commission's work on the valuation of individual parcels of Arab refugee property holdings in Israel, the land expert in charge of the Commission's Technical Office reported that substantive work on the programme had been largely completed and that statistical summaries would be completed by the end of 1963.

The processing of applications for the release of blocked bank accounts of refugees and absentee owners continued in accordance with established procedure.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

On 11 March 1963, Syria complained to the Security Council of "the latest series of aggressive acts" committed by Israel along the entire length of the armistice lines and particularly along the eastern and northeastern shores of Lake Tiberias. In a note on 15 March, Israel denied the Syrian allegations, asserting that the

underlying purpose of the Syrian letter was to cover up Syrian responsibility for the constant harassment of Israel civilian activities on Lake Tiberias, and constant illegal Syrian incursions across the armistice demarcation line.

In a letter dated 29 April, Israel drew attention to the joint declaration of the United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq on 17 April on the establishment of a Federation between the three States. Among the Federation's aims, he noted, was the "liberation" of Palestine and the "establishment of a military unity capable of liberating the Arab homeland from the dangers of Zionism." It was unprecedented, he maintained, for a constitutional document of United Nations Member States to proclaim the destruction of another Member State and incompatible with the obligation of all Members to refrain from the threat or use of force against any State.

On 1 May, the representatives of Iraq, Syria and the United Arab Republic replied that in the joint declaration of 17 April they had merely reiterated and reaffirmed their determination to uphold and safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people. There could be no question of the right of the Arab people to protect themselves against the danger of Zionism, whose expansionist aims had never been concealed. It was evident that, in raising the question now, Israel was in fact covering up for possible military action against the Arab States.

In a letter on 10 June, the Syrian representative complained that on 9 June an Israel gunboat had opened fire on Syrian positions on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. Later, he said, two Israel jet aircraft overflew Syrian territory and attacked a village with machine guns and rockets. In reply, the representative of Israel said on 11 June that the Syrian allegations were groundless and that the vessel had returned fire from Syrian positions in self-defence. He cited other incidents which, he said, added up to a systematic use of weapons by the Syrian Army aimed at disrupting Israel civilian activities in the border area and, ultimately, at trying to establish Syrian territorial control beyond the borders of Syria.

On 28 August, the representative of the United Arab Republic transmitted the text of

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 144.

a resolution of the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission adopted on 5 August condemning Israel for violating United Arab Republic airspace.

On 29 August, the representative of Iraq, in connexion with the Security Council's debate on the complaints by Israel and Syria (see

above), expressed Iraq's concern at the threats to peace and security arising from Israel's continuous violation of the Armistice Agreements. In Iraq's view, the Security Council should reaffirm the Armistice Agreement and reject Israel's claim to sovereignty over the demilitarized zone and deplore its attempts to annex it.

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S/5406. Letter of 29 August 1963 from Iraq.

S/5407. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution, failed of adoption by Council on 3 September 1963, meeting 1063, because of negative vote of permanent member. Vote on draft resolution was 8 in favour, 2 against (Morocco and USSR), and 1 abstention (Venezuela).

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REPORT OF PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

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S/5261. Note verbale of 15 March 1963 from Israel.

S/5297. Letter of 29 April 1963 from Israel.

S/5300. Letter of 1 May 1963, from Iraq, Syria and United Arab Republic.

S/5329. Letter of 10 June 1963 from Syria.

S/5332. Note verbale of 11 June 1963 from Israel.

S/5405. Letter of 28 August 1963 from United Arab Republic.

A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1962-15 July 1963, Chapter 8, Sections B and C.

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

During 1963, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) maintained its established relief services and continued to expand and improve its programmes of education and training.

The Agency completed its three-year (1960-63) mandate period on 30 June 1963 and began a new two-year mandate period on 1 July 1963.

Dr. John H. Davis, who had served as Commissioner-General of UNRWA for almost five years, submitted his resignation as of 31 December 1963 and Laurence Michelmores was named by the Secretary-General as his successor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER- GENERAL

The annual report of the Commissioner-Gen-

eral of UNRWA, covering the period 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963, was submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth (1963) session.

In his report, the Commissioner-General said that the Agency's relief operations had continued without any major change, with expenditure on food, shelter, health and welfare services remaining at the per capita level of 1960, which he described as a level critically low for those wholly dependent on these services for existence.

The Commissioner-General said that during 1963 the Agency had fulfilled its three-year (1960-63) programme to expand its vocational and teacher training facilities. This had been planned as a means of overcoming the handicap suffered by young refugees whose fathers were unemployed and who thus had been unable to learn skills in the traditional way by working alongside their fathers. As a result, the Agency's

training capacity had increased from about 600 students in 1959-60 to about 4,000 when all 10 training centres were in full operation.

During the three-year period, the Agency had also carried out an ambitious programme of education expansion. This had had the effect of bringing the educational opportunities available for refugee children almost up to the level of those which existed for the children of the local population in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Gaza Strip.

The Commissioner-General said that UNRWA faced the prospect of a considerable budget deficit in 1963, amounting to at least \$0.8 million and possibly as much as \$2 million. The Agency proposed spending a total of \$38 million in 1964. The Commissioner-General pointed out that approximately three-fifths of UNRWA's expenditure was for types of services which local Governments rendered to their own citizens (health services, social welfare and individual assistance, education and training).

The Commissioner-General outlined UNRWA's plans for the two-year mandate period beginning 1 July 1963. The Agency proposed to maintain relief expenditures at the per capita level of 1960 for those refugees genuinely in need of such assistance, while redoubling its efforts to correct and revise the ration rolls. There might, however, be a selective expansion of certain welfare services. The Commissioner-General said that UNRWA would try to strengthen and improve its vocational and teacher training programme within the presently existing institutions, and give high priority to improving the quality of the instruction in its schools, which was still less than satisfactory.

In the view of the Commissioner-General, the problem of the Palestine refugees remained as intractable as ever. He pointed out that no definite progress had been made towards a settlement; no significant effect had been given to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, referring to repatriation or compensation of the refugees; nor had there been any sign that the feelings or emotions of the peoples directly concerned were growing any less intense. In such circumstances, observed the Commissioner-General,

there could be no expectation that the need for services of the kind provided by UNRWA would appreciably diminish, at any rate during the Agency's current mandate period.

UNRWA OPERATIONS

Registration. During the calendar year 1963, the number of refugees registered with UNRWA rose by 38,491, bringing the total, as of 31 December 1963, to 1,228,164. There were 662,625 registered refugees in Jordan, 283,782 in the Gaza Strip, 152,747 in Lebanon and 129,010 in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Shelter. Almost 40 per cent (or 497,997) of the refugees lived in the Agency's 54 camps. Three camps were closed during 1963 because the accommodation was unsatisfactory; their occupants were moved to new shelters in other camps.

Food. UNRWA distributed basic dry rations to some 72 per cent (or 879,874) of the registered refugees, providing each with 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter. Supplementary feeding and milk distribution programmes provided extra nourishment for children, pregnant and nursing women, tuberculosis patients and others vulnerable to malnutrition.

Health. There were no major epidemics during 1963, and health records were satisfactory. UNRWA maintained 103 static and 11 mobile clinics and provided or subsidized 2,000 hospital beds.

Education. During the 1963-64 school year, 157,331 refugee children were enrolled in the Agency's 403 schools, which were operated in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNRWA also enabled almost 50,000 other young refugees to attend government or private schools by making grants-in-aid to these schools. UNRWA university scholarships were given to 602 of the most gifted students.

Vocational Training. The opening of UNRWA's tenth training centre in October 1963 completed the Agency's three-year programme of expansion in training facilities. When all 10 centres were in full operation, the Agency's training programme would have a capacity of some 4,000 refugee trainees. The centres offered

27 vocational courses for men and nine for girls, in addition to teacher training and agricultural training.

Welfare services. UNRWA continued to provide assistance to individual cases of extreme hardship, and to offer aid designed to raise the morale of the refugees by helping them to help themselves. The welfare programme included the operation of youth activities centres, adult training courses, a Scouting programme, the encouragement of small refugee co-operatives, and the introduction of a programme of instructional and recreational activities for women.

Clothing. Each needy refugee received 1.7 kilograms of used clothing which had been collected and donated by voluntary agencies. UNRWA paid \$120,000 in freight charges to bring 1,230 tons of used clothing to the Middle East.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA was considered by the General Assembly's Special Political Committee at meetings held between 4 and 21 November 1963, during the Assembly's eighteenth session.

Introducing his report, the Commissioner-General said that in terms of UNRWA's responsibilities the needs of the refugees fell into two categories: relief services and education services. For the basic nine years of education alone, the requirements would increase by \$500,000 a year for at least three years to meet the expanding needs for education. The Commissioner-General pointed out the paramount importance of education to refugee children in view of the particularly competitive labour market in the Middle East.

He said that the refugee problem was only one facet of the broader complex of problems which had emerged from the creation of Israel as a State in the Middle East. Two bodies of people were pursuing divergent ends—the citizens of Israel, who were dedicated to the preservation of their country, and the Arab people, who did not recognize Israel and did not want it to continue to exist as a State.

Pending a solution of the problem, said the Commissioner-General, needy refugees had to continue receiving relief, the need for general

education had to be met, and UNRWA's vocational training and university scholarship programmes had to be maintained and expanded. He added that he saw no better way of performing these tasks than to have UNRWA continue to carry them out for as long as necessary. The Commissioner-General said he saw little merit in suggestions that UNRWA's education and health functions should be transferred to other United Nations bodies, and that its relief services should be transferred to the "host" Governments. He observed that any premature effort to liquidate UNRWA would add to the instability of the Middle East, reduce the rate of economic progress and even run the risk of generating open strife and loss of life in the Middle East.

Referring to the Agency's financial situation, the Commissioner-General said that he saw increased contributions from Governments as the only way of balancing the budget and providing the funds necessary for UNRWA to maintain its present programme of relief and education.

In a letter dated 29 October 1963, representatives of 13 Arab States asked the Special Political Committee to grant a hearing to "the Palestine Arab Delegation." The Committee agreed on 4 November to hear the spokesman of this group.

During the debate on the Commissioner-General's report, representatives of the Arab States repeated their demands for the repatriation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948. They were unanimous in their rejection of direct negotiations with Israel as a possible solution, saying that the rights of the Palestine Arabs were not negotiable. The Arab delegations argued that, under the principle of self-determination, the future of the refugees should be in the hands of the Palestine Arabs themselves, and that no other body was competent to negotiate on their behalf. The continuation of the refugee problem, they argued, was the result of Israel's refusal to implement United Nations decisions regarding the rights of the Palestine Arabs. Pending a final settlement of the problem, action should be taken to protect Arab lands and property in Israel.

The representative of Israel said his Govern-

ment was willing to negotiate directly with the Governments concerned to reach a solution to the refugee problem. The question of Israel taking back refugees could be considered only in the context of an over-all resettlement programme in the Arab countries. There was nothing, he added, to indicate that the refugees, should they return, would live in peace with their neighbours, as stipulated by paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III). On the contrary, the Arab States had repeatedly declared that Israel must cease to exist. As far as abandoned Arab property in Israel was concerned, the Israel Government had offered compensation as part of an over-all settlement.

The idea of direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab States was supported by a number of representatives, including those of the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Denmark and New Zealand. The representative of the Central African Republic observed that it was contrary to common sense and justice to dispute the legitimacy of Israel. The representative of New Zealand said that it was essential to understand that Israel could not be wished out of existence. New Zealand, he added, had always favoured negotiations, and never believed that a solution could be imposed. He suggested that Israel should accept a number of Arab refugees, and set aside funds to compensate other refugees.

The United States spokesman said that a solution to the problem of the Palestine refugees, still as far off as ever, could be found only by the patient working out of a procedure for fulfilling the desires of the refugees while protecting the legitimate concerns of the interested States. The United States believed that progress could best be made on the basis of the general approach laid down in resolution 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962,² which provided for a continuation of the work of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and an extension of the mandate of UNRWA.

The USSR representative said that the General Assembly had laid down the only correct solution: repatriation of the refugees who wished to return to their homeland, and compensation for those who did not. The way to solve the refugee problem was by implementing para-

graph 11 of resolution 194(III), he added. The alternative was the continuation of the present totally abnormal situation.

Speakers in the debate were unanimous in their commendation of the work of UNRWA, many of them paying particular tribute to the services of Dr. Davis and to the training programme which had been expanded during Dr. Davis' term of office as Commissioner-General. There were many expressions of regret at Dr. Davis' resignation.

Three draft resolutions were submitted in the Special Political Committee. By the first draft, submitted by the United States, the General Assembly would note with deep regret that the repatriation or compensation of refugees had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made for re-integrating them by repatriation or resettlement and that their situation therefore remained a matter of great concern. It would, *inter alia*: (1) express its sincere appreciation to Dr. Davis, on the occasion of his resignation as Commissioner-General, for his efficient administration of the Agency, and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees; (2) express its thanks to the staff of the Agency and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their work in assisting the refugees; (3) renew its request to the Conciliation Commission, contained in the General Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1962 which requested the Commission to continue its endeavours with the Member States directly concerned to find a way to achieve progress on the Palestine Arab refugee problem pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III); and (4) again direct attention to the precarious financial position of UNRWA and urge non-contributing Governments to contribute, and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions so that the Agency could carry out its essential programmes.

The second draft resolution, which was sponsored by Afghanistan, Indonesia and Pakistan, would have the General Assembly, among other things: urge the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to make serious efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III) and to report thereon

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 144.

not later than 15 October 1964; direct the Conciliation Commission to make further efforts regarding measures for the protection of property, property rights and interests of the refugees; and express sincere appreciation to Dr. Davis, on the occasion of his resignation, for his efficient administration of UNRWA and his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees.

The third draft resolution, sponsored jointly by 19 nations, called, among other things, for the General Assembly to renew its appeal to the Governments concerned to undertake direct negotiations, with the assistance of the Conciliation Commission for Palestine if they so desired, with a view to finding an agreed solution for the question of the Palestine refugees. This draft was sponsored by the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Before the Special Political Committee considered the three draft proposals, the United States revised the paragraph of its draft resolution dealing with the request to the Conciliation Commission. The revised draft would have the Assembly call on the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III).

On 20 November, the Committee proceeded to vote on the three draft resolutions before it. At the request of the United States representative, priority was given to the United States draft. A separate vote was taken on the revised paragraph, which was adopted by a roll-call vote of 75 to 1, with 20 abstentions. The draft as a whole was then adopted by 83 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions.

The sponsors of the other two draft resolutions said they would not press their respective texts to a vote.

In a plenary meeting on 3 December 1963, the General Assembly voted separately on the paragraph of the Special Political Committee's recommendation calling for further efforts on the part of the Conciliation Commission for

Palestine; it approved this paragraph by a vote of 79 to 1, with 18 abstentions. It then adopted the draft resolution as a whole by 82 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions, as resolution 1912 (XVIII).

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS

FOR 1963-1964

During the financial (calendar) year 1963, 45 countries and territories pledged the equivalent of \$34,443,559 for UNRWA's activities. By 31 December 1963, the equivalent of \$33,823,894 had been received in payment of these pledges. At the end of the year, unpaid pledges amounted to \$619,665 for 1963 and \$32,092 for previous years.

As of December 1963, UNRWA had received pledges of approximately \$32.5 million for 1964.

PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1963. (Showing the 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	3,000	3,000
Belgium	30,000	
Cambodia	571	571
Canada	925,000	770,525
Denmark	59,680	34,340
Dominican Republic	1,000	—
Finland	10,000	10,000
France	190,213	190,213
Gaza Authorities	104,492	104,492
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	625,000	625,000
Ghana	3,000	—
Greece	15,000	15,000
Holy See	1,000	1,000
India	21,008	—
Iran	6,000	—
Ireland	20,000	20,000
Italy	80,855	80,855
Japan	10,000	10,000
Jordan	95,732	95,732
Kuwait	220,000	220,000
Laos	1,980	1,980
Lebanon	41,283	41,283
Luxembourg	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	15,738	15,738
Monaco	204	204
Morocco	19,802	19,802
Netherlands	110,497	110,497
New Zealand	140,000	140,000
Nigeria	5,000	5,000
Norway	56,000	56,000
Pakistan	20,964	20,964
Qatar	20,833	20,833

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

Pledging Government	Pledge	Contributions Received	Pledging Government	Pledge	Contributions Received
Saudi Arabia	494,820	202,000	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	2,500	2,500
Sweden	224,751	224,751	Yugoslavia	20,000	—
Switzerland	155,225	89,203			
Syrian Arab Republic	93,902	93,902	Total	34,443,559	33,823,894
Thailand	1,000	1,000			
Tunisia	2,000	2,000			
Turkey	8,000	8,000			
United Arab Republic	282,909	282,909			
United Kingdom	5,400,000	5,400,000			
United States*	24,700,000	24,700,000			

* The United States pledge is payable on a matching basis, not to exceed 70 per cent of contributions paid by all Governments. The pledge is made over the fiscal period 1 July-30 June; the pledge for both 1962-1963 and 1963-1964 was \$24,700,000.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 398-416.
Plenary Meeting 1269.

A/5513. Annual report of Commissioner-General of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East, 1 July 1962-30 June 1963.

A/5545. Twenty-first progress report of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (8 December 1962-31 October 1963).

A/SPC/89. Letter of 29 October 1963 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen requesting that a Palestine Arab delegation be heard by Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/90, A/SPC/93. Statements made on 5 and 19 November 1963, meetings 399, 412 and 413, by spokesman of group mentioned in letter of 29 October 1963 (A/SPC/89).

A/SPC/91. Letter of 12 November 1963 from Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and United Arab Republic.

A/SPC/92. Statement by representative of Liberia on 19 November 1963, meeting 412.

A/SPC/L.98 and Rev.1. United States: draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee on 20 November 1963, meeting 415, by 83 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions.

A/SPC/L.99. Afghanistan. Indonesia, Pakistan: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.100 and Add.1. Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo: draft resolution.

A/5624. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1912(XVIII), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/5624, adopted by Assembly on 3 December 1963, meeting 1269, by 82 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 194(III) of 11 December 1948, 302(IV) of 8 December 1949, 393(V) and 394(V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512(VI) and 513(VI) of 26 January 1952, 614(VII) of 6 November 1952, 720(VIII) of 27 November 1953,

818(IX) of 4 December 1954, 916(X) of 3 December 1955, 1018(XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191(XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315(XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456(XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604(XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725(XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1856(XVII) of 20 December 1962,

"Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963,

"Noting with deep regret that the repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513(VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

"1. Expresses its sincere appreciation to Dr. John H. Davis, on the occasion of his resignation as Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for his efficient administration of the Agency during the past five years and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees;

"2. Expresses its thanks to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine may require in carrying out its work;

"4. Calls upon the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III);

"5. Again directs attention to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and urges non-contributing Governments to contribute, and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions, so that the Agency can carry out its essential programmes."

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

A report by the Secretary-General on the organization and functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East and on financial arrangements and cost estimates pertaining to the Force was considered by the General Assembly's eighteenth session in 1963.

The report, which covered developments in the 12-month period following 30 August 1962, once again described the continuing function of UNEF in guarding and patrolling along the Armistice Demarcation Line in the Gaza Strip and in the International Frontier in the Sinai Peninsula, and pointed out that the area had remained, as in previous years, free of any events of a serious nature. The feeling of security of the local population resulting from these continuing peaceful conditions has been further expressed in the increase in agricultural development and in commercial activity.

In June and July 1963, UNEF was called upon to provide administrative and logistics support for the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission, including personnel, material and aircraft.

There was no significant change in the operational function and pattern of development of UNEF in 1963, and its strength remained roughly the same as in the previous year. It

was felt that in view of the effectiveness of UNEF in restoring and maintaining the peace along the Gaza-Sinai line, it had become virtually indispensable, at least until it could be demonstrated that attitudes and relations between the peoples on both sides of the line had improved to the degree that a buffer between them was no longer necessary to prevent daily armed conflict. It has, however, suggested that the possibility of redefining and limiting the functions of UNEF should be examined with a view to reducing both its size and cost. Such a study was undertaken in November 1963 and as a result recommendations for a relatively minor reduction in the strength of UNEF were made to, and endorsed by, the General Assembly. These reductions would result in the overall strength of UNEF being about 4,600. The total strength of UNEF, as at 31 July 1962, stood at 5,102, national contingents being supplied by Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

On 17 December 1963, the Assembly, without adopting a formal resolution, took note of the Secretary-General's report as well as of the recommendations concerning the reduction of UNEF.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1019, 1052, 1953, 1955-1058.

Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5494, A/C.5/1001. Reports of Secretary-General. A/5642. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5680. Report of Fifth Committee, paragraph 2-9.

THE SITUATION IN YEMEN

REPORTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 29 April 1963, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that since late 1962 he had been consulting regularly with the representatives of the Governments of the Arab Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic concerning certain aspects of the situation in Yemen of external origin, with a view to making his Office available to the parties for such assistance as might be desired towards ensuring against any developments in that situation which might

threaten the peace of the area. As a result of a fact-finding mission carried out on his behalf by Ralph J. Bunche and an independent but similar mission by Ellsworth Bunker of the United States, he had received from each of the three Governments concerned confirmation of their acceptance of identical terms of disengagement in Yemen.

According to the terms of disengagement, the Government of Saudi Arabia would terminate all support and aid to the Royalists of Yemen and would prohibit the use of Saudi Arabian

territory by Royalist leaders for the purpose of carrying on the struggle in Yemen. Simultaneously with the suspension of Saudi aid to the Royalists, 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 to a distance of 20 kilometres on each side of the Saudi Arabian-Yemen border, and impartial observers were to be stationed there to check on the observance of the terms of disengagement.

The Secretary-General said he had asked Major General Carl Carlsson von Horn, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in Jerusalem, to visit the three countries concerned to consult on terms relating to the nature and functioning of United Nations observers. As to the financing of any such activity by the United Nations, the Secretary-General said he had it in mind to proceed under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1862(XVII) of 20 December 1962,³ which authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in the financial year 1963.

In a further report, on 27 May, the Secretary-General concluded, on the basis of information provided by General von Horn, that United Nations observers in the area were vitally necessary and should be dispatched with the least possible delay. The personnel required would not exceed 200 and it was estimated that the United Nations observation function would not be required for more than four months.

On 3 June, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the estimated costs of the mission. On 7 June, he further reported that Saudi Arabia had agreed to accept "a proportionate share" of the costs of the operation, while the United Arab Republic had agreed in principle to provide assistance in an amount equivalent to \$200,000 for a period of two months, which would be roughly half of the cost of the operation over that period. It was not precluded that an appeal to the United Arab Republic for additional assistance could be made at the end of the two months, should it be found necessary to extend the operation beyond that period. In any case, there were no

financial implications for the United Nations in maintaining the Yemen Observation Mission for an initial period of two months.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 8 June, the representative of the USSR asked that the Security Council be convened to consider the reports of the Secretary-General, since they contained proposals concerning possible measures by the United Nations to maintain international peace and security, on which, under the Charter, decisions are taken by the Security Council.

The Council considered the question at three meetings held on 10 and 11 June.

On 10 June, the Secretary-General told the Council that his four reports indicated his conception of a United Nations observation function which might be taken in fulfilment of the agreed terms of disengagement. There were at that time no financial implications for the United Nations in view of the fact that Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic had agreed to defray the expense of the operation for two months. There was no doubt, he said, of a growing urgency of the need for the operation.

The Secretary-General also informed the Council, on 11 June, that he had the firm impression that everyone, including the parties concerned, agreed that the observation function called for should be provided. He was prepared to commence the operation immediately. It would be a modest mission, whose duration should not exceed four months, and it could be concluded in two. He warned that there was growing evidence that the agreement on the terms of disengagement might be jeopardized if the United Nations observation personnel were not on the spot.

At the same meeting, the representative of the USSR declared that there had been foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Yemen. It was natural that in those circumstances the Government of Yemen, in accordance with the right of self-defence, had taken military action to protect its independence. The consultations mentioned in the re-

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 533.

port of the Secretary-General showed that the Governments of the United Arab Republic and Yemen were trying to settle the conflict between Yemen and Saudi Arabia through peaceful means. The agreement reached among the three parties concerned had precisely that aim and could only be welcomed. However, that aspect of the agreement involving the sending of United Nations observers affected the entire problem of United Nations action in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Recent years had shown, he went on, that the despatch of United Nations forces was a method used by the imperialist powers to establish, under the flag of the United Nations, their own control over specific regions. The most effective safeguard against the continuation or renewal of aggression on the part of anyone consisted in measures aimed at bridleing the aggressor, and not in the deployment of United Nations forces or observers on the borders between a foreign aggressor and its victim. However, since in the present case the United Arab Republic and Yemen considered that the dispatch of United Nations observers might prevent further hostile actions against Yemen, the USSR delegation would not object to a decision by the Security Council—the only organ competent to take decisions relating to United Nations action for the maintenance of international peace and security—to the effect that a limited number of United Nations observers be sent to the area for a two-month period, as had been agreed between the parties concerned.

With regard to the expenses connected with the operation, he said that the USSR still held the view that the cost of eliminating the consequences of aggression should be borne by the aggressor. Since, however, the parties concerned had agreed to pay the expenses of the observation mission and since the United Nations would have no financial obligations in that connexion, there was no reason to believe that objections would be raised.

A draft resolution on the question was put forward jointly by Ghana and Morocco. By this, the Security Council would note with satisfaction the initiative of the Secretary-General and the acceptance by the parties directly concerned of identical terms of disengagement, as well as the agreement of the Governments of Saudi

Arabia and the United Arab Republic to defray the expenses—over a two-month period—of the United Nations observation function. It would ask the Secretary-General to establish the observation operation as defined by him and to report to the Council on the implementation of the decision. It would also urge the parties concerned to observe fully the terms of disengagement and to refrain from any action which would increase tension in the area.

The representative of Morocco explained that the draft resolution was intended to define precisely the framework which would make United Nations action legal and allow it to assume responsibility in the conflict which threatened international peace and security. He emphasized that the draft resolution must not be considered as a precedent, either from the political point of view, as far as solutions to problems were concerned, or as regards the financial aspects of the situation. The crisis in Yemen could be described as *sui generis* and any solution must also be of a *sui generis* nature.

The elements of the solution could not, he believed, change or amend or hamper the principles of the Charter regarding the definition of solutions, finances and measures which the United Nations might have to adopt in order to ensure international peace and security.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that the policy of his Government in relation to Yemen had been one of strict non-involvement and non-interference, its sole interest being to see stability restored to Yemen and to prevent the conflict from spreading. He added that the new mission undertaken by the Organization was consistent with the peace-keeping duties laid upon it by the Charter and would contribute to the peace of Yemen and to the stability of the Near East.

The draft resolution proposed by Ghana and Morocco was then adopted by the Council by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (USSR).

Following the vote, the United States representative said his Government had hoped that the Secretary-General might have proceeded promptly and without objection, on the basis of his reports, to the dispatch of the requested observation mission. Although the delay was unfortunate in view of the great urgency of the planned disengagement, the resolution

adopted was generally satisfactory. He emphasized, however, that the disengagement between the parties involved placed no limit upon the duration of the United Nations operation to two months or any other period of time. The reference to two months arose solely because Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic had agreed to finance the operation for two months, but without prejudice to the manner of financing thereafter if a longer operation should prove necessary. It was proper, in his view, that the resolution made no provision for financing and merely noted the agreement of the parties to pay the costs for a limited time.

The spokesman for the USSR maintained that the resolution did not fully meet the needs of the situation. It contained no direct indication as to the specific time interval during which the mission would operate, although it was evident from what the Secretary-General had said that it was contemplated to send the observers for a specific, limited period. He emphasized that if the mission were to remain after two months had elapsed, the Security Council would have to consider the question at that time and take a corresponding decision.

The Brazilian representative said that the resolution had the merit of not establishing as an exceptional case controversial principles, a fact that had advantages for the Organization in its present situation, and at the same time maintained the confidence of Member States in the efficacy of the United Nations.

The representative of the Philippines felt that this was a unique situation calling for a unique solution and that it should not, therefore, be considered as a precedent, particularly with regard to the assumption that only the Security Council could authorize peace-keeping operations or that it was the only body that could initiate action to keep the peace.

France's spokesman expressed approval of the conditions under which the financing of the operation was to be defrayed. Since the expenses of the operation were assured for a period of two months, it was for that period that the decision of the Security Council remained valid.

The representative of China considered that the resolution would have the Council see to it that: the agreement between the parties was speedily and fully carried out and that all

elements of external origin were removed from the civil strife in Yemen with the least possible delay.

Ghana's representative emphasized that if the observation team had to continue its efforts after the two-month period, then the Security Council would have to approve further action in the area.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS AND SUBSEQUENT REPORTS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 14 June, the representative of Saudi Arabia transmitted a report charging that Egyptian military aircraft had recently carried out air raids on Saudi territory, inflicting loss of life and damage to property. The raids constituted a violation of international law and indeed might be considered an act of war. His Government hoped that the recent agreement concluded with reference to Yemen would be implemented in good faith by the parties concerned.

A letter from the representative of the United Arab Republic on 20 June reviewed the background of his Government's decision to give full support to the new Government of Yemen and place military forces at the disposal of the Yemeni Supreme Command. It was pointed out that the openly hostile attitude of Saudi Arabia towards the Yemen Arab Republic—involving continuous, premeditated armed attacks against the people of Yemen—had been an important factor in that decision. Yemen and the United Arab Republic had, in good faith, accepted the terms of disengagement which provided for the establishment of a United Nations observation mission whose main aim was the termination of outside military intervention against Yemen.

On 4 September, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the establishment of the United Nations Observation Mission in Yemen (UNYOM) which began its operations on 4 July (see also p. 63). By the provisions of the agreement on disengagement, UNYOM's functions were limited to observing, certifying and reporting. It could not, in fact, effectively undertake any broader functions with the personnel, equipment and funds available to it. The agreement on disengagement, he noted, involved only Saudi Arabia and the United

Arab Republic, by the former's intention to end activities in support of the Royalists and the latter's intention to withdraw its troops from Yemen. UNYOM, therefore, was not concerned with Yemen's internal affairs, its actions or its relations with other Governments and bordering territories. Nor did UNYOM have any authority to issue orders or directions.

Various complaints had been presented to UNYOM by both parties, he said, and where appropriate and possible those complaints had been investigated by UNYOM. It could not be said at that stage that encouraging progress had been made towards effective implementation of the disengagement agreement. It was obvious that the task of the mission would not be completed before the expiration of the two-month period on 4 September, and he had accordingly sought and received from both parties assurances that they would defray the expenses of the operation for a further period of two months.

On 28 October, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that there had been no decisive change in the situation since his previous report. The Saudi Arabian Government was maintaining that, while it was complying with the agreement, the other party had not withdrawn the main part of its military forces from Yemen and was continuing military activities. Saudi Arabia's position was that any extension of UNYOM beyond 4 November would depend upon concrete evidence that the agreement on disengagement was to be implemented within a specified period of time which, in effect, meant a time schedule for the withdrawal of United Arab Republic troops. Assuming no change in the situation regarding fulfilment of the agreement, Saudi Arabia had made it clear that it could undertake no commitment concerning an extension of UNYOM beyond 4 November.

The Secretary-General said that the United Arab Republic, on the other hand, maintained that the armaments and supplies sent previously, or that might again be available, permitted and encouraged the Royalists to continue operating in Yemen; their resistance and active hostility constituted a most serious obstacle to the withdrawal of United Arab Republic forces.

In the circumstances, said the Secretary-

General, it had become necessary for him to take steps looking towards the complete withdrawal of UNYOM by 4 November, after which date there would be no financial support for it.

The Secretary-General expressed his own dissatisfaction with UNYOM's mandate which, he believed, was so limiting and restrictive as to make it virtually impossible for UNYOM to play a constructive role. Although he saw little prospect that the disengagement agreement could be amended to correct this deficiency, he felt that a continuing United Nations presence in Yemen would be helpful and might even be indispensable to an early solution of the Yemen problem, which clearly was primarily political, requiring a political solution.

On 31 October, the Secretary-General reported that Saudi Arabia had decided, despite the lack of progress in disengagement, to participate in the financing of the United Nations mission in Yemen for a further period of two months as from 5 November. He had therefore ordered the cancellation of preparations for the withdrawal of the mission. He added on 11 November that although no meeting of the Security Council regarding the extension of the mandate of UNYOM was required, he had consulted with the members of the Council informally to ascertain that there would be no objection to the extension.

On 2 January 1964, the Secretary-General submitted a further report on the functions of UNYOM and the implementation of the terms of disengagement covering the period from 29 October 1963 to 2 January 1964.

He said he had considered that the mission of military observation with its limited mandate should be complemented by a United Nations political presence which, by exploratory conversations with the parties concerned, might be able to play a more positive role in encouraging the implementation of the disengagement agreement. On 4 November, therefore, he had appointed Pier P. Spinelli, Under-Secretary and Director of the United Nations European Office, as his Special Representative for Yemen and Head of the Yemen Observation Mission.

The Secretary-General said that the observations of UNYOM and the statements of the parties tended to confirm that no significant military aid had been provided to the Royalists

from Saudi Arabia. However, there appeared to be prima facie evidence that the Saudi Arabian authorities were providing some forms of encouragement to the Royalists, though it was not possible to determine whether that encouragement was purely moral or had material or financial aspects.

The observations of UNYOM also tended to confirm that there had been a substantial net withdrawal of United Arab Republic troops from Yemen during the period under review, amounting to some 4,000. All indications pointed to the fact that ground operations in Yemen had further decreased in intensity. However, United Arab Republic air activities seemed to have increased and, in some instances, appeared to be directed at targets which were not of tactical military significance.

The Secretary-General said that while developments were, in a limited way, encouraging in that the scale of the fighting continued to decrease, they fell far short of fulfilment of the disengagement agreement, and he reiterated his belief that the solution of the problem lay beyond the potential of UNYOM under its original mandate. On the other hand, he believed the mission exercised a pacifying influence on the situation and its continued functioning seemed

highly desirable. The discussions held by his Special Representative with members of the three Governments concerned were considered to be encouraging and he intended to have them pursued.

After consultations as to the desirability of continuing the mission, the Secretary-General was informed by the United Arab Republic on 27 December 1963 and by Saudi Arabia on 2 January 1964 that they would agree to an extension of the mission from 4 January 1964 for a further two-month period. Although that period was not, in his opinion, adequate to anticipate a full solution of the problem, he welcomed the decision of the two Governments to continue to support the United Nations operation in the Yemen area as an indication of their desire for the maintenance of peace and security in the region and progress toward complete disengagement.

Having informally ascertained that there was no objection among the members of the Security Council, the Secretary-General said he intended to maintain the observation mission in Yemen for at least another two months and beyond that if the need for it continued and the two Governments concerned were prepared to defray its costs.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1037-1039.

S/5298. Report of Secretary-General of 29 April 1963 concerning certain developments relating to Yemen.

S/5321. Report of Secretary-General of 27 May 1963 supplementing his report of 29 April 1963 (S/5298).

S/5323. Report of Secretary-General of 3 June 1963 on financial implications of United Nations Observation Mission in Yemen (UNYOM).

S/5325. Report of Secretary-General of 7 June 1963 on latest developments concerning proposed UNYOM.

S/5326. Letter of 8 June 1963 from USSR.

S/5330. Ghana and Morocco: draft resolution.

S/5331. RESOLUTION, as submitted by Ghana and Morocco (S/5330), adopted by Council on 11 June 1963, meeting 1039, by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (USSR).

"The Security Council,

"Noting with satisfaction the initiative of the Secretary-General as mentioned in his report S/5298 'about certain aspects of the situation in Yemen of external origin,' and aimed at achievement of a peaceful settlement and 'ensuring against any developments in that situation which might threaten the

peace of the area,'

"Noting further the statement by the Secretary-General before the Security Council on 10 June 1963,

"Noting further with satisfaction that the parties directly concerned with the situation affecting Yemen have confirmed their acceptance of identical terms, of disengagement in Yemen, and that the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic have agreed to defray the expenses over a period of two months of the United Nations observation function called for in the terms of disengagement,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish the observation operation as defined by him;

"2. Urges the parties concerned to observe fully the terms of disengagement reported in document S/5298 and to refrain from any action which would increase tension in the area;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this decision."

S/5333. Letter of 14 June 1963 from Saudi Arabia enclosing a summary report.

S/5336. Letter of 20 June 1963 from United Arab Republic.

S/5412. Report of Secretary-General of 4 September 1963 on functioning of UNYOM and implementation of terms of disengagement.
S/5447 and Add.1.2. Reports of Secretary-General of 28 and 31 October and 11 November 1963 on functioning of UNYOM and implementation of terms of disengagement.

S/5501 and Add.1. Reports of Secretary-General on functioning of UNYOM and implementation of terms of disengagement from 29 October 1963 to 2 January 1964.
A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly covering period 16 July 1962-15 July 1963, Chapter IV.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING YEMEN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

On 28 February 1963, the President of the Yemen Arab Republic, in a cable to the President of the Security Council, complained that British forces, supported by tanks, had arrived in the Hareb area. British planes had dropped circulars on Yemeni forces, warning them to withdraw from the area or they would be bombed. This was characterized as aid to infiltrators coming from Saudi Arabia to help the dethroned Imam, and was described as flagrant aggression against the territory of the Yemen Arab Republic.

In a letter of 4 March to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom challenged the accuracy of the Yemeni complaint and described the sequence of events relating to the incursions by Republican Yemeni forces into the South Arabian Federation. After suitable warning, he said, artillery fire had been opened up to evict Yemeni forces from Federal territory. No tanks were used and no bombs were dropped. The action taken by his Government was directed exclusively to the protection of the territory of the South Arabian Federation, to which his Government was committed by treaty. The United Kingdom's policy, he stressed, was one of strict non-involvement in the internal dispute in the Yemen and it was clearly unacceptable that either party in that dispute should be allowed to use Federal territory as a springboard for action against the other party.

On 22 June, a further communication from the Yemen Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General stated that British forces had been

conducting continuous armed aggression on the borders of the Yemen Arab Republic since 11 June, resulting in heavy losses in lives and property. Urgent measures were sought to stop the aggression, so that the Yemen Arab Republic might not find itself obliged to take any retaliatory steps the result of which might threaten peace and security in the Middle East.

On 1 July, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, the United Kingdom representative transmitted a list of incidents which had occurred on the frontier since the beginning of June and said that in each case Yemeni forces had been the first to open fire without provocation. His Government could not tolerate such open aggression and would take whatever action was necessary to defend the territory of the South Arabian Federation in accordance with its treaty obligations.

A letter from the representative of the Yemen Arab Republic on 28 August contained a further list of what were termed British raids and severe attacks against Yemeni towns and villages. His Government, he said, would not hesitate to use all possible means to defend its territory against any aggressor.

In reply, the United Kingdom representative on 10 September transmitted a list of incidents which had occurred on the frontier since 25 June. In every case, he said, Yemeni forces had been the first to open fire. His Government continued to hold the Yemeni Republican authorities responsible for casualties and damage caused in incidents provoked or initiated by their forces and would continue to observe its treaty obligations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/5248. Cable of 28 February 1963 from Yemen.
S/5250. Letter of 4 March 1963 from United Kingdom.
S/5338. Letter of 22 June 1963 from Yemen.

S/5343. Letter of 1 July 1963 from United Kingdom.
S/5408. Letter of 28 August 1963 from Yemen.
S/5424. Letter of 10 September 1963 from United Kingdom.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

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 Special Political Committee and, although that Committee had recommended resolutions at each session, none had been adopted by the Assembly.

It will be recalled that at the Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962, the Special Political Committee had approved a draft resolution by which the Assembly would have: expressed the conviction that a speedy restoration of independence to Oman was necessary for peace and stability in the area; recognized the right of the peoples of Oman to self-determination and independence; called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman; and invited the parties concerned to settle their differences peacefully. When this draft resolution was put to the vote at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, however, it failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority and was not adopted.⁴

In 1963, following a discussion of the question in the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it established an Ad Hoc Committee on Oman to examine the question of Oman and report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth (1964) session.

It will be recalled that during the seventeenth session, on 11 December 1962, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the General Assembly that the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, while preserving his position, was prepared to invite, on a personal basis, a representative of the Secretary-General to visit the Sultanate to obtain first-hand information.⁵

Early in 1963, the Secretary-General appointed Herbert de Ribbing, Swedish Ambassador to Spain, as his Special Representative on the question of Oman. Mr. de Ribbing visited Oman during May and June 1963 and submitted his report to the Secretary-General in August.

In his report, the Secretary-General's Special Representative stated that his mission had travelled some 900 miles during its visit to the interior, stopped in some 20 towns and villages and interviewed 86 representative persons. The

mission had been told that there had been no active warfare since January 1959 and that, in general, there had been much exaggeration in the claims made in broadcasts concerning incidents and sabotage. Many of the people interviewed had stated that they would not like to see the Imam and his brother return. Others, however, had commented that they would not object to their return provided they made their peace with the Sultan. With regard to the status of the Imamate, the Special Representative stated that his mission did not have the time, nor did it consider itself competent, to evaluate the territorial, historical and political issues involved. Mr. de Ribbing expressed the hope that an amicable and peaceful solution might be found through conciliation and negotiation.

The question of Oman was considered by the Assembly at its eighteenth session on 30 and 31 October and from 29 November to 12 December 1963, following a request dated 9 September by Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen. These States asserted that the people of Oman were still denied their right to freedom and independence and maintained that, in view of the continued policy of repression pursued by the United Kingdom and its failure to end its colonial rule in accordance with the United Nations Declaration of 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,⁶ the General Assembly should once again consider the question of Oman, and deal with it as an essentially colonial problem.

On 18 September 1963, the Assembly's General Committee recommended the inclusion of the item in the agenda and, by a vote of 11 to 7, with 3 abstentions, recommended its allocation to the Fourth Committee. The spokesman for the United Kingdom expressed the reservations of his Government concerning the inclusion of the item in the agenda, stating that there was no reason why the United Nations should concern itself with the situation in Oman. On

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 147.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

24 September 1963, the General Assembly approved the allocation of the item as recommended by the General Committee.

When the Fourth Committee came to discuss the question, it had before it the report of the Secretary-General's Special Representative and a communication from Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, stating that he continued to be responsible for all matters within his territories, which were sovereign and independent, were not subject to any form of trusteeship and were in no sense non-self-governing. The Fourth Committee heard two petitioners on the item, Faris Glubb, representing the Committee for the Rights of Oman, and Sheikh Talib bin AH al-Hani.

During the debate, the representative of the United Arab Republic, supported by a number of other representatives, declared that the question of Oman could not be properly understood except in the light of the colonial régime maintained in the southern and eastern parts of the Arabian Peninsula. This colonialism, he said, manifested itself in various forms, some areas being known as colonies while others were controlled under the name of protectorates or pseudo-legal arrangements imposed by the United Kingdom in the nineteenth century.

The representative of Syria pointed out that among the manifestations of colonialism in Oman were: a series of treaties imposing heavy and unreasonable obligations; the dismemberment of Oman; repression of the people; armed British attacks on the people; and British presence and domination. The territory was therefore of the colonial type, a *de facto*, if not a *de jure*, protectorate, whose people were being deprived of their right to self-determination and independence. The mission by the Secretary-General's Special Representative suffered from limitations which had reduced its importance, and, as the report indicated, it was incomplete in many respects. The fundamental aspect of the question was not whether Oman had the right to be independent of Muscat, but whether the people of Oman should be assisted in throwing off the British colonialist yoke, imposed on them by recent armed attacks and, in doing so, liberating their brothers of Muscat.

Representatives supporting these views believed that the question should be referred 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.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that Oman was neither a British colony nor a part of a British colony. The relationship between the United Kingdom and Muscat and Oman was outlined in the Treaty of 1951, which was clearly a treaty between two independent countries. Nor could it be maintained that British assistance to the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman created a "colonial situation." Armed rebellion against a legitimate Government did not establish the right to self-determination on the part of the rebels, nor did it bring into play on their behalf the provisions of the Declaration. Moreover, the report of the Secretary-General's Special Representative indicated that the rebel cause enjoyed little or no support and that there was no truth in the allegation that extensive warfare was continuing. Since the country was at peace and there had been no fighting for more than four years, nothing remained of the so-called question of Oman. The Committee, therefore, should refuse to recommend further discussion of the matter inside the United Nations.

The representative of Chile noted that whereas previously the question of Oman had been posed as a question of aggression by one State, Muscat, against another, Oman, now what was being sought was the end of colonialism not only in Oman but also in Muscat. The report of the Secretary-General's Special Representative was an honest one and useful to those desiring impartial information, but, as its author had stated, it was not complete. The problem of Oman was still obscure and confusing.

At the conclusion of the general debate, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia, whereby the Assembly would recall the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, recognize the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence, and invite 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 to examine the situation in Oman and report to the nineteenth (1964) session of the General Assembly. In response to comments by the representative of Ghana and others that the paragraph recognizing the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence prejudged the issue, the sponsors agreed to delete it.

Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a second draft resolution by which the General Assembly would decide to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of five Member States

appointed by the President to examine the question of Oman, and report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session in 1964. On 9 December 1963, the Committee decided to give priority to this 13-power draft resolution and approved it by a roll-call vote of 95 to 1, with 7 abstentions. The Committee then decided not to vote on the 18-power draft resolution. On 11 December 1963, the Assembly adopted by a roll-call vote of 96 to 1, with 4 abstentions, the resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee, as resolution 1948 (XVIII).

Subsequently, the President of the General Assembly appointed Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Nepal, Nigeria and Senegal as members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Oman.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 153, 154.

Fourth Committee, meetings 1433, 1435-1437, 1462, 1463, 1469, 1495-1509.

Plenary Meeting 1277.

A/5492 and Add.1. Letter of 9 September 1963 from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "The Question of Oman."

A/5562. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Special Representative of Secretary-General on his visit to Oman.

A/C.4/604 and Add.1,2. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/619. Cable of 26 October 1963 from Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

A/C.4/627. Statement by representative of Syria on 3 December 1963, meeting 1499.

A/C.4/628. Statement by representative of United Kingdom on 3 December 1963, meeting 1499.

A/C.4/629. Statement by representative of Ceylon on 4 December 1963, meeting 1500.

A/C.4/631. Statement by representative of Chile on 5 December 1963, meeting 1502.

A/C.4/L.783 and Corr.1 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.4/L.784. Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee on 9 December 1963, meeting 1507, by roll-call vote of 95 to 1, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central Afri-

can Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, France, Iceland, Liberia, Tunisia, United States.

A/C.5/1004, A/5658. Reports by Secretary-General and Fifth Committee on financial implications of Fourth Committee's draft resolution.

A/5657. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1948(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5657, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277, by roll-call vote of 96 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia,

Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, France, Portugal, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Having discussed the question of Oman,

"Having heard the petitioners,

"Deeply concerned with the situation existing in Oman,

"Taking note of the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and thanking him

for his efforts,

"Taking into consideration the fact that in the report it is recognized that in the course of his mission the Special Representative did not have the time to evaluate the territorial, historical and political issues involved in the problem, nor did he consider himself competent to do so,

"1. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee composed of five Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to examine the question of Oman;

"2. Calls upon all the parties concerned to cooperate with the Ad Hoc Committee by all possible means, including that of facilitating visits to the area;

"3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee."

A/5688. Note by Secretary-General.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING NORTHERN IRAQ

Various aspects of the relations between the Iraqi Government and the Kurdish people in northern Iraq were raised during 1963 in the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council and the General Assembly.

DECISION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 9 July 1963, the USSR asked that an item entitled "Policy of genocide which is being pursued by the Government of the Republic of Iraq against the Kurdish people" be placed on the agenda for the thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session of the Economic and Social Council.

The Council discussed this request on 11 July. The USSR maintained that the Government of Iraq was carrying out a criminal policy of genocide in violation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to which Iraq was a party. The USSR regarded the problem as one falling within the competence of the Council. Czechoslovakia supported the USSR's request.

Jordan, however, described the USSR charges as absurd and questioned the competence of the Council to judge the policies of United Nations Member States. Most other Council members insisted that the conflict in northern Iraq was a purely internal one and denied that there was sufficient evidence of genocide to justify the inclusion of the matter on the Council's agenda.

The USSR request was eventually rejected by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL

On 9 July 1963, the USSR stated in a letter to the Security Council that large-scale military operations were being launched against the Kurdish people in northern Iraq and that the Iraqi authorities were opening the way to outside interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. According to press reports, it added, a battalion of Syrian troops and aircraft were already taking part in the military operations in northern Iraq. The involvement in the conflict of outside forces and the establishment by the aggressive forces of bases close to the USSR borders were creating a threat to the security of a number of States, including the USSR. The Soviet Government felt that it might even become necessary to convene the Security Council to put an end to such outside interference.

In a letter to the Security Council on 10 July, Iraq protested against what it described as unwarranted interference by the USSR in the internal affairs of Iraq. If such interference continued it could only have the gravest consequences for international peace and security. Further, the allegations regarding the extermination of the population in northern Iraq were completely unfounded and the limited military operations being conducted in a small area of

northern Iraq were directed against a band of traitorous outlaws who were supported by foreign interests with the aim of dismembering the Iraqi State. Iraq maintained that there was no truth in the statement that foreign military units were being used in Iraq; the allegations that Syrian troops and military aircraft were taking part in the operations in northern Iraq were similarly without foundation. On the contrary, if there were any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Iraq, it came from the USSR and some of its allies. Such behaviour on the part of a great power and a permanent member of the Security Council could have only the gravest consequences for international peace and security. Iraq called upon the USSR to cease, forthwith, all interference in the internal affairs of Iraq.

In a letter to the Security Council on 12 July, Syria stated that it considered the Kurdish movement in the north of Iraq an act of sedition and insubordination to be dealt with by the Iraqi Government. Any foreign interference would clearly conflict with Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter which prohibited the United Nations from intervening in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. The Syrian Government was certain that the Arab peoples and Arab revolutionary Governments would never allow any secessionist movement to arise in any part of the Arab homeland. Syria denied that any of its military units had been sent to Iraq to aid in quelling the movement and expressed the hope that

the USSR would eventually come to the conclusion that the cause of the movement was a purely domestic matter.

REQUEST TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 29 June 1963, Mongolia requested that an item entitled "The policy of genocide carried out by the Government of the Republic of Iraq against the Kurdish people" be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's eighteenth session. An explanatory memorandum accompanying the request stated that on 10 June 1963, in response to the Kurdish people's just demand for national autonomy within the framework of the Iraqi State, the Iraqi Government had launched large-scale military operations against the Kurdish people. The action taken by the Iraqi Government was of such a nature as to constitute genocide, which was a violation of the United Nations Charter and of General Assembly resolution 96(1) of 11 December 1946, declaring genocide a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations.

On 1 October, the representative of Mongolia informed the General Assembly that, in deference to a desire to preserve the spirit of African-Asian solidarity, and taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations from friendly countries, his delegation had decided not to press for the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the eighteenth session, while reserving the right to raise it again if future developments so required.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DECISIONS IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1278.

E/3809. Communication of 9 July 1963 from USSR requesting inclusion in agenda of additional item entitled "The policy of genocide which is being pursued by the Government of Iraq against the Kurdish people."

COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL

S/5345. Letter of 9 July 1963 from USSR.
S/5346. Letter of 10 July 1963 from Iraq.
S/5349. Letter of 12 July 1963 from Syria.

REQUEST TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1223.

A/5429. Cable of 29 June 1963 from Mongolia.
A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Chapter 21.

CHAPTER VI

ACTIONS ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL TO IMPROVE RELATIONS
AMONG EUROPEAN STATES HAVING DIFFERENT
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS

On 25 September 1963, Romania requested that 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" be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's eighteenth (1963) session.

An accompanying explanatory memorandum recalled that the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth (1960) session had, on the proposal of Romania, included such an item. However, because of the limited time at the Assembly's disposal, the Romanian delegation had not insisted that the question be discussed at that session.

During the ensuing period, the memorandum continued, it had appeared that the idea of regional agreements under various aspects had been gaining ever more support. The progress of the idea of establishing denuclearized zones corresponded to the aspirations of all peoples for peace and security; and other proposals had been made, providing for measures conducive

to the improvement of international relations, to the strengthening of security, to the elimination of the regional sources of conflict, to the settlement of the yet unsolved issues by way of negotiation, and to the promotion of many-sided co-operation between European States having different social and political systems.

On 1 October, the Assembly's General Committee recommended that the item be included in the agenda and, on the following day, the General Assembly decided to include it in its agenda and allocated it to the First Committee for consideration and report.

On 5 December, the First Committee decided—with the consent of the Romanian delegation—that, because of lack of time for proper consideration, the item should be deferred until the nineteenth (1964) session of the General Assembly.

At a plenary meeting on 13 December, the General Assembly approved the First Committee's recommendation to defer consideration of this item until the nineteenth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
General Committee, meeting 156.
First Committee, meeting 1346.
Plenary Meetings 1225, 1280.

A/5557. Letter of 25 September 1963 from Romania requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among Euro-

pean States having different social and political systems."

A/5559. Third report of General Committee.

A/C.I/886/Add.1. Letter of 2 October 1963 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of First Committee.

A/5668. Letter of 10 December 1963 from Chairman of First Committee to President of General Assembly.

CHAPTER VII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER,
ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND MEMBERSHIPQUESTION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE
UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the United

Nations Charter, established on 25 November 1955, was continued by Assembly resolution

1756(XVII) of 23 October 1962 and invited to report, with recommendations, to the Assembly at its eighteenth (1963) session.

The Committee met in July and August 1963, and set up a Sub-Committee composed of Brazil, Guinea, Iran, Liberia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Poland, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay to "establish contact with all the Member States of the United Nations and, in particular, the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to reaching an agreement regarding what recommendations should be made to the General Assembly." As a first step in its responsibilities, the Sub-Committee requested its Chairman to send a letter to all Member States inviting them to express their views concerning the recommendation that should be made to the Assembly. The officers of the Sub-Committee were then entrusted with the task of ascertaining the views of the permanent members of the Security Council. Members of the Sub-Committee were organized into negotiating teams to establish informal contacts for the same purpose with the various groupings existing within the Organization.

After these consultations, the Sub-Committee concluded that, while there were certain important similarities between the views of Member States on the question of Charter review and modification, there was still no unanimous agreement as to an effective way of solving the concrete problems to which most of the Member States attached special importance. In its report to the parent Committee, the Sub-Committee outlined the areas of agreement which it had found among Member States by broadly summarizing their views.

The Committee considered the report of its Sub-Committee and submitted a report to the Assembly, giving its conclusions and recommendations. These were:

(1) While the merits of a General Review Conference after the Organization had functioned for more than 17 years were recognized, there was general agreement that the existing international circumstances were still not propi-

itious for holding a General Conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter under Article 109 of the Charter.

(2) It was also generally agreed that the composition of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council should reflect better the increase of the number of United Nations Members, in particular those from Africa and Asia, although there were differences of opinion regarding the methods of achieving this goal. The attention of the Assembly was therefore drawn to this problem and the hope expressed that the Assembly would have the opportunity of dealing with it as an urgent and important matter at its eighteenth session.

(3) The General Assembly might set up a special committee to negotiate as to the generally acceptable means of achieving an increased membership of the two Councils under the Charter with a view to ensuring adequate and equitable representation of all Member States, in particular those from Africa and Asia. This special committee could be requested to report to the Assembly not later than at its nineteenth (1964) session.

In its report, the Committee further recommended that it be kept in being to discharge the functions entrusted to it by General Assembly resolution 992(X) of 21 November 1955, that it be invited to report with recommendations to the Assembly at its twentieth session and that the publication of supplements to the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs be continued. These recommendations, embodied in a draft resolution by Afghanistan, Austria and Costa Rica, were approved without objection by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 17 December as resolution 1993(XVIII).

(For the Assembly's action on related questions, that is, the question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly and the question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, see pp. 77-86.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5487. Report of Committee on arrangements for

Conference for purpose of reviewing charter.

A/L.446. Afghanistan, Austria, Costa Rica: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1993(XVIII), as proposed by 3 powers,

A/L.446, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, without objection.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the provisions of its resolution 992(X) of 21 November 1955, 1136(XII) of 14 October 1957, 1381 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1670(XVI) of 15 December and 1756(XVII) of 23 October 1962,

"1. Decides to keep in being the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of

reviewing the Charter and invites the Committee to report with recommendations to the General Assembly at its twentieth session;

"2. Requests that the work envisaged in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 992(X) should be continued."

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, Supplement No. 2, Vol. I: Articles 1-8 of the Charter, U.N.P. Sales No.:64.V.5.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING ENLARGEMENT AND COMPOSITION OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

The question of the equitable geographical distribution of members on the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly's General Committee was considered by both the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session (2 July—2 August 1963) and by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session later in 1963. On 17 December 1963, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it agreed to enlarge the composition of the General Committee. On the same day, the Assembly adopted two further resolutions amending the Charter of the United Nations with a view to enlarging the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council and specifying the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and members of the Economic and Social Council to be drawn from each geographical region. Under Article 108 of the Charter, amendments to the Charter come into force only after ratification by two-thirds of the Member States, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 22 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council adopted two resolutions on its own composition. By the first text (974 B (XXXVI)), adopted on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), it: (1) recommended that the General Assembly ensure the rapid application of its Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, to peoples and territories of the African continent and islands, in order to enable African States to play a full role in the work

of the Council; and (2) proposed to the General Assembly that all measures be taken to ensure adequate representation of Africa in the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. By the second resolution (975 C (XXXVI)), submitted by nine members of the Council (Argentina, Austria, France, Italy, Japan, Senegal, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay), the Council, recalling both its own resolution of 31 July 1958 which favoured an increase in its membership, and the acknowledgement by the Assembly at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the desirability of such an increase, urged the Assembly to take the necessary action at its eighteenth session to bring about an appropriate increase in the membership of the Council.

In the course of the discussions prior to the adoption of these resolutions, some speakers—in particular, the representatives of Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay—said that, while they would support the ECA draft, they were anxious that African representation should not be increased at the expense of the rest of the world and insisted that African representation be provided by an enlargement of the Council rather than by a redistribution of existing seats.

Australia, France, Italy, Jordan, Senegal, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia all announced their support for an increase in the membership of the Council. The USSR, however, opposing the nine-power draft, held that enlargement of the Council would entail revision of the Charter. Such revision would require ratification by all the permanent members of the Security Council, which was out of the question until such time as the People's Republic of China was granted its

rightful place as a permanent member of the Security Council. Until then the only solution would lie in a redistribution of the existing seats, with one of the seats at present occupied by the Western States going to Africa.

Czechoslovakia asked whether or not the second operative paragraph of the ECA draft implied an increase in Council seats or a redistribution of existing seats. The USSR associated itself with this request, insisting that it could not participate in the vote on the ECA draft without an explanation of its purport from a representative of the Commission. Ethiopia and Jordan maintained that the choice of method to ensure adequate representation of Africa in the Council was left to the Assembly.

The first operative paragraph of the Commission's text was approved by 9 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, and the second by 15 votes to 0. The ECA draft as a whole was adopted by 15 votes to 0. The nine-power draft was adopted by 15 votes to 2. (For texts of Council's resolutions, see p. 86.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 16 September 1963, 48 Member States requested the inclusion in the agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled: "Question of composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly." These States were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying their request they stated that rule 38 of the General Assembly's Rules of Procedure laid down that the Assembly's General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. In view of the fact that a large increase had taken place in recent

years in the membership of the United Nations, particularly from Asia and Africa, the General Committee had lost its representative character and no longer reflected the principle of equitable geographical distribution. They recalled that in 1957 the General Assembly, by its resolution 1192(XII),¹ had increased the number of vice-presidents from 9 to 13. Since then, however, the membership of the United Nations had further increased from 82 to 111, of which 56 Members now came from Asia and Africa.

On the same day, 44 States requested the inclusion in the agenda of an item entitled "Question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council." These States were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen.

In making that request, they stated that it had become necessary to review the composition of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council with a view to providing for a more equitable representation reflecting the increase in the membership of the United Nations.

The provisional agenda also included the report of the Economic and Social Council containing resolutions 974 B and C (XXXVI).

COMPOSITION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

On 20 September, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its General Committee, decided to include these three items in its agenda and referred them to the Special Political Committee for consideration. The Special Political Committee decided to examine them simultaneously and discussed them between 27 November and 16 December 1963.

On 9 December, the United Arab Republic,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1957, p. 118.

on behalf of fifty-five co-sponsors,² introduced a draft resolution on the composition of the General Committee. By the operative part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would: amend rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure by increasing from thirteen to sixteen the number of Vice-Presidents specified in each rule and would decide that the sixteen Vice-Presidents and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected in accordance with a geographical pattern specified in an annex to the resolution.³

A number of delegations, including those of Ghana, India, Mali, Nepal, Thailand and the United Arab Republic, maintained that the 55-power draft did not involve an amendment to the Charter, and the membership of the General Committee could be increased by a decision of the General Assembly. The changes sought were dictated by a sense of justice and responsibility in view of the fact that more than one-half of the membership of the United Nations was now from Asia and Africa. Although those countries could very well ask for one-half of the representation in all the major organs of the United Nations, out of consideration for other Member States they were asking only for ten of the twenty-four seats on the proposed enlarged General Committee. The draft resolution, by providing for an increase in the number of Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly and the redistribution of the chairmanships of the seven Main Committees, would improve the representative character of the General Committee.

On the same day, Australia, Canada and New Zealand submitted an amendment to the 55-power draft proposing that one of the Vice-Presidents or one of the Chairmen of the Main Committees in the categories mentioned in the annex to the 55-power joint draft resolution should be from a Commonwealth country "without altering the pattern of the geographical distribution of seats in the General Committee" as defined in the resolution.

In introducing the amendment, its sponsors stated that they had regretted the omission from the annex of the draft resolution of a reference to the Commonwealth such as had been included in paragraph 3 of the annex to resolution 1192 (XII), as the 55-power draft had thereby failed

to take into account the contributions that the Commonwealth was making to the United Nations. While this amendment was supported by, among others, Ceylon, Jamaica, Malaysia, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the United States, some of the sponsors of the 55-power draft pointed out that the amendment would take into account a group based on considerations other than the geographical situation of the countries concerned. In response to appeals made to them from African members of the Commonwealth, the sponsors of the amendment withdrew it in view of the fact that a majority of the members of the Committee had noted that even without the amendment there would, in practice, always be at least one member of the Commonwealth in the General Committee.

On 13 December, Czechoslovakia and Poland introduced another amendment to the 55-power draft which provided that the Presidency of the General Assembly should rotate each year among the following regions: Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin American and Caribbean States, the Middle East, and Western Europe and other States. In submitting the amendment, the representative of Czechoslovakia stated that a system of rotation of the Presidency of the General Assembly should be included in its rules of procedure. The sponsors of the amendment believed that this was the only way in which all regions could have an equal opportunity of having their representatives elected to the Presidency.

This amendment was opposed by a number of representatives, including those of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, who held that the election of the President of the General Assembly should be made

² Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

³ For details, see p. 90.

on the basis of qualifications and experience and that the Charter had left the Members of the Assembly entirely free to choose the person who was to preside over them, with no reference to equitable geographical distribution. Nevertheless, in the event of a choice between several highly qualified candidates, it would be natural to give preference to the one whose region had been less recently represented in the Presidency.

Nigeria, Ghana and Iraq sympathized with the desire of the Czechoslovak and Polish delegations that Eastern Europe should be reckoned as a factor in the election of Presidents of the General Assembly. Nigeria, however, agreed with the United States that inflexibility with respect to the appointment of the President of the Assembly would not be advisable and suggested that the Czechoslovak-Polish amendment should be re-worded to the effect that in the election of the President of the General Assembly regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of that office among the regions mentioned in paragraph 3 of the annex to the 55-power draft resolution. This re-wording was accepted by Czechoslovakia and Poland.

After consultations, the sponsors of the 55-power draft resolution agreed to incorporate in their draft amendments submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to delete the words "and Caribbean States" from the relevant sub-paragraphs of the annex, to provide for 17 rather than 16 Vice-Presidents and for three rather than two from Latin America.

After adopting the Czechoslovak-Polish amendment as modified by Nigeria by 97 to 1, with 11 abstentions, the Committee unanimously adopted the amended 55-power draft resolution. (For final text, see pp. 89-90.)

COMPOSITION OF SECURITY AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCILS

On 10 December 1963, 21 States submitted two draft resolutions calling for the Charter to be amended to increase the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 13 by the addition of two non-permanent members, and to increase the membership of the Economic and

Social Council from 18 to 24. The sponsors of these draft resolutions were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The sponsors maintained that the suggestion that the question of equitable representation on the two Councils could be solved by a redistribution of existing seats was not justified. Such a redistribution would involve taking away seats from Latin America, which was also a developing area and needed equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. While they realized that the time had not yet come to make a general review of the Charter, as provided in Article 109, the provisions of Article 108 could be applied with a view to correcting the situation in respect to the two Councils. The sponsors of the draft resolutions were not in agreement with the insistence of the USSR on making those amendments to the Charter conditional upon the admission to the United Nations of the People's Republic of China.

On 13 December, two further draft resolutions were submitted by the following 37 Member States: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

By the first draft, which related to the composition of the Security Council, the number of non-permanent members of the Council would be increased from six to ten, of whom five would be drawn from African and Asian States, one from Eastern European States, two from Latin American and Caribbean States and two from Western European and other States.

The second draft resolution was to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 with eight of the nine additional members to be elected from among the African and Asian States; the ninth was to

be elected from each of the geographical regions in rotation.

In introducing these two draft resolutions on behalf of his own and the 36 other delegations, the representative of Ghana stated that if justice were denied the African and Asian Members of the United Nations they might be forced to ask for a redistribution of seats in the two Councils. They had asked for the membership of the Security Council to be increased from eleven to fifteen because they felt that fifteen represented a maximum as well as a minimum figure and that its adoption would obviate the need for a further readjustment at a future date because of further increases in the membership of the United Nations.

During the discussion of this item, representatives of several States, including Algeria, Ceylon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand and the United Arab Republic, emphasized the need of better representation for the newly-independent States. They were gratified to note that there appeared to be unanimous agreement on that question. The African delegations in particular pointed out that at the Addis Ababa Conference of African Heads of State in May 1963, a resolution had been adopted asking that Africa, as a geographical region, should have equitable representation in the principal organs of the United Nations. Without the full participation of African States in the work of all the major organs, their membership of the United Nations could not be considered complete.

A number of representatives, including those of Australia, Canada, the Netherlands and New Zealand, stated that while they fully accepted the validity of the claims of new Members to more equitable representation, those claims should not be satisfied at the expense of the older Members; for that reason, it was necessary to expand the Councils and not merely to redistribute the seats. Since present international circumstances did not favour the holding of a General Conference under Article 109 of the Charter, recourse might be had to Article 108 in order to bring about the proposed changes. Moreover, the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of

1946 should not be scrapped without the participation of all the parties concerned. In any new distribution of seats on the two Councils, the first criterion mentioned in Article 23 of the Charter, namely the contribution of members to the maintenance of international peace and security, should have paramount consideration. Australia also pointed out that in electing members to the Economic and Social Council, consideration should be given to having a balanced representation of all donor and recipient countries as well as of industrial and developing countries.

The USSR recalled that at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly in 1960 it had called for a radical change in the structure of United Nations organs, including a change in the composition of the Security Council. On that occasion, the USSR had proposed that provision should be made for the equitable representation of what it described as: the socialist countries, the neutral countries and the countries belonging to Western military blocs. The present preferential position of the Western powers operated to the disadvantage not only of the African and Asian States but also of the socialist States. For example, in the election of the Presidents of the General Assembly, the Western powers had seen to it that no representative of any socialist country be permitted to hold that office. Similarly, a highly irregular situation existed with regard to the representation of the Eastern European countries in the Security Council. The Western powers had also sabotaged the settlement of the important question of restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

The USSR believed that, as long as that question was not settled, the redistribution of the existing non-permanent seats of the Security Council offered the best possibilities of equitable representation for the African and Asian States. The 1946 agreement, on the basis of which the non-permanent seats in the Security Council were now distributed, had to some extent become obsolete. Since then, the number of Asian and African member States had greatly increased and the number of socialist States had doubled. The 1946 agreement should therefore

be superseded by another agreement on the distribution of the non-permanent seats in the Security Council under which each of the six main geographical areas of the world,—Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East—should be assigned one of the six non-permanent seats. The question of a redistribution of the seats in the Economic and Social Council could also be settled on that basis. This did not mean, however, that the USSR was not in favour of an increase in the membership of those organs. But amendment of the Charter would be invalid and unlawful without the approval of all five permanent members of the Security Council, and this could not be obtained until the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations were restored. The USSR had been informed that so long as the People's Republic of China was still barred from participation in the work of the United Nations, it would not assume any obligations in connexion with amendments to the United Nations Charter relating to the membership of the principal United Nations organs. According to the USSR, the People's Republic of China held that, in present circumstances, the question of ensuring adequate representation of the African and Asian countries should be settled by redistribution of the existing seats. Any attempt to amend the Charter while the People's Republic of China was excluded from the Organization would mean violating the Charter, and would also play into the hands of those who favoured the "two Chinas" plan. The USSR appreciated the position of the People's Republic of China and urged the sponsors of the draft resolutions not to press them to a vote, since their adoption would complicate rather than promote a solution of the problem of equitable representation in the principal organs of the United Nations.

The representative of Guinea, however, maintained that the restitution to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights and the just reparation claimed by the countries of Africa and Asia were two different questions which the Peking leaders had not bound together. He added that the Guinean Government had been informed from an official source that this was in fact the official position of the

People's Republic of China. It was understandable that the People's Republic of China, not being a member of the United Nations, could not, in the present circumstances, enter into any commitment concerning expansion of the two Councils by amendment to the Charter.

The United States expressed the belief that a mere reallocation of the existing seats would not provide a solution but would merely leave all areas dissatisfied and arouse resentment. Enlargement of the Councils required amendment to the Charter. Unfortunately, the USSR statement in that respect had been disappointing.

While the United States supported enlargement of the Councils, it was also concerned that they should not become unwieldy in size. The membership of the Security Council should reflect also the contribution of members for the maintenance of international peace and security. In the interest of its effectiveness the Security Council should be kept as small as possible consistent with those principles. A membership of 13 would permit the African and Asian States to hold four of the elective seats, which would be a fair division, since they constituted about half the total membership of the Organization.

As far as the draft resolutions were concerned, the United States delegation was authorized to vote in favour of amendments to the Charter providing for a 13-member Security Council and a 24-member Economic and Social Council. It had no authority to support any other proposals for amendments to the Charter and if such other proposals were put to a vote it would have to vote against them. It might therefore be better if the issue were held over for intensive discussions and negotiations.

The United Kingdom also supported the proposal to postpone a decision on the question of expanding the Councils until the next session of the General Assembly. As far as the draft resolutions were concerned, the United Kingdom found the proposed increases in the Latin American draft acceptable, provided satisfactory arrangements could be made about the distribution of seats in the two Councils.

It was unreasonable to expect Governments to ratify an enlargement of the Councils without

being clear beforehand as to what their composition would be. Under existing arrangements, seats on the two Councils were provided for the Commonwealth either as a whole or in relation to those Commonwealth members which were not covered by the other groupings, and the United Kingdom attached particular importance to the retention of Commonwealth seats in the enlarged Councils. The same arguments applied to the proposed distribution of seats in the two draft resolutions sponsored by the African and Asian States, and the United Kingdom had doubts about the size of the increase proposed.

France shared the view expressed by the United States and the United Kingdom, that the General Assembly should postpone its decisions on enlarging the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. In the circumstances, the only way to achieve results was to continue the consultations of the various groups during the coming months and to take up the question again as a matter of priority at the opening of the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

Albania supported the demand of the countries of Africa and Asia for an increase in the number of seats in the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and the redistribution of those seats on an equitable basis, and insisted that the question of equitable representation was intrinsically different from that of the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China. The latter question would also have to be decided in the interest of the settlement of the great problems of the times. It was evident that so long as China's seat was occupied by a representative of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique," the People's Republic of China could not assume responsibility for any decisions of the United Nations, including those related to amendment of the Charter.

The representative of Yugoslavia said his delegation was pleased to note that the Members of the Special Political Committee not only showed general recognition of the need to solve the problem of equitable representation in the organs of the United Nations but were prepared to do so, if possible, at that session. That would

serve to repair the grave injustice done to the newly independent countries, which had been absent at the time of the Organization's founding.

The representative of China said that so long as the international situation was unfavourable to a general review of the Charter, the only solution was to amend the Charter in accordance with Article 108. The USSR had once again opposed such action and had again raised an irrelevant issue in order to justify its untenable position. Since it did not appear that a satisfactory agreement could be reached between the various groups so late in the session, China felt that the sponsors of the various draft resolutions would do well not to press for a vote on them.

The representative of Algeria, in response to the appeal that the Committee should defer action on the question of equitable representation until the next year, said that ratification of any amendments to the Charter would not take effect for another two years and, if at the current session, the great powers adopted a completely negative position it would make it difficult for their legislatures to change their positions if, subsequently, new political development favoured such a step. Recalling also that certain delegations had observed that a great country which had not yet been seated in the Assembly would object to any action resulting in an amendment to the Charter, the representative of Algeria said it was becoming increasingly clear that the interpretation placed on the intentions and views of that country did not correspond to realities and, consequently, in the minds of certain delegations, including his own, that argument was not so strong as it was being made out to be.

After a series of consultations among the delegations, the sponsors of the 21-power draft resolutions agreed to incorporate in their texts amendments proposed by 56 African and Asian States.

As amended, the 21-power proposals called for a fifteen- instead of a thirteen-member Security Council, and for an Economic and Social Council having 27 rather than 24 members. In the election of the ten non-permanent members of the Security Council, five were to be drawn

from African and Asian States, one from Eastern European States, two from Latin American States, and two from West European and other States. The nine additional members of the Economic and Social Council were to be elected as follows: seven from African and Asian States, one from Latin American States and one from Western European and other States.

The amendments were submitted by the representative of India, and the representative of El Salvador, speaking on behalf of the Latin American delegations, said they were acceptable to his group and he hoped that the amended draft resolutions would command unanimous support.

The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom stated that since a wider measure of agreement had been achieved in the Committee as a result of negotiations and consultations, they would abstain on the new proposals which had emerged. Before proceeding to the vote, the Chairmen of the African-Asian group of States and the African group of States explained that it was understood that of the five African and Asian seats, three would be allocated to Africa and two to Asia. Further, they wished it to be understood that, if the proposed amendments to the Charter were not ratified before the Assembly's nineteenth session began, the existing distribution of seats in the two Councils would remain unchanged as far as the Latin American group was concerned.

On 16 December 1963, the Special Political Committee adopted the 21-power draft resolution relating to the Security Council, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 96 to 11, with 4 abstentions, and the draft resolution on the Economic and Social Council, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 95 to 11, with 4 abstentions.

After the adoption of the two draft resolutions, Brazil stated that the Latin American and African-Asian groups had united in support of the resolutions, which had been adopted in the best interests of the United Nations as a whole and not merely of their respective groups. In so doing, they had refused to be paralyzed by the prospect of non-ratification by one or more permanent members. It was nevertheless hoped that the resolutions would be ratified by

all permanent members of the Security Council in order to redress the situation created by the inadequate representation of the newly independent States in the major bodies of the United Nations.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 17 December, the three draft resolutions dealing, respectively, with the composition of the General Committee, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as recommended by the Special Political Committee, were adopted by the General Assembly as resolutions 1990(XVIII) and 1991 A and B (XVIII), respectively.

Prior to the vote, the USSR reiterated the stand it had taken in the Special Political Committee. It also pointed out that in the voting in the Special Political Committee not one of the permanent members of the Security Council had cast its vote in support of the draft resolution. Under those conditions, the USSR believed that it was necessary to draw the attention of all the Member States to the need for further consultations on the matter and, therefore, appealed to the General Assembly not to act with unjustified haste and to defer the vote on the question of enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council until an acceptable solution had been found.

At the same meeting, France reiterated its earlier appeal for a postponement of a decision, maintaining that a decision which did not receive unanimous support would not facilitate the task of giving satisfaction to the new Members and at the same time of responding to the need to respect the delicate balance on which the Charter was established.

Syria proposed that in view of the appeals made by the USSR and France, the President of the General Assembly might suspend discussion in order that the sponsors of the resolutions might hold further consultations and come to an agreement on the points raised by those two Member States. Ethiopia, Ghana and the United Arab Republic, however, stated that the negotiations to which France and the USSR had referred could be held after the draft

resolutions had been adopted in order to create the conditions favourable for ratification. The Syrian proposal was later withdrawn.

The Assembly then adopted resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a roll-call vote of 111 to 0, resolution 1991 A (XVIII), by a roll-call vote of 97 to 11, with 4 abstentions, and resolution 1991 B (XVIII) by a roll-call vote of 96 to 11, with 5 abstentions. (For voting details, see pp. 89, 87, 88, respectively.)

On 21 December 1963, following the adoption of the above resolutions of the General Assembly, the USSR issued a statement explaining why it had voted against the resolutions. While there was no difference of outlook between the socialist countries and the African and Asian States on the need to ensure appropriate representation of the newly independent States in the principal organs of the United Nations, the USSR believed that before the situation could be redressed conditions must be created enabling the corresponding amendments to the Charter to be made without involving a violation of the Charter. It was therefore necessary to seek means of removing the obstacles blocking the adoption of necessary amendments to the Charter. One way to accomplish this would be for all the African and Asian States to join with those who were demanding the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China. The difficulty could also be removed if the Government of the People's Republic of China were to make a clear statement agreeing to the Charter amendments called for by the resolutions adopted at the eighteenth session on increasing the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

For the moment, however, the USSR would propose further consultations towards finding means of solving the problem of restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and on steps which might be taken, even before the restoration on the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China, to solve the question of increasing the membership of the two Councils.

ENLARGEMENT OF ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND
CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE OF
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 17 December 1963, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly, noting that it was within the competence of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Article 68 of the United Nations Charter, to determine the membership of all its subsidiary bodies, invited the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session to enlarge the membership of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee and to carry out forthwith necessary elections so as to permit these committees to become, without delay, representative of the membership of the United Nations. This decision was embodied in resolution 1992 (XVIII), adopted by a roll-call vote of 96 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

On 19 December, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council, noting General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII) and having considered General Assembly resolution 1992 (XVIII), decided, as an interim measure, pending the enlargement of the Council itself, to enlarge the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee by nine seats and to elect, for one year, nine Member States to serve on these three committees. This decision was embodied in resolution 999 (XXXVI), adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

On the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, on 5 December 1963, the Assembly also adopted a resolution calling upon the Economic and Social Council to bear in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the elections to membership in the Commission on Human Rights (1923 (XVIII)), and decided on 12 December 1963 to enlarge the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme so as to achieve the widest possible geographical representation (1958 (XVIII)).⁴

⁴ See below, pp. 365, 372-73.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ENLARGEMENT OF ECONOMIC
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
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E/L.1008 and Add.1. Argentina, Austria, France, Italy, Japan, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 974 C (XXXVI), as submitted by 9 powers, E/L.1008, adopted by Council on 22 July 1963, meeting 1290, by 15 votes to 2.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered resolution 81(V) 'Representation of Africa in the Economic and Social Council' of the Economic Commission for Africa,

"Recalling its resolution 690 B (XXVI) of 31 July 1958 which considered 'that an increase in the membership of the Council would provide a more effective organ for carrying out the obligations placed upon the Council under Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations,'

"Being aware that the General Assembly at both its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions acknowledged that in view of the increase in the membership of the United Nations since its establishment, an increase in the membership of the Council is desirable in order to achieve a wider and more equitable representation of all geographic areas,

"Noting that since the fourteenth session of the General Assembly twenty-eight additional Members have been admitted to the United Nations,

"Noting further that the General Assembly at its fourteenth session expressed the hope that the strong desire manifested by a large number of States Members of the United Nations will help to bring about the necessary amendment to Article 61(I) of the Charter, at the earliest opportunity,

"1. Urges the General Assembly, in the light of the additional increase in the membership of the United Nations, to take the necessary action at its eighteenth session to bring about an appropriate increase in the membership of the Council in order that it can remain the effective and representative organ envisaged in Chapters IX and X of the Charter;

"2. Invites all States Members of the United Nations to support such action in the General Assembly and to take the subsequent necessary steps to effectuate the increase as soon as possible."

REPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN STATES
IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1266-1269, 1289, 1290.

E/3727/Rev.1. Annual report of Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), 4 March 1962-2 March 1963.

E/3727/Rev.1, Part IV. Draft resolution IV, proposed by ECA.

RESOLUTION 974 B (XXXVI), as proposed by ECA, E/3727/Rev.1, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 22 July 1963, meeting 1290.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Recommends the General Assembly to ensure the rapid application of its Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, to peoples and territories of the African continent and islands, in order to enable African States to play a full role in the work of the Council;

"2. Proposes to the General Assembly that all measures be taken to ensure adequate representation of Africa in the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution."

ENLARGEMENT OF
SECURITY COUNCIL AND
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 416-429.
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5520. Letter of 16 September 1963 from Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council."

A/SPC/96. Statement by Permanent Representative of USSR on 10 December 1963, meeting 423.

SECURITY COUNCIL

A/SPC/L.104 and Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Special Political Committee on 16 December 1963, meeting 429, by roll-call vote of 96 to 11, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel,

Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zanzibar.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

[Draft resolution, A/SPC/L.104/Rev.1, as adopted, incorporated oral amendments by following 56 powers: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zanzibar.]

A/SPC/L.109. Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/5675. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution II A.

RESOLUTION 1991 A (XVIII), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/5675, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by roll-call vote of 97 to 11, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia,

Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the present composition of the Security Council is inequitable and unbalanced,

"Recognizing that the increase in the membership of the United Nations makes it necessary to enlarge the membership of the Security Council, thus providing for a more adequate geographical representation of non-permanent members and making it a more effective organ for carrying out its functions under the Charter of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter,

"1. Decides to adopt, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations, the following amendments to the Charter and to submit them for ratification by the States Members of the United Nations:

"(a) In Article 23, paragraph 1, the word 'eleven' in the first sentence shall be replaced by the word 'fifteen', and the word 'six' in the third sentence by the word 'ten';

"(b) In Article 23, paragraph 2, the second sentence shall then be reworded as follows:

'In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year';

"(c) In Article 27, paragraph 2, the word 'seven' shall be replaced by the word 'nine';

"(d) In Article 27, paragraph 3, the word 'seven' shall be replaced by the word 'nine';

"2. Calls upon all Member States to ratify the above amendments, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, by 1 September 1965;

"3. Further decides that the ten non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIII, Section VI.

A/SPC/L.105. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft

resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Special Political Committee on 16 December 1963, meeting 429, by roll-call vote of 95 to 11, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zanzibar.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

[China did not participate in vote.]

[Draft resolution A/SPC/L.105, as adopted, incorporated oral amendments by 56 powers amending draft resolution A/SPC/L.104/Rev.1. See above.] A/SPC/L.110. Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/5675. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution II B.

RESOLUTION 1991 B (XVIII), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/5675, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by roll-call vote of 96 to 11, with 5 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Para-

guay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: China, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that the increase in the membership of the United Nations makes it necessary to enlarge the membership of the Economic and Social Council, with a view to providing for a more adequate geographical representation therein and making it a more effective organ for carrying out its functions under Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 974 B and C (XXXVI) of 22 July 1963,

"Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter,

"1. Decides to adopt, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations, the following amendment to the Charter and to submit it for ratification by the States Members of the United Nations:

Article 61

"1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

"2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine 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 after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three 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.;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to ratify the above amendment, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, by 1 September 1965;

"3. Further decides that, without prejudice to the present distribution of seats in the Economic and Social Council, the nine additional members shall be elected according to the following pattern:

"(a) Seven from African and Asian States;

"(b) One from Latin American States;

"(c) One from Western European and other States."

A/5686. Letter of 23 December 1963 from USSR.

COMPOSITION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 416-429.

Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5519. Letter of 16 September 1963 from Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, and Yemen proposing inclusion of item entitled: "Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly" in agenda.

A/SPC/96. Statement by Permanent Representative of USSR on 10 December 1963, meeting 423.

A/SPC/L.101 and Add.1, 2. 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, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by 2 powers (A/SPC/L.107) and by 19 powers (A/SPC/L.108), adopted unanimously by Special Political Committee on 16 December 1963, meeting 429.

A/SPC/L.106. Australia, Canada, New Zealand: amendment to 55-power draft resolution A/SPC/L.101.

A/SPC/L.107. Czechoslovakia and Poland: amendments to 55-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.101.

A/SPC/L.108. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela: amendments to 55-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.101.

A/5675. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1990(XVIII), as recommended by Special Political Committee, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by roll-call vote of 111 to 0, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville). Costa

Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: None.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,

"Taking also into account that the General Committee of the General Assembly should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members,

"Believing that for those reasons it is desirable to enlarge the composition of the General Committee,

"Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,

"1. Decides to amend rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure as follows:

Rule 31

"The General Assembly shall elect a President and seventeen Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 101, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee.'

Rule 38

"The General Committee shall comprise the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the seventeen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions.'

"2. Decides that the President of the General Assembly, the seventeen Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees shall be elected as provided in the annex to the present resolution;

"3. Decides to cancel all previous resolutions and stipulations in connexion with the composition of the General Committee and to modify all related provisions in its rules of procedure."

ANNEX

"1. In the election of the President of the General Assembly, regard shall be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the regions mentioned in paragraph 4 below.

"2. The seventeen Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly shall be elected according to the following pattern, subject to paragraph 3 below:

"(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

"(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

"(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

"(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

"(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

"3. The election of the President of the General Assembly will, however, have the effect of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected in accordance with paragraph 2 above.

"4. The seven Chairmen of the Main Committees shall be elected according to the following pattern:

"(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

"(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

"(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

"(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

"(e) The seventh chairmanship shall rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) above."

ENLARGEMENT OF COMMITTEES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 948, 949, 951.
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/C.2/L.735 and Add.1; A/C.2/L.735/Rev.1. Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Yemen: draft resolution, adopted by Second Committee on 9 December 1963, meeting 951, by roll-call vote of 81 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Against: None.

Abstaining: France.

A/5653/Add.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XIV.

RESOLUTION 1992(XVIII), as proposed by Second Committee, A/5653/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by roll-call vote of 96 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Against: None.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

"The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the overwhelming will of the Member States that the Economic and Social Council be enlarged and its membership redistributed to reflect correctly the membership of the United Nations,

"Noting with satisfaction Economic and Social Council resolution 974 C (XXXVI) of 22 July 1963 on the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council, adopted by the Council at the initiative of the Economic Commission for Africa,

"Noting that many subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council are already larger than the Council itself and that it is within the Council's competence, in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, to determine the membership of all its subsidiary bodies,

"Desiring, as an interim measure and pending the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council

itself, to improve forthwith the representative character of the subsidiary bodies of the Council,

"Invites the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session to enlarge the membership of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Coordination Committee and to carry out forthwith necessary elections so as to permit these committees to become, without delay, representative of the membership of the United Nations."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1310, 1312.

E/L.1048 and Rev.1. Argentina, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Uruguay: draft resolution.

E/L.1049. USSR: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, E/L.1048.

RESOLUTION 999(XXXVI), as proposed by 8 powers, E/L.1048/Rev.1, and as amended orally by India, adopted by Council on 19 December 1963, meeting 1312, by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 974 C (XXXVI) of 22 July 1963 on the enlargement of the Economic and

Social Council, adopted on the initiative of the Economic Commission for Africa,

"Noting General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII), dated 17 December 1963, on the question of equitable representation on the Economic and Social Council, and the geographical distribution indicated therein,

"Having considered General Assembly resolution 1992(XVIII), dated 17 December 1963, on the enlargement of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council,

"1. Decides, as an interim measure and pending the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council itself, to enlarge the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee by nine seats, whenever established;

"2. Decides to elect, for one year, nine States Members of the United Nations to serve on these three Committees;

"3. Accepts, for the purpose of this election, the geographical distribution indicated by the General Assembly in its resolution 1991 B (XVIII);

"4. Decides to review, if necessary, these arrangements at the resumed thirty-seventh session of the Council."

THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

During 1963, the number of United Nations Members rose to 113. Three more States—Kenya, Kuwait and Zanzibar—were admitted to United Nations membership by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation, as indicated in the following table:

Applicant	Date of Council Recommendation	Date of Admission by Assembly
Kuwait	7 May	14 May
Zanzibar	16 December	16 December
Kenya	16 December	16 December

No votes were cast either in the Council or the Assembly against the admission of these three States.

In the case of Kuwait, however, the Security Council was asked by Iraq, on 7 May 1963, to postpone consideration of the application for membership. (Iraq, it may be recalled, had contended in the Council in 1961 that Kuwait was an integral part of Iraq. On that occasion, a draft resolution recommending membership for Kuwait failed of adoption.)⁵ Iraq's representative, invited at his request to participate in the Council's debate on the matter which took place on 7 May 1963, maintained that postponing consideration of Kuwait's applica-

tion would have provided a valuable opportunity to settle the problem satisfactorily and peacefully in conformity with his Government's policy of seeking a peaceful solution. Iraq, he said, wished to place on record its reservations regarding any decision that might be taken by the Council. It reaffirmed categorically its legitimate rights and insisted that nothing would affect its historical ties with Kuwait and its people.

The representative of Kuwait, who was also invited to take part in the debate at his request, replied that there was no reason or justification for a postponement of a decision by the Council on his country's application for admission to the United Nations. Moreover, he added, the overwhelming majority of United Nations Members supported his Government's belief that there was no problem between Kuwait and Iraq.

After a further expression of views by Council members in support of Kuwait's application, it was agreed that the Assembly be informed that the Council unanimously recommended the admission of Kuwait. The Security Council's

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 168-69.

recommendation was endorsed by acclamation at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 14 May with the adoption of resolution 1872(S-IV).

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for further information about Council and Assembly resolutions and for voting details on admission of Kuwait, Zanzibar and Kenya.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ADMISSION OF KUWAIT

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1034.

S/5294. Letter of 20 April 1963 from Kuwait.

S/5305. Letter of 7 May 1963 from Iraq.

A/5502. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1962-15 July 1963, Chapter 5 G.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—4TH SPECIAL SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1203.

A/5412. Letter of 20 April 1963 from Kuwait.

A/5417. Letter of 7 May 1963 from President of Security Council containing text of unanimous recommendation of Council that Kuwait be admitted to United Nations membership.

A/5419 and Add.1. Letter of 9 May 1963 from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia proposing inclusion of item in agenda of 4th Special Session.

A/L.424 and Add.1. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Guinea, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1872(S-IV), as submitted by 17 powers, A/L.424 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 May 1963, meeting 1203, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 7 May 1963 that Kuwait should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Kuwait,

"Decides to admit Kuwait to membership in the United Nations."

ADMISSIONS OF
ZANZIBAR AND KENYA

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
General Committee, meeting 158.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5640. Letter of 2 December 1963 from Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and United Kingdom, proposing additional item on "Admission of new members to the United Nations" for inclusion in agenda.

A/5650. Fifth report of General Committee.

ZANZIBAR

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1084.

S/5478. Cable of 10 December 1963 from Zanzibar. S/5483 and Add.1. Ghana, Morocco, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

S/5486. RESOLUTION, as submitted by 3 powers, S/5483 and Add.1, recommending that General Assembly admit Zanzibar to membership of United Nations, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 December 1963, meeting 1084.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1281, 1282.

A/5661. Cable of 10 December 1963 from Zanzibar.

A/5677. Letter of 16 December 1963 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.447 and Add.1. Algeria, Australia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Ceylon, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1975(XVIII), as submitted by 43 powers, A/L.447 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 16 December 1963 that Zanzibar should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Zanzibar,

"Decides to admit Zanzibar to membership in the United Nations."

KENYA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 1084.

S/5482. Cable of 12 December 1963 from Kenya. S/5484 and Add.1. Ghana, Morocco, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

S/5487. RESOLUTION, as submitted by 3 powers, S/5484 and Add.1, recommending that General Assembly admit Kenya to membership of United Nations, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 December 1963, meeting 1084.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1281, 1282.

A/5662. Cable of 12 December 1963 from Kenya.
A/5678. Letter of 16 December 1963 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.448 and Add.1. Algeria, Australia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Ceylon, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika,

Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1976(XVIII), as submitted by 43 powers, A/L.448 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 16 December 1963 that Kenya should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Kenya,

"Decides to admit Kenya to membership in the United Nations."

CHAPTER VIII

THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

During 1963, the question of the peaceful uses of outer space remained before various organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Consideration of the question was climaxed, on 13 December 1963, by the adoption by the General Assembly of a Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, set out in resolution 1962(XVIII). The Assembly, in approving resolution 1963 I (XVIII), called for the prompt 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. 101-2 below.)

In addition to the legal aspects of the question, consideration of scientific and technical aspects was advanced, and the Assembly, by

resolutions 1963 II-IV(XVIII), adopted recommendations concerning exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket facilities, education and training and potentially harmful effects of space experiments. (See p. 109.)

The Assembly, by this same resolution, also noted with appreciation the scientific and technical activities undertaken under the aegis of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and urged Member States to co-operate in such programmes as the proposed World Weather Watch (see pp. 108-10).

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was also asked by the Assembly to continue its work in the coming year and to report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly (see p. 110).

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

During 1963, discussions in various United Nations bodies on the legal problems arising from the exploration and use of outer space centred, as was the case in the preceding year, mainly on the following three issues: (1) basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space; (2) liability for space vehicle accidents; and (3) assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles.

The General Assembly, it will be recalled, by the terms of resolution 1802 (XVII) adopted on 14 December 1962,¹ had stressed the necessity of the progressive development of law for outer space. The Assembly had requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue urgently its work on the further elaboration of basic legal principles gov-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 39.

erning the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, on liability for space vehicle accidents and on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles. The Assembly had also referred to the Committee, among other things, the following seven proposals submitted in 1962 in respect of the substantive work on the legal problems of the peaceful uses of outer space: (1) a USSR proposal containing a draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space; (2) a USSR proposal containing a draft international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and space-ships making emergency landings; (3) a United States draft proposal on assistance to, and return of, space vehicles and personnel; (4) a United States draft proposal on liability for space vehicle accidents; (5) a proposal by the United Arab Republic containing a draft code for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space; (6) a proposal by the United Kingdom containing a draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space; (7) a United States proposal containing a draft declaration of principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space.

In March 1963, the Outer Space Committee instructed its Legal Sub-Committee to continue its consideration of legal questions connected with the peaceful uses of outer space, in the light of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1962.

The Legal Sub-Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 April to 3 May 1963, in the course of which two more proposals were presented. The USSR submitted a revised version of its draft declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space, and Belgium submitted a working paper on the unification of certain rules of liability for damages caused by space devices. In reporting to the General Assembly, the Committee noted that during the meetings of the Sub-Committee a very useful and constructive exchange of views had taken place.

On the question of general principles govern-

ing the activities of States relating to the exploration and use of outer space, agreement was reached in the Sub-Committee that they should take the form of a declaration. However, no agreement was reached as to the character of the document in which these principles were to be embodied, some delegations favouring a treaty-type document, others a General Assembly resolution. As to the particular principles and the manner of their formulation, they were divided into three groups: those principles on which there were no differences of view; those on which there had been a certain rapprochement of points of view; and those on which differences of view remained.

The Chairman of the Outer Space Committee also declared, when reporting to the Assembly, that a "certain rapprochement and clarification of ideas" had taken place during the Sub-Committee meetings with regard to the specific issues of the rescue of astronauts and space vehicles making emergency landings and the liability for space vehicle accidents, and agreement had been reached that the relevant instruments should be in the form of international agreements.

The report of the Legal Sub-Committee covering its second session was considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its meetings held between 9 and 13 September 1963.

The Committee noted that, as a result of the work of the Legal Sub-Committee and subsequent exchanges of views, there had been a narrowing of differences. It expressed the hope that a wider consensus might be achieved by the time the Committee's report was considered by the General Assembly during its eighteenth session later in 1963, and it recommended that contacts and exchanges of views which had been initiated should continue for the purpose of reaching agreement on the questions which had not yet been settled.

The Outer Space Committee met again on 22 November 1963 to consider a nine-point draft declaration of legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space which had been prepared as a result of consultations between members of the Committee held since the September meetings. The Committee unanimously decided to submit this

draft declaration of legal principles to the General Assembly, expressing its recognition that the text represented the maximum area of agreement possible at that time.

The report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was considered by the General Assembly's First Committee at the Assembly's eighteenth session. Discussion centred mainly on the draft declaration of legal principles submitted by the Outer Space Committee and on the further work of the Committee in the field of legal problems.

On 5 December 1963, the draft declaration submitted by the Committee was approved by acclamation in the First Committee, and, on 13 December, it was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1962 (XVIII).

(For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 101.)

As adopted, the nine principles of the declaration covered, in brief, the following points:

- (1) the use of outer space for the benefit of all mankind;
- (2) freedom of exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies by all States in accordance with international law;
- (3) prohibition of national appropriation of outer space and celestial bodies;
- (4) the carrying out of activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Charter, and in the interests of international peace and security, co-operation and understanding;
- (5) international responsibility of States for activities in outer space by their governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities and responsibility of any international organization and the States participating in it for activities carried on in outer space by that international organization;
- (6) observance of corresponding interests of other States in outer space, and conduct of appropriate international consultations if an outer space activity or experiment planned by a State or its nationals would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States;
- (7) retention of ownership of objects launched into outer space and of jurisdiction of the State of registry over such objects and personnel thereon, while in outer space; return of such objects found outside the State of registry to that State and the furnishing of identifying data upon request prior to return;
- (8) international liability of States for damage caused by objects launched into outer space;
- (9) rendering of all possible assistance to, and return of, astronauts in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing.

On 13 December, the Assembly also unanimously adopted a five-part resolution (1963 (XVIII)) on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. This resolution had been recommended by the First Committee, which had approved it by acclamation on 5 December, on the proposal of 27 of the 28 members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. (For sponsors, see p. 102, under Document A/C.1/L.332 and Rev.1.)

By the first part of this resolution, the General Assembly, among other things, 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 requested the Committee 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 in outer space and on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 102).

A summary follows of discussions concerning the adoption of the declaration of legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, and consideration of questions of liability for space vehicle accidents and of assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles.

BASIC LEGAL PRINCIPLES

In 1963, the elaboration of the basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space first began in the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee.

The Sub-Committee had, as a basis for this work, the four proposals submitted during 1962 by the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively.² At the opening meeting of the Sub-Committee, the USSR submitted a revised version of its 1962 proposal on basic principles.

In comparison with the previous text of the draft declaration submitted by the USSR, the revised text contained several new provisions:

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 39-40.

(1) sovereignty over outer space or celestial bodies could not be acquired by use or occupation or in any other way;

(2) if States undertook activities in outer space collectively, either through international organizations or otherwise, each State participating in such activities had a responsibility to comply with the principles set forth in the Declaration;

(3) rights of ownership in respect of objects launched into outer space and their components remained unaffected while they were in outer space and upon their return to the earth; and

(4) a State undertaking activities in outer space bore international responsibility for damage done to a foreign State or to its physical or juridical persons as a result of such activities.

In addition, the following provisions were included in the preamble of the revised draft declaration of the USSR: the recognition of the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and the belief that such exploration and use should be for the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of States irrespective of their degree of economic and scientific development and that international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space would contribute to the development of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendly relations between nations and peoples.

Introducing the revised draft declaration, the representative of the USSR said that the new text had incorporated certain provisions taken from the proposals by the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. He urged avoidance of the concept that space law would develop by itself, through the accumulation of precedents and experience. He expressed conviction that if Governments really intended to observe certain principles of conduct in outer space, they would want to see those principles laid down in a declaration having the full force of an international treaty.

Although there was a consensus in the Sub-Committee that the general principles governing the outer space activities of States should be expressed in a declaration, opinion was divided as to the legal form of the instrument in which the principles were to be embodied. The representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the USSR considered that the declaration of general principles should be adopted in the form

of an international treaty binding on all States. Others, including the representatives of Argentina, Australia, India, Japan, Lebanon and the United States, took the view that a General Assembly resolution would be the most appropriate instrument for a declaration of general principles at that time, and that later an international treaty based on such a declaration might be elaborated.

Australia observed that a survey of the proposals on general principles set forth in General Assembly resolution 1802(XVII)³ disclosed a substantial area of agreement and felt that the quick way to break away from the stalemate in which the Sub-Committee's first session had ended in 1962 was to accept the fact of certain disagreements and adopt a text embodying the elements on which agreement existed.

The representative of Hungary felt that the legal problems arising from the exploration and use of outer space should be solved in such a way as to strengthen international peace and security. Since the dangers presented by the misuse of outer space were comparable to those inherent in the misuse of atomic energy, international peace and security should be the main concern in formulating a pattern for the behaviour of States in outer space matters, with particular attention being paid to activities incompatible with international law and the United Nations Charter.

The representative of Belgium was of the opinion that the sphere of application of space law should not be based on a demarcation between outer space and air space but rather on the means employed—the space vehicle—and that therefore space law should be applicable in both atmospheric and outer space whenever the activities of space vehicles or the consequences of their activities were concerned. In his view, an internationally agreed legal definition of space vehicles should be included in any settlement of specific problems, such as liability for damage or assistance to astronauts, and also in any general statement of principles.

Several representatives, including those of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Romania and the USSR, pointed out that agreement on the general principles governing the outer space

³ Ibid.

activities of States was an essential prerequisite for the preparation of detailed international agreements on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles and on liability for space vehicle accidents.

Extensive discussion also took place in the Outer Space Committee and the General Assembly's First Committee on the provisions of the draft declaration.

Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, among others, considered that the legal principles contained in the draft declaration could serve as a basis for the development of the law of outer space. The USSR representative stated that although the draft declaration did not include some provisions his Government had thought it essential to be included, it nevertheless represented a positive step towards the further reduction of tension in international relations and the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. Italy, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States were among those declaring their intent to conduct their activities in outer space in conformity with the principles of the declaration.

The representative of France called the draft declaration a declaration of intention and stressed that a General Assembly resolution, even though adopted unanimously, could not create juridical obligations incumbent upon Member States.

The delegations of France, Hungary, India, Japan, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia expressed the opinion that certain provisions of the declaration would have to be further developed in the form of international agreements. The view was also expressed that the draft declaration should not be regarded as a comprehensive and final list of legal principles covering all the problems created by the exploration and use of outer space, but rather, as Japan expressed it, as a starting point for further work of expansion and elaboration. The representative of Belgium felt that, by approving the draft declaration, the General Assembly would assume the obligation to continue its work to ensure that the general standards contained in the declaration would be elaborated

in such a way as to guarantee practical implementation.

Many representatives, while recognizing that the draft declaration represented the maximum area of agreement possible at that time, expressed reservations and offered opinions with regard to certain provisions. However, in the realization that the text of the draft declaration was a compromise between divergent views, it was hoped that the principles would be implemented in good faith.

Expressing reservations concerning the draft declaration both in substance and in form, the USSR representative emphasized that his Government still considered that the declaration of principles should be set out in a form similar to a treaty containing firm legal obligations on the part of States. He also believed that some other aspects of the activities of States in outer space which had a negative influence on relations between States had to be solved, so that outer space might become the arena of true international co-operation.

The representatives of Belgium and Romania emphasized the importance of a clear-cut definition of the terms and concepts to be used in the legal principles relating to space law, while the representative of the United Kingdom stressed the need for defining the concept of registry as used in the draft declaration.

Brazil suggested that the declaration should incorporate a ban on the utilization of a communications system based on satellites for purposes of encouraging national, racial or class rivalries and also a reference to international scrutiny of global satellite communication.

The representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, India, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic expressed regret that the draft declaration did not contain a legal principle designed to preclude the placing in orbit of weapons of mass destruction on the lines formulated in Assembly resolution 1884 (XVIII) of 17 October 1963 (see pp. 133-34). The representative of Japan said that the agreement to refrain from stationing weapons of mass destruction in outer space should be embodied in a binding international instrument, including provisions for verification as soon as possible.

The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, In-

dia, Japan, Lebanon, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic were among those who argued that the declaration of legal principles should include a statement that the exploration and use of outer space should be limited only to peaceful purposes.

In support of this view, the representatives of Brazil and the United Arab Republic referred, as an appropriate analogy, to the Antarctica Treaty signed in 1955, which proclaimed that Antarctica could be used only for peaceful purposes and which prohibited all measures of a military nature on that continent. However, commenting on this analogy, the representative of Canada believed that the present situation concerning outer space differed from the situation which existed when the treaty was negotiated making Antarctica an arms-free area. At that time, no States had had weapons systems which could have involved the use of Antarctica in case of war. Now, however, intercontinental ballistic missiles, which represented the primary strategic weapon, would presumably pass through outer space on their way to a target. He considered it important to keep that fact in mind in order to form a realistic judgement of the nature of the problem. His Government felt that resolution 1884(XVIII), together with the Moscow Treaty, constituted one of the most important disarmament measures for limiting the means of using outer space for military purposes. In so far as intercontinental ballistic missiles were concerned, it felt the problem was not to prohibit their use in outer space but to negotiate an agreement reserving outer space for peaceful uses only.

The representative of India cited General Assembly resolution 1884(XVIII) which prohibited the stationing in outer space of weapons of mass destruction but which did not make specific provision for verification, as in other disarmament proposals. He maintained that a legal principle on the same lines which forbade military uses of outer space and which did not provide for verification measures would not entail any added risk.

The representatives of France, Brazil and the United Arab Republic expressed doubts concerning an unqualified extension to outer space of international law and the United Nations Charter. The representative of France noted

that traditional international law, whose principles in matters relating to land, sea and air were well established, could not be applied as it stood with regard to outer space, and he felt that the reference to international law in the draft declaration related specifically to the law of outer space which was still the subject of study.

The representatives of Brazil and the United Arab Republic suggested that a study should be made to determine precisely what rules of international law or practice were applicable to outer space.

Application of the declaration of legal principles to international organizations which took part in activities in outer space was also discussed. In the opinion of Australia, Nigeria and the United Kingdom, the omission from all paragraphs of the declaration, except the fifth, of any reference to international organizations conducting activities in outer space should not be regarded as excluding such organizations from the scope of the declaration or as prejudicing their position in any way.

Concerning the stipulations providing for consultations concerning potentially harmful experiments in outer space, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, India and Nigeria, among others, considered that the system of consultations should be made more precise and more binding. Australia, Brazil and India suggested that the system of international consultations could be explicitly linked with presently existing international forums, such as the Consultative Group on Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments established by the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions. On the other hand, the representative of the United States, although considering the consultative group of COSPAR as an appropriate forum for consultation, said that it would be inappropriate to specify one particular mode of conducting international consultations exclusively and for all time.

The representative of Japan considered that the provision of the draft declaration providing for the return of space devices found outside the State of registry and for the furnishing of identifying data upon request prior to return was ambiguous and legally untenable. The obliga-

tion to return space devices, he felt, should be conditional upon a corresponding obligation on the part of launching States to provide adequate information concerning these devices in advance. The views expressed by the Japanese representative were supported by the representatives of Nigeria, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. The United States representative emphasized that the provision in question did not seek to cover every conceivable situation and did not contain details for precise application. In his opinion, such matters would need further elaboration in subsequent instruments.

Referring to the provision of the draft declaration which dealt with the question of liability for damage, the United Kingdom's spokesman said the terms were so broad that application might well give rise to difficulties and, consequently, considerable amplification would be needed when a detailed agreement concerning liability for space-vehicle accidents came to be drafted. The representatives of both France and the United Kingdom stressed that there would be need for further and more detailed provisions relating to liability of international organizations, particularly for the purpose of confirming what was already implicit in the draft declaration, namely, that international organizations as well as their constituent States could be internationally liable for damages resulting from outer space activities.

LIABILITY FOR SPACE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Also discussed during 1963 was the question of liability for space vehicle accidents.

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee where this issue was debated most extensively had, as a basis for its work, the draft proposal on liability for space vehicle accidents submitted by the United States in 1962⁵ and a working paper on the unification of certain rules governing liability for damage caused by space devices introduced by Belgium in the Legal Sub-Committee on 29 April 1963.

The following were briefly the basic provisions of the Belgian proposal:

(1) Compensation was to be applied for damage caused to persons or property by space devices except where damage was caused on the territory of the launching State, on that of the flag State or on that

of the State claiming ownership of the device, with the term "damage" being defined as any loss for which compensation might be claimed under the national law of the injured person;

(2) the State on whose territory the space device was launched, or the State whose flag the device flew, or the State claiming ownership of the device would be held liable for damage caused by that device at the choice of the State which sustained losses or whose nationals or residents were injured;

(3) the occurrence of the event causing the damage would entail the obligation to give compensation upon proof that there was relationship of cause and effect between the damage and the notion of the space device; the presence of such relationship was to be determined in accordance with the national law of the person injured;

(4) the extent of the obligation to give compensation was to be determined in accordance with the ordinary law of the country of the persons injured;

(5) claims for compensation were to be submitted, through the diplomatic channel, to the State liable for damage, and if that State did not take a decision considered satisfactory by the plaintiff State, the latter would be entitled to take the claims for compensation before the International Court of Justice.

Introducing his proposal, the representative of Belgium stated that it was intended to crystallize certain ideas and focus attention on problems which would not necessarily be covered by a statement of general principles.

The representative of the United States considered that there was general agreement that launching authorities should be held internationally liable for injuries or damage on land, on sea and in the air caused by space vehicles for which they were responsible and that there was a consensus that such liability should be incurred without proof of fault.

Czechoslovakia's spokesman termed the principle of absolute liability not in accord with the current practice of States concerning liability in maritime and air transport. He believed that States whose outer space activity caused damage should be fully or partially relieved by liability in case of vis major—for example, collision with a meteorite.

The representative of Hungary expressed the opinion that the principle of territorial responsibility should be the basis underlying the international agreement in this matter.

The United Kingdom representative stressed that an international agreement on liability for

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 45.

space vehicle accidents should take into account various combinations of interests which might be involved in outer space projects, for instance the case when one State provided the launching apparatus and facilities for another State's space vehicle or when an international organization provided the launching apparatus for a State or a group of States or for another international organization. He believed that it should be decided whether responsibility for launching the space vehicle, effective control over its subsequent operation, or ownership of or jurisdiction over, the vehicle ought to be the criterion for determining liability. He further held that in cases where more than one State or an international organization was involved, the question whether or not a particular State or member was concerned in the operation of the vehicle might have to be considered in apportioning liability between the members of the organization or group of States.

Commenting on the United States proposal, the representatives of the USSR said that it was wrong to place the liability of States and international organizations on the same plane, since such an approach might make an international organization a device for relieving Member States of all responsibility.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary believed that it would not be appropriate to provide for recourse to the International Court of Justice as a principal procedure to solve disputes concerning compensation for damage caused by the space vehicle. (See p. 102 for text of General Assembly resolution 1963(XVIII), part I, of 13 December 1963, which requested the prompt preparation of a draft international agreement on liability for damage caused by space vehicles.)

ASSISTANCE TO AND RETURN OF ASTRONAUTS AND SPACE VEHICLES

The legal problem of assistance to astronauts and space vehicles making emergency landings and their return to the launching State was also discussed in 1963.

The debates took place mainly in the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee on the basis of two proposals, submitted by the USSR and the United States, respectively, in 1962: a draft international agreement on the

rescue of astronauts and space ships making emergency landings, proposed by the USSR; and a draft proposal on assistance to and return of space vehicles and personnel proposed by the United States in the form of a General Assembly resolution.

Arguing in favour of an international agreement on this subject, the representative of the USSR emphasized that such an agreement could not be worked out until the declaration of basic principles governing the outer space activities of States was adopted. The duty to render all possible assistance to astronauts and space vehicles was dictated by the principle that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of the whole of mankind.

The representative of the United States said that, although the United States proposal was cast in the form of a General Assembly resolution, his delegation, in the interest of advancing the Sub-Committee's work, was prepared to agree to the form of an international agreement. The representative of the United Kingdom maintained that the two proposals might be combined and amplified in the light of comparable provisions of other international agreements.

As to specific provisions, Hungary believed that the principle of absolute priority for distress calls for astronauts and space vehicles making emergency landings should be laid down. The USSR representative drew attention to the importance of an appropriate solution of the problem of identification of objects launched into outer space for the purpose of establishing the origin of objects found outside the launching State. In particular, he noted that if, for instance, there were no announcement of the flight, no identification marks and no one on board the vehicle landed in emergency, more than one State might lay claim to the same vehicle, or there might be no claimant to the vehicle at all, yet it might have caused damage and expenses might have been incurred in securing it.

(See p. 102 for text of General Assembly resolution 1963(XVIII), part I, of 13 December 1963, which requested prompt preparation of a draft international agreement on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles.)

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A/5549 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

A/C.1/L.331. Draft declaration of legal principles governing activities of States in exploration and use of outer space, submitted by Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, adopted by First Committee on 5 December 1963, meeting 1346, by acclamation.

A/5656. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1962(XVIII), as recommended by First Committee, A/5656, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 13 December 1963, meeting 1280.

"The General Assembly,

"Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

"Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

"Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of States irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

"Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as in the legal aspects of exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

"Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between nations and peoples,

"Recalling its resolution 110(II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

"Taking into consideration its resolutions 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1802(XVII) of 14 December 1962, adopted unanimously by the States Members of the United Nations,

"Solemnly declares that in the exploration and use of outer space States should be guided by the following principles:

"1. The exploration and use of outer space shall be carried on for the benefit and in the interests of all mankind.

"2. Outer space and celestial bodies are free for exploration and use by all States on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law.

"3. Outer space and celestial bodies are not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

"4. The activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried on in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

"5. States bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, whether carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried on in conformity with the principles set forth in the present Declaration. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the State concerned. When activities are carried on in outer space by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with the principles set forth in this Declaration shall be borne by the international organization and by the States participating in it.

"6. In the exploration and use of outer space, States shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space with due regard for the corresponding interests of other States. If a State has reason to believe that an outer space activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State which has reason to believe that an outer space activity or experiment planned by another State would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

"7. The State on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and any personnel thereon, while in outer space. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, and of their component parts, is not affected by their passage through outer space or by their return to the earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State of registry shall be returned to that State, which shall furnish identifying data upon request prior to return.

"8. Each State which launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, and each State from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to a foreign State or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the earth, in air space, or in outer space.

"9. States shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space, and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of a foreign State or on the high seas. Astronauts who make such a landing shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle."

A/C.1/L.332 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 5 December 1963, meeting 1346, by acclamation.

A/5656. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II, Part I.

RESOLUTION 1963 I (XVIII), as recommended by First Committee, A/5656, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 13 December 1963, meeting 1280.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1721(XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1802(XVII) of 14 December 1962 on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

"Having considered the report submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

"Mindful of the benefits which all Member States would enjoy by participation in international programmes of co-operation in this field,

I

"1. Recommends 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;

"2. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study and report on legal problems which may 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 return of astronauts and space vehicles;

"3. Further requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the results achieved in preparing these two agreements."

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 14 to 29 May 1963. Proposals submitted by delegations and reports from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) formed the basis for discussions and the subsequent unanimous adoption of recommendations by the Sub-Committee.

The reports of ITU and WMO were also considered by the Economic and Social Council, which adopted a resolution (980 C (XXXVI)) on 1 August 1963 expressing appreciation to the two agencies, and later by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its fourth session held from 9 to 13 September 1963 in New York. In its report adopted at this session, the Committee approved and proposed to the General Assembly the recommendations it had received from the Sub-Committee on exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket facilities, education and training and potentially harmful experiments. These recommendations were subsequently endorsed by the terms of Assembly resolution 1963(XVIII).

EXCHANGE OF STATEMENTS ON EXPERIMENTS IN OUTER SPACE

An exchange of statements concerning experiments in outer space took place in May-June 1963 between the USSR and the United States. In a letter dated 24 May 1963, the Permanent Representative of the USSR transmitted to the Secretary-General a statement entitled "Dangerous United States Activities in Outer Space," which had been issued by the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS); he requested circulation of this statement as an official document of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The statement expressed concern over the placing by the United States of copper needles in orbit around the earth for the purpose of conducting communication experiments in space. Citing reports in the United States press that the experiment was aimed at creating a system with which to guide missiles and strategic aircraft in the event of war, the statement said that "profound indignation" had been aroused in international scientific circles. It also referred to the high altitude nuclear test explosions carried out by the United States in 1962. Continuing, the statement described the policy of

the USSR in the Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space directed against various abuses in outer space.

In a letter dated 6 June 1963 to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of the United States, referring to the above statement, expressed the view that it contained distortions and required correction. He requested circulation to the Committee of his letter of correction and an accompanying statement describing the history of the experiment, known as Project West Ford.

The United States letter said that the experiment had been conducted in an open manner and that the scientific results of the project would be made public. Referring to the high-altitude nuclear test, the letter said that the results of that test had been made public; it stated that, in contrast, the USSR had never announced the high altitude nuclear tests which it had conducted in 1961 and 1962. The letter also asserted that the USSR had failed to register with the United Nations under the terms of Assembly resolution 1721(XVI) six space vehicles launched into earth orbit.

Referring to the work of the Legal Sub-Committee, the letter declared that the majority of that body had not supported the position of the USSR. In the background paper attached to the letter, it was stated that the copper needle experiment had been undertaken only after the United States was fully confident that it would not have any adverse effects on any other activity.

REPORTS OF ITU AND WMO

A "Second Report of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" was prepared by that agency in response to General Assembly resolutions 1721(XVI) and 1802(XVII).⁶ The report, which covered the period from May 1962 to April 1963, was first considered by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee.

Among the activities reported was the completion of the agenda of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference on Space Radio

Frequency Allocations (EARC) scheduled for October 1963, and the preparation by the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) of a technical basis for the allocation of frequency bands essential for the various categories of space communications.

The EARC agenda included decisions on the allocation of frequency bands for space radio-communications and for radio astronomy. (The Conference was held from 7 October to 8 November 1963 and allocated more than 6,100 megacycles for space services and radio astronomy. See p. 659, for additional information.)

The report stressed that ITU was dealing with all the technical aspects of space telecommunications within the framework of its regular activities, would support any action by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) regarding the introduction of space telecommunication subjects in educational programmes at the various levels and would consider the need for training programmes on space telecommunication techniques within the framework of its technical co-operation activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which had also been requested to report on its activities by the General Assembly⁷ reviewed developments of the past year in a paper entitled "Second Report on the Advancement of Atmospheric Sciences and their Application in the Light of Developments in Outer Space." During this period, the Fourth World Meteorological Congress—the quadrennial meeting of members—had been held. The Congress formally accepted the responsibilities placed upon WMO by the United Nations and also endorsed the previous actions taken by the agency in this connexion.

The Congress also established the general policy of the Organization with respect to satellite meteorology for the next four-year period; endorsed the world weather service to be established under the name of the World Weather

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35 and Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 53-55.

⁷ *loc. cit.*

Watch; approved the creation of a WMO Advisory Committee which was given the responsibility of advising on research and operational questions; and established a New Development Fund amounting to US\$1.5 million to finance projects essential to the implementation of WMO's plans in relation to the World Weather Watch. Progress in the bilateral discussions between the USSR and the United States on co-ordination of meteorological satellite programmes and arrangements for exchange of information were noted with interest in the report.

A tentative list of outstanding problems of the atmospheric sciences in the solution of which data from meteorological satellites would make a major contribution was also represented in the WMO report. Under its responsibility to advise on research questions, the Advisory Committee was to give further consideration to this list.

Consideration had continued to be given to the application of satellite data for purposes of forecasts of water supply and potential flood danger through measurements of the extent of snow cover.

The report discussed in some detail the necessary developments in the world weather system required by the availability of a great amount of satellite meteorological data and the problem of large gaps existing in the world's upper air observation network.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee noted with interest and appreciation the reports of the two agencies and made recommendations to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with respect to the activities of each agency.

With regard to the work of ITU, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Outer Space Committee: draw attention of Member States and specialized agencies to the successful achievements of ITU in the field of space communications and to the necessity for careful study of ITU programmes; recognize that international space communications should be available for the use of all countries on a global non-discriminatory basis; urge that consideration be given to ITU technical recommendations; recommend that Member States develop communication systems so that all states will be

able to benefit from international space communications; and invite specialized agencies and other international organizations to assist in the development of such systems.

Concerning the work of the WMO, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Outer Space Committee: note WMO arrangements for the preparation of programmes on research aspects of meteorological satellites; note the particular emphasis on the need to establish a World Weather Watch; and urge Member States to facilitate international co-operation in the establishment of the World Weather Watch, with particular emphasis on studies to improve the system and on the need for improved facilities for the exchange of satellites and conventional meteorological data.

These recommendations were accepted by the Outer Space Committee at its meeting in September 1963 and, under the heading "encouragement of international programmes," were incorporated in the recommendations which the Committee made to the General Assembly.

DECISION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Meanwhile, the reports of ITU and WMO had been considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session. On 1 August 1963, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 980(XXXVI) expressing its appreciation to the two agencies for their prompt action in response to previous General Assembly and Council resolutions on the subject of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space and commending the two reports to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the General Assembly.

By the same resolution, the Council called the attention of United Nations Member States to the importance of actions undertaken by ITU and WMO in the fields related to outer space research, such as the assistance of WMO in the establishment of the World Weather Watch and the convening by ITU of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for allocation of radio frequencies for space communications.

This resolution had been unanimously recommended on 22 July 1963 to the Council by its

Co-ordination Committee, where it had been sponsored by France, the USSR and the United States. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

On 13 December 1963, the General Assembly adopted by acclamation resolution 1963 (XVIII), which dealt in parts III and IV with the reports of the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization.

By part III of the resolution, the Assembly: noted with appreciation the report of WMO and the agency's response to earlier Assembly resolutions; endorsed efforts towards the establishment of a World Weather Watch; urged that Member States help implement the expanded WMO programmes, co-operate in the World Weather Watch and increase research and training in the atmospheric sciences; and, finally, invited WMO to report on progress in 1964.

The work of ITU was dealt with in part IV of the resolution, whereby the Assembly noted with appreciation the agency's report, welcomed the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in allocating radio frequencies for space communications, invited ITU to report again in 1964 and, lastly, expressed recognition of the potential contribution of communications satellites in the expansion of global telecommunications facilities and the possibilities thereby offered for increasing the flow of information and furthering the objectives of the United Nations and its agencies.

Prior to its adoption by the Assembly, the resolution had been considered by the Assembly's First Committee where it had been approved by acclamation on 5 December 1963. Sponsors of the draft resolution were: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES pp. 108-9.)

OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MATTERS

On 13 September 1963, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space approved and sent to the General Assembly the recommendations that had been proposed to it in the report of the Second Session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee held in May 1963. These recommendations were grouped under five headings: (1) exchange of information; (2) encouragement of international programmes; (3) international sounding rocket launching facilities; (4) education and training; and (5) potentially harmful effects of space experiments.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

The Committee's recommendations on exchange of information may be summarized as follows.

In view of the mutual benefits to be derived from the exchange of information about national space activities, the Committee called the attention of all Member States to the requests for voluntary submission of information on national space programmes contained in resolutions 1721(XVI) and 1802(XVIII) and invited Member States to provide the Committee with this information.

The Committee also noted that other channels existed for the exchange of information about national space research programmes and the scientific results of space exploration, namely, the reports submitted to the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions and the World Data Centres for Rockets and Satellites, and stressed the importance of promoting the exchange of scientific and technical information through those channels.

The Committee decided to prepare, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making full use of the functions and resources of the Secretariat, a working paper on the activities and resources of the United Nations, of its specialized agencies, and of other competent international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space. It also decided to prepare, in the same manner, a summary of national and of co-operative international space activities and

a list of sources of available bibliographies and abstracting services covering publications in space and space-related areas.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Recommendations of the Committee on encouragement of international programmes pertained to the work of WMO and ITU and are summarized on pp. 103-4 above.

INTERNATIONAL SOUNDING ROCKET LAUNCHING FACILITIES

In connexion with international sounding rocket launching facilities, the Committee approved the establishment of a group of scientists to visit the sounding rocket launching site at Thumba, India, and to advise the Committee on the acceptance of United Nations sponsorship of the site in accordance with the basic principles approved by the Committee in 1962.

The Committee invited COSPAR to review the geographic distribution of sounding rocket launching facilities over the world and their capabilities and to advise the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on desirable locations for other launching facilities and topics of research.

It was also urged that, where there is about to be a need, Member States either singly or co-operatively consider the establishment of a launching facility following the basic principles approved by the Committee.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Dealing with the questions of education and training, the Committee decided to compile and organize, in co-operation with UNESCO, for circulation to Member States, reviews of information on facilities for education and training in basic subjects related to the peaceful uses of outer space.

The importance of technical assistance and training in fields related to the exploration and the various peaceful uses of outer space was stressed and Member States were invited to give favourable consideration to requests of countries for training and technical assistance in the peaceful exploration of outer space and to the possibility of using international sounding rocket facilities sponsored by the United Nations, for

training in appropriate fields of peaceful exploration of outer space.

POTENTIAL HARMFUL EFFECTS OF SPACE EXPERIMENTS

With regard to potentially harmful effects of space experiments, it was reported that, having considered that certain experiments conducted in space may affect scientific activities in this or other fields and that mankind seeks to be scientifically assured that such experiments will not adversely change the space environment or adversely affect other experiments in space, the Committee recognized the need for careful preparation and conduct of activities in outer space in order to avoid potentially harmful interference with other such activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

Following consideration by its First Committee, the General Assembly on 13 December 1963 adopted by acclamation a five-part resolution (1963(XVIII)), part II of which endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space relating to the scientific and technical aspects of international co-operation.

By the terms of part II of this resolution the General Assembly: (1) endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket facilities, education and training and potentially harmful effects of space experiments; (2) welcomed the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to undertake, in co-operation with the Secretary General: (a) the preparation of a working paper on the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space; (b) the preparation of a summary of national and of co-operative international space activities; (c) the preparation of a list of available bibliographic and abstracting services covering scientific and technical results and publications in space and space-related areas; (d) the compilation, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organi-

zation, of reviews of information on facilities for education and training in basic subjects related to the peaceful uses of outer space; and (e) the establishment, at the request of the Government of India, of a group of six scientists to visit the sounding rocket launching facility at Thumba and advise on its eligibility for United Nations sponsorship; (3) noted with appreciation that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVI), the Secretary-General was maintaining a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information being furnished by States Members of the United Nations; (4) noted with appreciation that certain Member States had, on a voluntary basis, provided information on their national space programmes and invited other Member States to do so; (5) invited Member States to give favourable consideration to requests of countries desirous of participating in the peaceful exploration of outer space for appropriate training and technical assistance; (6) noted the considerable measure of co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space under way among Member States; (7) noted that the USSR and the United States have reached an agreement looking towards co-operation in the fields of satellite meteorology, communications and magnetic field mapping; (8) encouraged Member States to continue and extend co-operative arrangements so that all Members could benefit from the peaceful exploration and use of outer space; and (9) expressed the belief that inter-

national co-operation could be beneficial in furthering the exploration of the solar system.

In part V of resolution 1963(XVIII), the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work as set forth in General Assembly resolutions 1472(XIV), 1721(XVI) and 1802(XVII), as well as in the present resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.

During the general debate on the report of the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space relating to scientific and technical aspects of international co-operation, all speakers expressed gratification at the positive steps which had been taken following the signing, at Moscow in August 1963, of the partial nuclear test-ban Treaty. Reference was made to the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on co-ordinated efforts in space experiments between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States. Reference was also made during the course of debate to the resolution (1884(XVIII)) approved by the Assembly earlier in the present session which called upon all Member States to refrain from placing in orbit or stationing in space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction. (See pp. 133-34 below.)

The draft resolution received unanimous support in the First Committee and was adopted by acclamation on 5 December 1963. (For text, see pp. 109-10.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REPORTS OF WMO AND ITU

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 234-237.
Plenary Meetings 1271-1273, 1302.

E/3770. Second report by International Telecommunication Union.

E/3794. Second report by World Meteorological Organization.

E/AC.24/L.218. France, USSR, United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 22 July 1963, meeting 237.

E/3832. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 980 C (XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3832, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1302.

International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

I

International Telecommunication Union

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the second report of the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space prepared in response to General Assembly resolutions 1721 D (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962,

"Noting the steps taken by the International Telecommunication Union regarding the use of telecommunication for the development of the various peaceful uses of space, in particular telecommunication satellites,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Telecommunication Union for its prompt and particu-

larly active response to the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly and Council resolution 913(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962;

"2. Calls the attention of all States Members of the United Nations to the importance of the action in which the International Telecommunication Union is engaged with reference to peaceful uses of outer space and, in particular, to the desirability of having all Member States participating in the forthcoming Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for space radio communication purposes which is due to open in Geneva on 7 October 1963;

"3. Commends the report of the International Telecommunications Union to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the General Assembly;

"4. Requests that the International Telecommunication Union include in its annual report to the Council a section presenting information on the development of its activities relating to the peaceful uses of outer space."

II

World Meteorological Organization

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the second report on the Advancement of Atmospheric Sciences and their Application in the Light of Developments in Outer Space, prepared by the World Meteorological Organization in response to General Assembly resolution 1721 C (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1802(XVII) of 14 December 1962,

"Noting that the report describes the progressive steps taken by the World Meteorological Organization to apply developments in meteorological satellite technology to advancement in the atmospheric sciences,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the World Meteorological Organization for its prompt and thorough planning to make maximum use of the opportunities offered by the availability of data from meteorological satellites;

"2. Notes with approval the action taken by the World Meteorological Organization to assist its members in establishment of the World Weather Watch;

"3. Calls the attention of all Member States of the United Nations to the importance of fulfilling their responsibilities in the World Weather Watch;

"4. Commends the report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to the General Assembly;

"5. Requests that the World Meteorological Organization include in its annual report to the Council a section presenting information on the development and implementation of its plans relating to the peaceful uses of outer space."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
First Committee, meetings 1342-1346.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

A/AC.105/14. Report of Scientific and Technical

Sub-Committee on work of its second session, 14-29 May 1963.

A/5482. Letter of 22 August 1963 from USSR and United States relating to First Memorandum of Understanding to implement bilateral space agreement of 8 June 1962 between Academy of Sciences of USSR and National Aeronautics and Space Administration of United States.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section IV.

A/5549 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

A/C.1/L.332 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 5 December 1963, meeting 1346, by acclamation.

A/5656. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II, Parts III and IV.

RESOLUTION 1963 III-IV (XVIII), as submitted by First Committee, A/5656, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 13 December 1963, meeting 1280.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1802(XVII) of 14 December 1962 on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

"Having considered the report submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

"Mindful of the benefits which all Member States would enjoy by participation in international programmes of co-operation in this field,

III

"1. Notes with appreciation:

"(a) The second report of the World Meteorological Organization on the advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of developments in outer space;

"(b) The organizational and financial steps taken by the Fourth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization in response to resolution 1721 C (XVI) and resolution 1802(XVII), section III;

"2. Endorses efforts towards the establishment of a World Weather Watch under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization to include the use of satellite as well as conventional data, with data centres to facilitate the effectiveness of the system;

"3. Urges Member States:

"(a) To extend their national and regional meteorological efforts to implement the expanded programme of the World Meteorological Organization;

"(b) To co-operate in the establishment of the World Weather Watch;

"(c) To increase research and training in the atmospheric sciences;

"4. Invites the World Meteorological Organization to make a progress report to the Committee on

the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1964 relating to its activities in this field;

IV

"1. Notes with appreciation the second report of the International Telecommunication Union on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space;

"2. Welcomes the decisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, held in October and November 1963 under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union, on the allocation of frequency bands for space communication and procedures for their use as a step in the development of space radio communications;

"3. Invites the International Telecommunication Union to make a progress report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1964 relating to its activities in this field;

"4. Recognizes the potential contribution of communications satellites in the expansion of global telecommunications facilities and the possibilities this offers for increasing the flow of information and for furthering the objectives of the United Nations and its agencies."

OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MATTERS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1342-1346.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1054.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

A/5549 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

A/C.1/L.332 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 5 December 1963, meeting 1346, by acclamation.

A/C.5/L.1002, A/5648, A/5663. Reports of Secretary General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee on financial implications of Part II of 27-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.332/Rev.1.

A/5656. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II, Part II.

RESOLUTION 1963 II.V (XVIII), as recommended by First Committee, A/5656, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 13 December 1963, meeting 1280.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

"Having considered the report submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

"Mindful of the benefits which all Member States

would enjoy by participation in international programmes of co-operation in this field,

II

"1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket facilities, education and training and potentially harmful effects of space experiments;

"2. Welcomes the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to undertake, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making full use of the functions and resources of the Secretariat;

"(a) The preparation of a working paper on the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

"(6) The preparations of a summary of national and co-operative international space activities;

"(c) The preparation of a list of available bibliographic and abstracting services covering scientific and technical results and publications in space and space-related areas;

"(d) The compilation, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of reviews of information on facilities for education and training in basic subjects related to the peaceful uses of outer space in universities and other places of learning;

"(e) The establishment, at the request of the Government of India, of a group of six scientists to visit the sounding rocket launching facility at Thumba and to advise the Committee on its eligibility for United Nations sponsorship in accordance with the basic principles endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 1802 (XVII);

"3. Notes with appreciation that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVI), the Secretary-General is maintaining a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information being furnished by Member States;

"4. Notes with appreciation that certain Member States have, on a voluntary basis, provided information on their national space programmes and invites other Member States to do so;

"5. Invites Member States to give favourable consideration to requests of countries desirous of participating in the peaceful exploration of outer space for appropriate training and technical assistance on a bilateral basis or on any other basis they see fit;

"6. Notes the considerable measure of co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space under way among Member States;

"7. Notes that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have reached an agreement looking towards co-operation in the fields of satellite meteorology, communications and magnetic field mapping;

"8. Encourages Member States to continue and to extend co-operative arrangements so that all Member States can benefit from the peaceful exploration and use of outer space;

"9. Believes that international co-operation can be beneficial in furthering the exploration of the solar system.

V

"Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of

Outer Space to continue its work as set forth in General Assembly resolutions 1472(XIV), 1721(XVI) and 1802(XVII), as well as in the present resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session on the activities of the Committee."

REGISTRATION OF SPACE LAUNCHINGS

During 1963, the United Nations Secretariat received 30 notifications from the USSR and the United States on space craft launched into orbit, or beyond the earth's sphere of gravitational attraction to other heavenly bodies of the

solar system. These notifications were issued in document form and contain announcements on 52 successful launchings of various types of space vehicles.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/AC.105/INF.25-A/AC.105/INF.55. Information furnished in conformity with General Assembly re-

solution 1721 B (XVI) by States launching objects into orbit or beyond.

CHAPTER IX

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

REPORT OF
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The 15-member United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, which was established by the General Assembly in 1955, held its twelfth session at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 to 30 January 1963. At that session, the Committee discussed its future work programme and embodied the results of its discussion in a report to the eighteenth (1963) session of the General Assembly.

This was in response to a request made by the General Assembly by resolution 1764 (XVII) on 20 November 1962¹ when, among other things, it asked the Committee to continue its assessment of radiation risks as well as its review of the studies and further investigations that should be undertaken in the interests of increasing man's knowledge of the effects of radiation, and to report to the eighteenth Assembly session on its progress and on its future work programme.

The Committee considered its future activity under the following headings: subjects and scope of scientific study; reporting practice;

sources of information; relations with United Nations agencies and other organizations; and scientific assistance to the Committee.

The Committee noted that the Assembly had asked it to continue the assessment of radiation risks and that this involved, on the one hand, a review of the doses of radiation delivered by different sources and, on the other hand, the results of biological and medical studies which would lead to a better knowledge of the genetic and somatic effects of radiation and of the way in which the frequency of their occurrence depended upon the dose of radiation. The Committee felt that new information already available and data that were likely to be forthcoming in the near future might make it appropriate to undertake a further review of the dose contribution from short- and long-lived nuclides, particularly those introduced into the environment by nuclear tests, and also of the relationship between levels of radiation and the induction of malignancies in man, especially leukaemia.

In this connexion, the Committee hoped that

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 33.

the data at its disposal would enable it to submit to the nineteenth (1964) session of the General Assembly a short report dealing with such revised estimates of risks as might result from its consideration of the doses due to environmental contamination and from a new survey of radiation-induced malignancies in man.

The Committee expressed the wish that Members of the United Nations and its related agencies and certain non-governmental organizations would continue to supply the Committee with the information it needed to carry out its task, in particular, information on radiation levels from various sources and on the genetic and somatic effects of radiation.

In the course of its discussion of environmental contamination, the Committee recognized that it would greatly benefit from continued close co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and discussed the way in which FAO could most appropriately present data on contamination of food by radioactivity.

Recognizing the importance of reviewing information about the transport and distribution of radio-active debris in the atmosphere, the Committee asked that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) be invited to convene a small group of experts to discuss with the Committee at its thirteenth session the meteorological aspects of radio-active contamination.

The Committee gave detailed consideration to the plan proposed by WMO for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1629 (XVI) of 27 October 1961,² which invited WMO, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Scientific Committee, as necessary, to examine urgently the feasibility of extending the existing meteorological reporting system to include measurements of atmospheric radio-activity. (See also below, p. 664.) The Scientific Committee adopted a number of recommendations, to be transmitted to WMO, on those aspects of the plan coming within the Committee's terms of reference.

The Committee also decided to hold two sessions in 1964.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1963, at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the report of the Scientific Committee was taken up on 31 October by the Assembly's Special Political Committee which, at the same meeting, heard statements by the representative of WMO's Secretary-General, orally presenting WMO's report to the Assembly, and by the Director-General of IAEA.

The Special Political Committee also had before it a draft resolution sponsored by the following 18 Members: Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Japan, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Thailand and the United Arab Republic.

By the operative part of this text, the General Assembly would: (1) take note of the Scientific Committee's report; (2) invite IAEA, the specialized agencies, international and national non-governmental scientific organization and individual scientists to continue extending to the Scientific Committee the co-operation it required; (3) recommend to Member States, IAEA, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental scientific organizations that they take appropriate action to carry out, with the means at their command, information programmes on the effects of atomic radiation; (4) urge WMO to proceed with the implementation of the scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radio-activity, taking into account the recommendations made by the Scientific Committee at its twelfth session; (5) ask the Scientific Committee to continue its programme and its co-ordinating activities to increase the knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources; and (6) note the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the Assembly at its nineteenth (1964) session a further report on the results of its work.

During the debate, it was emphasized that the Scientific Committee's activity would still be necessary in years to come, as the problem of the effects of radiation should be kept under continued review. The representative of Canada,

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 39-40,

among others, welcomed the conclusion of a test-ban treaty as representing an important step towards the reduction of radiation risks but warned that it was essential to remain on the alert, as the effects of past nuclear experiments were still making themselves felt and as some tests were not covered by the treaty. Japan's spokesman pointed out that the continuing increase in the peaceful uses of atomic energy involved problems of radiation exposure which

required close study, exchanges of information and other co-operative efforts at the international level.

The 18-power draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the Special Political Committee. At a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 11 November, the Special Political Committee's text was adopted unanimously as resolution 1896 (XVIII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meeting 397.
Plenary meeting 1256.

A/5406. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.

A/SPC/87. Statement by Representative of Secretary-General of World Meteorological Organization on 31 October 1963, meeting 397.

A/SPC/88. Statement by Director-General of International Atomic Energy Agency on 31 October 1963, meeting 397.

A/SPC/L.97. Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Thailand, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.97/Rev.1 and Add.1. Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Japan, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Republic: draft resolution adopted unanimously by Special Political Committee on 31 October 1963, meeting 397.

A/5590. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1896 (XVIII), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/5590, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 November 1963, meeting 1256.

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the objectives of its resolutions 1629 (XVI) of 27 October 1961 and 1764 (XVII) of 20 November 1962,

"Recalling the important part which the study of the effects of atomic radiation has played in alerting world opinion to their dangers,

"Emphasizing the importance, from the point of view of harmful atomic radiation, of the cessation of

nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

"Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved towards implementing the scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radio-activity,

"Convinced that international co-operation in this field continues to be necessary to gain knowledge of the levels of radio-activity from all sources,

"1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on the work of the twelfth session;

"2. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies, international and national non-governmental scientific organizations and individual scientists to continue to extend to the Scientific Committee the co-operation which it requires;

"3. Recommends the Governments of Member States, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies, and international and national non-governmental scientific organizations to take appropriate action to carry out, with the means at their command, information programmes on the effects of atomic radiation;

"4. Urges the World Meteorological Organization to proceed with the implementation of the scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radio-activity, taking into account the recommendations made by the Scientific Committee at its twelfth session;

"5. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its programme and its co-ordinating activities to increase the knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

"6. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session a further report on the results of its work."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for 1962-63 was discussed by the General Assembly on 30 October 1963.

In introducing the report the Director-General, Dr. Sigvard Eklund, recalled what he con-

sidered to be a most pressing and desired sequence of action for maintaining peace, namely, a general cessation of nuclear tests, followed by disarmament and the certainty that atomic energy would henceforth be used solely for peaceful purposes.

Dr. Eklund referred to the signing of the test ban treaty in August 1963 and assumed that, with time, human and material resources would be gradually set free for use in peaceful pursuits. He indicated that the Agency was willing, in line with the provisions of its Statute, to assist in the implementation of a system "of strict international control," should this system be instituted.

Turning to other aspects of the Agency's work, Dr. Eklund noted the adoption of a five-year programme at the seventh General Conference of IAEA. Among the projects were several which were receiving high priority during the Development Decade. He referred also to the importance of the forthcoming third United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy scheduled for 31 August to 9 September 1964,³ and to the role of IAEA with regard to the safeguard procedures to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials and facilities from peaceful to other uses.

During the debate on the IAEA report, several Members spoke in favour of the report and of the useful work undertaken by the Agency. The Italian representative referred to the decision of the IAEA Board to establish an international centre for theoretical physics in the city of Trieste as being in the interest of developing countries. The representative of Japan praised the work of the Agency and mentioned particularly its role with regard to safeguard procedures. He called attention to the notation in the IAEA report that the Agency

and the Governments of Japan and the United States had signed an agreement on 23 September 1963 by which the Agency would apply safeguards against the use for military purposes of equipment, devices and materials transferred under the bilateral agreement concluded between the two Governments in June 1958. The Austrian representative said his Government had placed the Atomic Centre at Seibersdorf, near Vienna, temporarily at the disposal of the Agency. The availability of this Centre, he noted, had made it possible to train scientists from many countries under the direction of the Agency.

The representative of Romania stressed the importance of training scientists in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and pointed out that achievements of scientists in this field should be shared among all countries. Other speakers who commended the work of the Agency and took note with satisfaction of its report were the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the USSR and the United States. The representative of the USSR, however, expressed the view that in one area, namely the widest use of atomic energy for peaceful ends, the Agency had done very little.

After the discussion, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1886(XVIII)) taking note of the report, which had been submitted by the representatives of Italy, Japan and Romania. It was adopted without objection and without a formal vote.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1253.

A/5471 and Add.I. Report of International Atomic Energy Agency. Annual Report of Board of Governors to General Conference, 1 July 1962-30 June

1963, and supplementary report.

RESOLUTION 1886(XVIII), as submitted by three powers, A/L.423, taking note of IAEA report for 1962-63, adopted without objection by Assembly on 30 October 1963, meeting 1253.

CO-ORDINATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACTIVITIES

Since 1961, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) has included in its annual report to the Economic and Social Council a review of the activities of the United Nations family in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, with emphasis on measures taken to promote co-ordination. These reports

have been made in accordance with Council resolution 799 B III (XXX) of 3 August 1960.⁴

In mid-1963, the Council considered this subject on the basis of the report from ACC,

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 34-35.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 407.

the report of its Special Committee on Co-ordination, which expressed satisfaction with the degree of co-operation existing among the organizations concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the annual reports of the specialized agencies concerned with this subject.

A draft resolution relating to co-ordination of atomic energy activities, proposed by Australia, Austria, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States and amended by India, was adopted unanimously by the Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1963. On 2 August 1963, it was adopted, again unani-

mously, by the Council as resolution 986 (XXXVI). By this resolution, the Council recalled that IAEA had primary responsibility for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy and affirmed that IAEA should be the primary sponsor of such activities. The Council urged continuing vigilance in the area of possible overlapping activities, invited ACC to report on activities in the atomic energy field where questions of co-ordination might arise and urged Governments and heads of international organizations to bring about collaboration in the formative stage of a project. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 241-242.
Plenary Meetings 1276, 1303.

E/3751. Report of International Atomic Energy Agency.

E/3765. Twenty-eighth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Section XI, and Annex II.

E/3778. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/AC.24/L.219. Australia, Austria, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by India, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1963, meeting 242.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 986(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 799 B III(XXX) of 3 August 1960,

"Noting with appreciation the progress which has been achieved in the field of co-ordination of atomic energy activities between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies and the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in this respect,

"Recalling that the agreement between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency recognizes that the International Atomic Energy Agency is 'the agency, under the aegis of the United Nations ..., responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy,'

"Noting in addition that one of the functions of the Agency under its Statute 'is to establish or adopt, in consultation and where appropriate in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of

safety for protection of health and the minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions),'

"Having regard to the relationship agreements and working arrangements already established between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies, which provide inter alia 'that with a view to facilitating the effective attainment of the objectives set forth in their respective constitutional instruments within the general framework established by the Charter of the United Nations they will act in close co-operation with each other and will consult each other regularly in regard to matters of common interest,"

"1. Recognizes the primary responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency under its Statute for work in the field of atomic energy without prejudice to the constitutional responsibilities of the specialized agencies each in its own particular field;

"2. Affirms that the International Atomic Energy Agency should act as the primary sponsor, in co-operation, where appropriate, with the interested specialized agencies, of activities in which atomic energy or research relating thereto forms the major part of the subject matter;

"3. Calls attention to the necessity for continuing vigilance in the area where the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency may overlap those of the specialized agencies in regard to those aspects of atomic energy which come within their particular fields of activity;

"4. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in future reports to the Council information on activities undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies in the atomic energy field where questions of co-ordination may arise, and to make such proposals as it deems appropriate for improving co-ordination in this field;

"5. Draws the attention of States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the spe-

cialized agencies and of the executive heads of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies to the need for effective co-ordination in this field and for ensuring that no proposal in which more than one agency may have an interest is ap-

proved by the governing body of any particular agency without a clear statement of the steps which have been taken to collaborate at the formative stage with the other interested agencies."

THIRD UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

On 29 November 1962,⁵ the General Assembly decided that a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy should be convened under the aegis of the United Nations. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and in consultation with interested specialized agencies, to prepare plans and proceed with arrangements for the Conference, which should be considerably more limited in size and cost than those held in 1955 and 1958.

At a meeting of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee held on 25 and 26 April 1963, agreement was reached that the Conference be held in Geneva between 31 August and 9 September 1964. The Committee also formu-

lated an agenda of topics for the Conference which was subsequently circulated to Governments by the Secretary-General. At another meeting of the Committee held on 5 and 6 November 1963 further preparations were made for the Conference and for a governmental scientific exhibition to be held in conjunction with it.

Acting on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly, when approving the 1964 United Nations budget on 17 December 1963, agreed to an allocation of \$1 million for the Conference; \$750,000 of this was for expenditure in 1964 and \$250,000 for 1965. IAEA was to contribute approximately \$300,000 towards the Conference.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 34-35.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

A/5491. Third International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Report of Secretary-General.

CHAPTER X

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

On 21 November 1963, the General Assembly decided to designate 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year. The Assembly also decided, among other things, to establish a Committee to draw up and co-ordinate plans for the observance of International Co-operation Year and to organize and prepare for suitable activities to be undertaken by the United Nations.

In addition, the Assembly called on all United Nations Members, the agencies related to the United Nations and non-governmental organi-

zations concerned to publicize their international co-operation activities and to formulate appropriate plans and programmes to promote the purposes of International Co-operation Year.

The Assembly's decisions to this effect followed consideration of a report by the Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year, which had been established by a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1962.¹

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 55-56.

In its report, the Preparatory Committee expressed the view that the purpose of designating a single year as International Co-operation Year was to draw attention to the amount of existing co-operation among States in the hope that increased awareness of it would lead to intensified co-operation. It recommended, therefore, an emphasis on existing and continuing activities involving international co-operation, rather than upon specific activities to be carried out only during the International Co-operation Year, which might leave the impression that the need for international co-operation would be reduced when the year came to an end. The Committee considered, however, that it would be within its competence to recommend a review of specific programmes and activities of the United Nations and an assessment of their achievements. It felt that it should make recommendations concerning only activities of a non-controversial nature in order to elicit support from the entire membership and to have the broadest appeal within United Nations Member States. The aim of the Year would be promoted by bringing into relief those activities which commanded universal agreement. It was felt that too frequently these activities were overshadowed by problems leading to a division among Member States.

The Committee came to the conclusion that it should refrain from recommending proposals or activities which would add appreciably to the cost of the Organization, and that the principal emphasis of International Co-operation Year should be on the achievement of widespread publicity concerning international co-operation through the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Committee felt that "Peace and Progress through Co-operation" would be a suitable theme for the Year.

The Committee also discussed a suggestion that International Co-operation Year might be divided into a number of distinct, possibly monthly, periods, each of which would be devoted to one or more specific aspects of international co-operation, such as education, technical assistance, health, food, children's aids, communications, and so on.

Specifically, the Committee made the follow-

ing suggestions concerning existing United Nations co-operative activities:

(a) It might be appropriate during the year for the United Nations to assess the progress and effectiveness of the programmes carried out under the United Nations Development Decade in order to determine how far the world community had advanced towards the objective of the Decade.

(b) It might be valuable to assess in general terms the application of those General Assembly resolutions dealing with aspects of economic co-operation and development where substantial progress had been achieved.

(c) United Nations regional economic commissions might be interested in drawing up plans involving a long-term projection of existing national economic plans in order to encourage Member States to co-ordinate their own long-term development programmes.

(d) The appeal might be launched to Member States that they give consideration to the early ratification of a number of multilateral instruments for which the United Nations was the depository.

(e) A compilation of treaty instruments concerned with co-operation among States in other than military fields might facilitate the desired emphasis on international co-operation.

(f) The Committee considered that if the state of international relations at that time was favourable, the aims of International Co-operation Year might be furthered if Heads of State and Governments took part in the twentieth (1965) session of the General Assembly.

The Committee expressed the view that an invitation extended by the Mayor of San Francisco to hold a commemorative session in San Francisco in 1965 should be accepted only on the condition that no financial obligations would accrue to the Organization. In conclusion, the Preparatory Committee recommended that 1965 be designated as International Co-operation Year and that a committee be established to make the necessary preparations and continue the consideration of suggestions received by the Preparatory Committee.

After considering this report in plenary session, the General Assembly adopted by acclamation a resolution (1907(XVIII)) whereby, among other things, it: (1) designated 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year; (2) expressed satisfaction to the Preparatory Committee for its work; (3) took note of the general criteria, suggested activities and the publicity proposals recommended by the Preparatory

Committee in its report; (4) called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the non-governmental organizations concerned: (a) to take note of this designation, (b) to publicize to the widest possible extent the activities of international co-operation in which they were engaged, and (c) to formulate such plans and programmes as seemed to them appropriate to promote the purposes of International Co-operation Year; (5) decided to establish a Committee for International Co-operation Year composed of not more than 12 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly; (6) asked the Committee (a) to draw up and co-ordinate plans for International Co-operation Year (taking into account the views and intentions of all United Nations Members, the specialized agencies, IAEA and the non-governmental organizations concerned) and (b) to organize and prepare for suitable activities for the Year to be undertaken by the

United Nations bearing in mind the Preparatory Committee's report. In addition the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide, within existing budgetary limits, all necessary facilities for promoting and carrying forward the International Co-operation Year. It also asked the Committee to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session in 1964.

The resolution to this effect (1907 (XVIII)) was adopted on the proposal of the following six Members: Dahomey, Lebanon, New Zealand, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Subsequently, the President of the Assembly appointed the following as members of the Committee for International Co-operation Year: Argentina, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1262.

A/5561. Report of Preparatory Committee on International Co-operation Year.

A/L.433 and Rev.1. Dahomey, Lebanon, New Zealand, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1907(XVIII), as proposed by 6 powers, A/L.433/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1963, meeting 1262, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution 1844 (XVII) of 19 December 1962,

"Noting the report of the Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year,

"Conscious of the many grave international problems which remain unresolved and of the consequent need for international co-operation,

"Considering it essential that Member States should endeavour to promote measures aimed at the elimination of international tension,

"Convinced that increased public awareness of the extent and significance of existing everyday co-operation would lead to a better appreciation of the true nature of the world community and of the common interests of mankind,

"Convinced that devoting a year to international co-operation would help to bring about increased world understanding and co-operation and thereby facilitate the settlement of major international problems,

"1. Designates 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year;

"2. Expresses appreciation to the Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year for its work;

"3. Takes note of the general criteria, the suggested activities and the publicity proposals recommended by the Preparatory Committee in its report;

"4. Calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned:

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

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

"(c) To formulate such plans and programmes as seem to them appropriate to promote the purposes of the International Co-operation Year;

"5. Decides to establish a Committee for the International Co-operation Year, which would be composed of not more than twelve members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly;

"6. Requests the Committee:

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

"(b) To organize and prepare for suitable activities for the International Co-operation Year to be

undertaken by the United Nations, bearing in mind the report of the Preparatory Committee;

"7. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned to make available to the Committee, as appropriate, information on their plans and intentions for the International Co-operation Year;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account United Nations participation in the International Co-operation Year, to provide within existing

budgetary limits all necessary facilities for promoting and carrying forward the International Co-operation Year;

"9. Requests the Committee to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/3745. Text of letter of 4 April 1963 from Chairman of Preparatory Committee on International Co-operation Year.

CHAPTER XI

THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON GRANTING INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

In 1963, the situation with regard to the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples¹ continued to receive the attention of the General Assembly and the Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the question.

In the course of the year, the Special Committee considered the situation regarding the territories listed below, and its decisions and conclusions are reported in detail elsewhere in this volume as indicated: Aden (p. 447); Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (p. 451); British Guiana (p. 452); Fernando Poo, Rio Muni and Spanish Sahara (p. 453); Fiji (p. 450); Gambia (p. 453); Gibraltar (p. 453); Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Zanzibar (pp. 453, 450, 454); Malta (p. 449); Southern Rhodesia (p. 469); South West Africa (p. 459); and territories under Portuguese administration (p. 481).

At its eighteenth session, which opened on 17 September 1963, the General Assembly decided to consider the Special Committee's report in plenary meetings, except for the chapters dealing with territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa. Consideration of the questions concerning these areas were allocated to the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

On 11 December 1963, the Assembly adopted a series of separate resolutions dealing, respectively, with questions pertaining to the follow-

ing areas: Aden (see p. 447); Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (see p. 451); British Guiana (see p. 452); Fiji (see p. 450); Malta (see p. 449); Northern Rhodesia (see p. 450); and Nyasaland (see p. 451).

On 11 December 1963, the Assembly also adopted a resolution (1956(XVIII)) by which, among other things, it: (1) noted with appreciation the work accomplished by the Special Committee and endorsed its methods and procedures; (2) called on administering powers to implement the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Special Committee's report; (3) asked the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which had not yet attained independence; (4) deeply regretted the refusal of certain administering powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the Assembly's resolutions; (5) invited the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any territory examined by it which might threaten international peace and security; (6) asked all States to refrain from any action which might jeopardize the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Assembly and the Special Committee for the application of the Declaration; and (7) asked the administering powers to co-

¹ For text, see Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-60

operate fully with the Special Committee and to facilitate the task of sub-committees and visiting groups instructed by the Special Committee to go to the territories under its mandate. (For fuller information, see p. 446.)

In addition, resolutions were adopted by the Assembly on: territories under Portuguese administration (on 3 December 1963), on the question of Southern Rhodesia (on 14 October

and 6 November 1963) and on the question of South West Africa (on 13 November 1963); these were approved by the Assembly on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee.

On 16 December 1963, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer its functions to the Special Committee (see p. 440).

CHAPTER XII

DISARMAMENT AND RELATED QUESTIONS

Disarmament and related questions continued to receive considerable attention during 1963 in the United Nations and also at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, which met in Geneva, Switzerland. The activities of the Conference were reported to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and General Assembly.

The main developments which took place in the Eighteen-Nation Committee (as reported to the United Nations) and at the General Assembly's eighteenth session, are outlined in the following pages.

Matters considered at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee included: general and complete disarmament (see also p. 120); various collateral, or "confidence-building measures," to reduce international tension and facilitate general and complete disarmament (see also pp. 122-23); and questions concerning the discontinuance of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapon tests (see also p. 124).

Participants in the Conference welcomed the signing in Geneva on 20 June 1963 of a Memorandum of Understanding between the USSR and the United States on establishing a direct communications link between Moscow and Washington. This communications link was established on 30 August 1963. (See also p. 123.)

Welcomed, too, was the signing in Moscow on 5 August by the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, of a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. (For further details, see p. 126.)

These events were also the subject of comment later in the year when the General Assembly discussed various disarmament and related questions.

Five resolutions were adopted by the Assembly. Discussions on various aspects of the question of general and complete disarmament led to the adoption of a resolution on 17 October 1963, whereby the Assembly, *inter alia*, called on States to refrain from orbiting nuclear weapons or other mass destruction weapons around the earth (see pp. 133-34). This step followed discussions at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on statements of intention by the USSR and the United States not to orbit such weapons in outer space.

On 27 November 1963, the Assembly adopted another resolution whereby, among other things, it called on the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee to resume with determination its negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and to encourage the widening of areas of basic agreement between the principal parties concerned. The Eighteen-Nation Committee was also urged to seek agreement on steps to reduce international tension, lessen the chances of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament. (See also p. 134.)

By a further decision taken on 27 November 1963, the Assembly asked the Eighteen-Nation Committee to give urgent consideration to the question of convening a conference on signing a convention to ban the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. (See also p. 137.)

By yet another resolution adopted on 27 November 1963, which dealt with the urgent need for the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, the Assembly, *inter alia*, called on all States to become parties to the Moscow partial test-ban Treaty referred to above. (See also pp. 139-40.)

Adopted, too, by the Assembly, was a resolution concerning the "denuclearization" of Latin

America. (See p. 145.)

Various other matters bearing upon disarmament issues were also dealt with during 1963, in connexion with such matters as the peaceful uses of outer space (see p. 93) and the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conversion to peaceful uses of resources released by disarmament (see p. 158).

THE CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, which had recessed on 20 December 1962, reconvened in Geneva, Switzerland, on 12 February 1963 and held 61 plenary meetings between that date and 1 September 1963.

It will be recalled that on 20 December 1961,¹ the 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. The Assembly urged this Committee to undertake negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control on the basis of the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations issued by the USSR and the United States on 20 September 1961.² In 1963, as in 1962, all the members, except France, participated in the work of the Committee.³

In 1963, two interim progress reports on the work of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee were transmitted to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly—one covering the period from 26 November 1962 to 10 April 1963 and the other covering the period from 17 April to 1 September 1963.

During its deliberations in 1963, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee considered the following matters: general and complete disarmament; various collateral measures aimed at lessening international tension; consolidating confidence among States; and facilitating general and complete disarmament; and the question of a nuclear weapon test ban. A summary account of the developments in the Conference on these questions is given in the pages that follow. In 1963, the Conference met only in plenary session. In addition, numerous meetings were held between the representatives of the USSR and the United States, in their capacity as Co-Chairmen of the Eighteen-Nation Committee.

General and Complete Disarmament

During its deliberations in 1963, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament continued consideration of general and complete disarmament and, in accordance with an agreed agenda, discussed measures which might be included in the first stage of a treaty on general and complete disarmament regarding: nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, conventional armaments, nuclear disarmament, and military bases and armed forces at such bases or elsewhere in foreign territories, together with appropriate control measures. Primary con-

sideration continued to be given to a revised draft treaty on general and complete disarmament, submitted by the USSR on 26 November 1962, and to the outline of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world, submitted by the United States on 18 April 1962.⁴

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 19-20.

² *Ibid.*, p. 10.

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 5.

⁴ For details about these two proposals, see Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 6-9 and 14. See also pp. 126-27.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING NUCLEAR
WEAPON DELIVERY VEHICLES

With regard to nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, the discussion centred on a proposal, introduced by the USSR at the seventeenth (1962) session of the General Assembly, for the retention by the United States and the USSR, on their own territory, of a strictly limited number of inter-continental, anti-missile and ground-to-air missiles until the end of the second stage of disarmament.⁵ (On 19 September 1963, the USSR announced to the General Assembly its willingness to agree to such a retention of missiles by the two States until the end of the third stage of disarmament. See p. 129 for details.)

The USSR explained that the number of retained missiles would have to be small enough to exclude the possibility of waging a nuclear war and that the measure would have to be regarded as an exception, until the end of the second stage of disarmament, to the principle of elimination of all nuclear delivery vehicles in the first stage. The measure, furthermore, would have to be implemented simultaneously with the elimination of foreign military bases and would be carried out under international control.

The United Kingdom and the United States, among others, asked the USSR to explain its proposal in greater detail, particularly with regard to the ranges, numbers and categories of armaments involved, method of reduction to agreed levels, and verification. They stated, however, that the USSR proposal, as they understood it, taken either alone or in the context of other USSR first-stage measures, would, if implemented, create a grave imbalance in favour of the USSR. In addition, they said, it took no account of the need to build up peace-keeping machinery. The United States reiterated its position that the most realistic approach was by progressive across-the-board reductions and that some percentage of its nuclear deterrent and its foreign bases would have to be retained until the last stage of the disarmament process. It insisted on the preservation of the existing military balance throughout the disarmament process. The United Kingdom regarded the new USSR proposal as a step in the right direction, but thought it did not go far enough and should be related not to the second but to the third

stage of disarmament, when international peace-keeping forces would be built up.

The USSR maintained that the number of rockets to be retained could be settled only after agreement had been reached on basic criteria. It also stated that it would consider specific proposals regarding the number of vehicles to be retained and measures of implementation, provided they were in accordance with the criterion that the number must be minimal so as not to serve aggressive plans. The USSR accepted control over the remaining missiles at the launching pads. These pads should not be more numerous than the remaining missiles and should be liquidated at the end of the second stage, together with the missiles themselves.

The United Kingdom and the United States welcomed the USSR acceptance of control over the remaining missiles at launching sites but thought that the USSR offer of inspection of declared launching pads was insufficient. They stressed that the real issue was to make sure that the missiles to be retained corresponded to agreed figures and that there was no clandestine stockpiling or production of missiles.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING
NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

On 14 August 1963, the United States submitted an amendment to its outline (of 18 April 1962) of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world (see p. 120 above), relating to nuclear disarmament in the first stage of disarmament. On the same day, the United States also proposed draft treaty articles on nuclear disarmament measures in the first stage (see pp. 129-30). These dealt, among other things, with: (a) a cut-off of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes; (b) transfer of fissionable material to peaceful purposes; (c) the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; (d) the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty (a measure which could be put into effect before the conclusion of a general disarmament treaty). The United States said it was ready to consider a transfer of fissionable material to peaceful uses larger than that which would be requested of the USSR—for example, 60 tons as against 40 tons.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 14-15.

The cut-off and the transfer, as a combined step, would not need to await agreement on the first stage of general and complete disarmament.

The USSR rejected the United States proposal for the cut-off of production of fissionable materials and transfer of some quantities to peaceful uses as contributing to neither elimination nor reduction of the danger of nuclear war and as leaving intact nuclear weapons stockpiles, which could even increase as a result of further production of weapons from accumulated stocks of fissionable material. The USSR reiterated the need for radical nuclear disarmament measures as provided in its draft treaty on general and complete disarmament, and offered to shift the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the second stage of its plan to the first.

The USSR called for the elimination of foreign military bases in the first stage of disarmament, in conjunction with the elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles. It argued that, while their defensive role was negligible, they

could be used for aggressive purposes, including surprise attack; they jeopardized the security of the host countries, constituted interference in the internal affairs of other States and served neo-colonialist policies.

The United States and others maintained that all bases, wherever located, were set up with the willingness of the host countries concerned and had a defensive character; they would eventually be liquidated through the progressive reduction of armaments as provided in the United States disarmament plan. They also held that the elimination of NATO alliance bases in the first stage of disarmament would upset the military balance between East and West, would give a unilateral advantage to the USSR because of geographical and political dissimilarities between the two sets of military alliances and would leave the individual Western European countries vulnerable to the USSR's preponderant military strength. They rejected the USSR proposal both as a separate measure and as a measure linked to the first-stage elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/5408 (DC/207). Third interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963.

A/5488 (DC/208). Fourth interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 17 April-1 September 1963.

Confidence-Building Measures

In 1963, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee continued its consideration of confidence-building or "collateral" measures aimed at lessening international tension, consolidating confidence among States, and paving the way for agreement on general and complete disarmament.

It will be recalled that in 1962 various measures were proposed towards this end.⁶

USSR DRAFT DECLARATION OF 12 FEBRUARY 1963

On 12 February 1963, the USSR submitted a draft declaration on the renunciation of the use of foreign territories for stationing strategical means of delivery of nuclear weapons. The USSR maintained that the declaration, if adopted, would constitute a first step towards the elimination of all military bases on foreign

territories, decrease the risk of nuclear war by accident, help in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and therefore pave the way to general and complete disarmament.

The United Kingdom and the United States rejected this proposal, which they felt to be one-sided. The elimination of military bases, they said, could be achieved only by the implementation of general and complete disarmament.

USSR PROPOSAL FOR NON-AGGRESSION PACT

On 20 February, the USSR submitted a draft non-aggression pact between the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). By this, the parties would undertake to refrain from aggression as well as from the threat or

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 13-14.

use of force, in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, against one another or in their international relations in general. They would further undertake to resolve by peaceful means only, through negotiations between them, or by using other means for the pacific settlement of international disputes as provided by the United Nations Charter, all disputes that might arise.

In urging the adoption of such a pact Bulgaria and the USSR maintained that it would constitute a concrete application of the main United Nations Charter provisions to the relations between the two alliances; it would become a turning point in East-West relations by providing a framework for a peaceful solution of the conflicts between the two sides and would help to stabilize the situation in Europe. The United Kingdom and the United States were opposed to having the question considered at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament because it not only had a predominantly political character but also was related to European regional security matters; many countries directly concerned were not represented at the Conference; some members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee did not take part in military alliances; and some of the problems involved were outside the terms of reference of the Conference. They felt, however, that the question could be brought up in another forum.

On 25 July, at the conclusion in Moscow of negotiations between the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom on a partial test-ban Treaty (see also pp. 125-26 below), the representatives of the three parties noted in the official communiqué issued on that occasion that they had also discussed the USSR proposal for a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries. The three Governments, the communiqué said, had agreed fully to inform their respective allies in the two organizations concerning their talks relating to such a pact and to consult with them about continuing discussions with the purpose of achieving an agreement satisfactory to all. Furthermore, the communiqué noted that a brief exchange of views had also taken place with regard to other measures, directed at a relaxation of tension.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS LINK BETWEEN USSR AND UNITED STATES

On 12 December 1962, the United States submitted a working paper to the Conference on reduction of the risk of war through accident, miscalculation, or failure of communication. One of the measures proposed was the establishment of a direct communications link for use in time of emergency. On 5 April 1963, the USSR announced that it was ready to accept the United States proposal, outside the framework of general and complete disarmament. A number of meetings were subsequently held on the question between representatives of the two Governments. As a result, on 20 June 1963, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed at Geneva, by which the USSR and the United States agreed to establish a direct communications link between their two Governments as soon as technically feasible. The Memorandum was welcomed by the Eighteen-Nation Committee as a hopeful augury of other future agreements. The communications link was established on 30 August 1963.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING DENUCLEARIZED ZONES

On 6 May 1963, Brazil and Mexico submitted a declaration on the denuclearization of Latin America. The declaration had been issued jointly on 29 April by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and Mexico and brought to the attention of the Heads of State of the other Latin American republics with an invitation to accede to it. This initiative was welcomed by African and Asian members of the Committee and by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR. Several of these States stressed the need to set up "nuclear-free" zones in other regions as well. Italy, too, commented on the usefulness of the proposal. The United Kingdom and the United States expressed interest, subject to the assent of other States in the proposed zone, and with the reservation that agreements on denuclearized zones should not jeopardize the existing military balance to the advantage of one of the parties. (For further details, see pp. 140-45 below.)

On 27 May, the USSR transmitted to the Eighteen-Nation Committee the text of a note

it had addressed to the United States on the denuclearization of the Mediterranean area. In its note, the USSR said that the United States and its allies were creating a "concentrated NATO nuclear force and taking the course of spreading nuclear missile weapons to other continents and seas." The USSR proposed that the whole Mediterranean; Sea area should be declared a zone free of nuclear missile weapons. It said it was prepared to assume an obligation not to deploy any weapons or their means of delivery in the waters of the area, provided that similar obligations were assumed by other powers. If the area was declared to be a zone free from nuclear missile weapons, then, jointly with the United States and the other countries of the West, the USSR was prepared to give reliable guarantees that in the event of any military complications the Mediterranean Sea area would be considered as outside the sphere of the use of nuclear weapons.

The United States and others regarded the USSR proposal as being one-sided and therefore unacceptable. The United Kingdom, for instance, said it opposed setting up denuclearized zones in areas where there was a military confrontation of the great powers or a complex system of defensive arrangements, or where nuclear weapons already existed, as in Central

Europe or the Mediterranean.

On 18 June, Ethiopia, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic submitted the text of a resolution on disarmament which had been adopted by the summit conference of independent African States held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May. Among other things, this resolution called for concerted action towards the goal of making Africa a denuclearized zone. It advocated, by means of negotiations, the end of military occupation of the African continent and the elimination of military bases and nuclear tests, as constituting a basic element of African independence and unity.

PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN OUTER SPACE

On 21 June, Mexico submitted a working paper containing the outline of a draft treaty to prohibit the orbiting and stationing of nuclear weapons in outer space. The draft treaty would also prohibit tests in outer space of all weapons of mass destruction or other warlike devices. The Mexican representative, in introducing this proposal, stressed the *sui generis* character of the problem which, he said, made its solution distinct from other disarmament measures (see: also pp. 126-27 below).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/5408 (DC/207). Third interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963.

A/5488 (DC/208). Fourth interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 17 April-1 September 1963.

The Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests

In 1963, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee continued its consideration of the problem of a nuclear weapon test ban. When it reconvened on 12 February 1963, it had the benefit of an exchange of letters between N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, on the question of a test ban, which was followed by talks in Washington, D.C., and New York between representatives of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom.

There was a large area of agreement on the following: (a) the use of nationally-manned

and nationally-controlled seismic stations for detection and identification of seismic events; (b) the installation of automatic (unmanned) seismic stations in the territories of nuclear powers and adjacent countries, as a check on the proper functioning of the nationally-manned stations, with the understanding that delivery and removal of equipment and records of these stations would be carried out with the participation of foreign personnel under arrangements safeguarding the security of States concerned; and (c) the need for an annual quota of on-site inspections as a means to determine the nature of suspicious events.

There was disagreement, on the other hand, on: (a) the number of the annual quota of inspections; (b) the number of automatic seismic stations. (The USSR proposed two to three on-site, inspections a year; the United States proposed eight to ten, which figure was later reduced to seven on condition that the verification system eventually elaborated would be effective. The USSR proposed the establishment of three automatic seismic stations; the United States proposed seven such stations.)

As to the method of discussion, the United States held that, in order to determine the quota of on-site inspections and the number of automatic stations, it would first be necessary to have technical examinations and agreements on such matters as the composition of inspection teams, the criteria of eligibility of events for inspection, the area to be covered by each inspection, the arrangements for choosing events for inspection, the location of automatic stations and their equipment. The USSR insisted on prior agreement on the number of on-site inspections and automatic stations, arguing that those were the main questions and should be settled first; examination of details of control before the principal issues had been settled would create additional obstacles, protract negotiations and delay agreement.

On 1 April 1963, the United States and the United Kingdom submitted a memorandum of position which dealt mainly with arrangements for the conduct of on-site inspections in relation to the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. The memorandum stressed the concept of reciprocal inspection in accordance with which what was described as each "nuclear side" would, within the limits of the quota, designate and select events for inspection and would play a primary role in the inspection arrangements in the territory of the other.

The USSR did not agree to engage in discussion of the memorandum, stating that it constituted an attempt to avoid solution of the main issues and to steer the conference into fruitless debates over technical details.

Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic (described in the Eighteen-Nation Committee as the "non-aligned countries") did not comment on the number and means of inspections

but made several suggestions for the simultaneous consideration of a few selected fundamental issues of inspection arrangements, including the quota of inspections. They appealed to the nuclear powers to find a way out of the impasse, stressing that the differences between them were small and not difficult to overcome.

On 10 June 1963, Ethiopia, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic submitted a joint memorandum on the question of nuclear weapon tests. It expressed conviction that direct talks between the Foreign Ministers, and possibly between the Heads of Government, of the nuclear powers might prove of great value in reaching a solution of the problem. Although science might in the future show that on-site inspections would no longer be needed to identify suspicious seismic events, these three African countries considered that for the time being "three or four" truly effective inspections yearly, or an adequately proportionate number spread over more years, might be needed to dispel mutual suspicions and to facilitate reaching a settlement. Such a compromise quota of inspections would be contingent upon agreement on adequate and effective modalities of inspection.

Sweden noted that the various suggestions that had been made by what were described as the "non-aligned countries" provided all the elements of a model compromise agreement for a test ban. At Sweden's request, the United Nations Secretariat prepared a working paper containing a synopsis of suggestions made between 12 February and 10 June by the "non-aligned" members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on a test ban, which it hoped would be useful to the nuclear powers in seeking a solution.

The efforts of the members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee at the 1963 session of the Conference were mostly directed towards the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban agreement for all environments. The great achievement of the year, however, was the agreement on a partial test-ban treaty which had been discussed in previous years among the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

On 10 June, it was announced that the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom had agreed to hold talks on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests in Moscow the following month.

As a result of the Moscow talks, agreement was reached on the text of a Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. The Treaty was initialled on 25 July, and signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963 by the Foreign Ministers of the three

nuclear powers, in the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Following the initialling of the Treaty, all participants in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee expressed satisfaction with the results of the Moscow talks.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/5408 (DC/207). Third interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963.

A/5476. Note verbale of 5 August 1963 from Ethiopia, Nigeria, and United Arab Republic (contain-

ing text of memorandum submitted to Eighteen-Nation Committee on 10 June 1963).

A/5488 (DC/208). Fourth interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 17 April-1 September 1963.

CONSIDERATION OF DISARMAMENT MATTERS AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S EIGHTEENTH SESSION

General and Complete Disarmament

Decisions taken in 1963 at the General Assembly's eighteenth session on the question of general and complete disarmament dealt mainly with: (a) action in regard to statements of intention by the USSR and the United States not to orbit nuclear weapons in outer space; and (b) the work done by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

On 17 October 1963, the Assembly, among other things, called upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction. It took this action on the basis of a proposal by the 17 States which had been participating in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (for further details, see below).

On 27 November, the Assembly adopted a resolution whereby, among other things, it called on the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee to resume with determination its negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and to encourage wider areas of agreement between the principal parties concerned. It also urged the Eighteen-Nation Committee to seek agreement on measures which would reduce international tensions, lessen the chance of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament. (For further details, see p. 132.)

QUESTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN OUTER SPACE

Speaking before the General Assembly on 19 September 1963, the Foreign Minister of the USSR said his Government was willing now to take steps to prevent the spread of the armaments race to outer space and considered it necessary to reach agreement with the United States to ban the orbiting of objects with nuclear weapons on board. He assumed that an exchange of views on the question would be continued between the two Governments on a bilateral basis.

On 20 September, President Kennedy of the United States told the General Assembly that agreement must continue to be sought on an arrangement to keep weapons of mass destruction out of outer space. He was encouraged by the USSR's response to the proposal and urged that a practicable arrangement be negotiated.

On 15 October, as the Assembly's First Committee took up the first item on its agenda—"Urgent need for the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests" (see below, p. 137)—the representative of Mexico, speaking on a point of order, said that one of the Assembly's main concerns was to take advantage of the present relaxed international atmosphere to obtain further agreements on specific points. He drew attention to the statements by the USSR and the United States of their intention not to place nuclear weapons in orbit.

On behalf of the 17 States taking part in the work of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, he introduced a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would, among other things, call on all States to refrain from placing in orbit any objects carrying weapons of mass destruction. The possibility of obtaining agreement on these terms was so important that he felt the First Committee might suspend debate on the agenda item on nuclear testing in order to examine the 17-power draft resolution as soon as possible. The First Committee so decided.

By this 17-power proposal, the General Assembly would: (1) welcome the expressions by the USSR and the United States of their intention not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other kinds of weapons of mass destruction; (2) solemnly call on all States (a) to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any kinds of weapons of mass destruction, installing such weapons on celestial bodies, or stationing such weapons in outer space in any other manner; (b) to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the conduct of the foregoing activities.

The 17 sponsors of this proposal were: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The draft resolution was adopted by the First Committee the next day, 16 October, by acclamation. The General Assembly approved it, also by acclamation, at a plenary meeting on 17 October as resolution 1884(XVIII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking in the First Committee, the representative of the United States said the draft resolution represented another decisive advance towards disarmament and he welcomed the co-operation of the USSR. He recalled previous United States statements to the effect that that country had no intention of placing weapons of mass destruction in orbit. President Kennedy, he recalled, had reaffirmed that pledge on 20 September 1963; since then talks had been held by representatives of the United States and the USSR.

The spokesman for the USSR said that adop-

tion of the 17-power draft resolution, coming after the partial test-ban Treaty (concluded at Moscow on 5 August 1963) would bring a further relaxing of international tension.

The representative of Austria hoped that the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space would take the draft resolution into account in its efforts to elaborate legal principles to govern the activities of States in outer space. (See also p. 93 above.) The Canadian representative described the declaration by the USSR and the United States as being another significant step in reducing tension and thus preparing the way for further moves towards disarmament.

When the resolution was considered at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, the USSR representative said the Head of his Government had often stressed the importance of international co-operation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. The USSR felt that it was imperative to reach agreement with the United States on prohibiting the placing into orbit of any bodies carrying nuclear or thermo-nuclear weapons. He noted with pleasure the agreement reached by the two Governments and embodied in the draft resolution.

Mexico's spokesman regarded the agreement as being as important as the partial test-ban Treaty.

DECISIONS CONCERNING CONFERENCE OF EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

When the First Committee took up the question of general and complete disarmament, it had before it two interim reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament—the first covering the period 26 November 1962 to 10 April 1963 and the second covering the period 17 April to 1 September 1963. The First Committee discussed the question of general and complete disarmament between 28 October and 7 November and on 15 November.

Many delegations shared the view—subsequently embodied in a draft resolution sponsored by 47 Members (for further details, see p. 132 below)—that the Assembly should call on the Eighteen-Nation Committee to widen the areas of agreement on important disarmament

ment issues and to give sustained attention to the study of collateral measures—especially those which, for technical or political reasons, seemed to promise early agreement, such as reducing the risk of war by accident or surprise attack and preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The United States reiterated its position in favour of a gradual, balanced reduction of armaments, including nuclear delivery vehicles, so that security would be maintained for all concerned. A further objective should be to achieve and implement the widest possible agreement on specific measures of disarmament at the earliest possible date while efforts to reach agreement on general and complete disarmament were continued. It was essential, in the view of the United States, to carry out actual substantive measures of disarmament as soon as possible.

The United Kingdom representative noted that a major point of disagreement in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament had been the extent to which nuclear delivery vehicles should be destroyed in the first stage of disarmament. The Western plan, he noted, called for a balanced programme of reduction under which 30 per cent would be destroyed by the end of the first stage, 65 per cent by the end of the second stage and the remainder by the end of the third stage. The plan put forward by the USSR, on the other hand, provided for the destruction of all delivery vehicles in the first stage, except for a limited number of certain types of missiles which the USSR was now willing to see the two sides retain until the end of the third stage of disarmament.

Another area of disagreement in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, the United Kingdom representative added, concerned the question of the destruction of nuclear warheads. He hoped that the USSR would reconsider its attitude towards the Western proposal to set up a group of experts to undertake, even before agreement was reached on a disarmament treaty, technical studies of questions relating to the further reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapon stockpiles in the second and third stages of disarmament.

The representative of the USSR maintained that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee had been unable to settle any of the vital questions on its agenda, such as the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the countries which were party to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the States which were party to the Warsaw Treaty, the denuclearization of specific zones, and the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. He felt that the Eighteen-Nation Committee should give high priority to measures aimed at the lessening of tension. It was vital, he said, that the world should not remain divided into mutually hostile blocs.

The USSR, he went on, was therefore proposing that a top-level meeting of leaders of the members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee should be held in the first part of 1964 to cut through the cumbersome procedure that had impeded the Geneva meetings and to set that Committee on the "right road."

Support for this proposal was expressed by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, among others. The spokesman for Ghana felt that the proposal to hold a disarmament conference at the highest level deserved consideration but the correct timing of such a meeting was most important. Iran's view was that no such conference could be successful without careful prior preparation. The United Kingdom considered that the Eighteen-Nation Committee had proved its value as a forum in which detailed preparatory work could be undertaken for the broad negotiating processes between East and West. While there might be some value in the USSR's proposal for a summit-level meeting of the members of that Committee, the best hope for progress lay in making business-like use of the present Geneva forum.

Albania, criticizing the work of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, said that the disarmament problem could not possibly be solved without the participation of the People's Republic of China, which had proposed a conference of Heads of Government of all countries, aimed at the banning and destruction of nuclear arms.

Burma, Indonesia and Nepal were also among those urging that the People's Republic of China be enabled to participate in the work of the Eighteen-Nation Committee. Indonesia believed that it might be possible to reach some interim solution enabling the People's Republic of China to participate in the disarmament negotiations at the proper time, without affecting the question of China's representation in the United Nations. The representative of China held that the Chinese communist régime was not worthy to be a partner in the disarmament negotiations.

The spokesmen for Burma, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Yugoslavia were among those who regretted the absence of France from the deliberations of the Eighteen-Nation Committee.

In his statement on 19 September 1963, during the General Debate that took place in the opening phases of the Assembly's eighteenth session, the Foreign Minister of the USSR said his Government was ready to agree that limited contingents of inter-continental, anti-missile and anti-aircraft missiles should remain at the disposal of the USSR and the United States on their own territories not only until the end of the second stage of disarmament, as had been previously proposed by the USSR,⁷ but also until the end of the third stage—that is, until the completion of the whole process of general and complete disarmament.

In presenting this revised proposal, the USSR indicated that it was seeking to meet the objection that its plan did not take fully into account factors of strategic balance and security. Accordingly, the USSR was proposing that, in eliminating all nuclear weapons at the second stage of disarmament, an exception should be made for nuclear warheads for the rockets to be preserved until the end of the third stage. At the end of this stage, the missiles preserved on both sides should be eliminated, together with their nuclear warheads. From the very outset of the second stage, controls should be instituted over the remaining rockets, as well as over their nuclear warheads. With the USSR and the United States retaining a limited number of rockets, the problem of confidence in the process of disarmament would be solved.

Many Members—including Brazil, Burma, Canada, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia—welcomed the USSR proposal as worthy of urgent consideration by the Eighteen-Nation Committee.

Canada hoped that the USSR would explain precisely in the Eighteen-Nation Committee how the proposed reduction in nuclear weapon delivery vehicles would be carried out and how it could be verified at each stage that all parties were fulfilling their engagements. Indonesia felt that—in the light of the new situation which had been created—the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament would have to abandon theories founded on fear and suspicion and take advantage of the present opportunity to negotiate directly on matters related to disarmament.

The Netherlands expressed the hope that with the resumption of negotiations at Geneva, at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, positive developments would be forthcoming not only in the domain of nuclear disarmament and international verification but also with regard to arrangements for strengthening peace during and after disarmament.

New Zealand considered that the recent acceptance by the USSR of the principle that a nuclear deterrent might be retained until the end of the disarmament process afforded a guarantee of security and thus opened the way to separate agreements on a range of measures of disarmament proper.

The United States representative indicated that his Government wished to explore the implications of the USSR proposal, which might represent further evidence of a more realistic USSR approach to the problem of nuclear disarmament. He hoped that at Geneva the USSR would be equally willing to give consideration to the United States approach. He recalled that on 14 August 1963, the United States had submitted draft provisions in the Eighteen-Nation Committee elaborating the four major measures of nuclear disarmament in the first stage of the disarmament process as set out in the United States draft treaty on the subject (see also p. 121). These provided, first, for a cut-off in the production of fissionable materials for

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 14-15.

use in nuclear weapons. Second, States would assume obligations with respect to the non-transfer of nuclear weapons. Third, nuclear weapons technology would be frozen by a comprehensive test-ban, with the hope that such a ban would be agreed upon even before the beginning of the first stage of the programme of general and complete disarmament. Fourth, significant quantities of weapon-grade U-235 would be transferred to non-weapon uses to reduce present nuclear stockpiles; the implementation of this measure could be easily verified without disclosing sensitive information on nuclear weapons design. The United States was prepared to fix a larger amount for the United States than for the USSR (for example, 60,000 kilograms for the United States as against 40,000 kilograms for the USSR) if the latter felt that an equal transfer would in some way be inequitable from the USSR standpoint. The United States had also indicated that the production cut-off and the transfer of U-235 did not necessarily have to await agreement on, or the initiation of, the first stage of general and complete disarmament.

Brazil, India, New Zealand, Nigeria and Peru were among those generally welcoming the United States proposal as narrowing the area of difference between the principal parties. Poland and the Ukrainian SSR were among those who were critical of the nuclear disarmament proposals of the United States on the ground that these did not embody an unqualified obligation to destroy mass destruction weapons. The United Arab Republic thought the ratio suggested implied a principle of more general application—that is, that a State possessing more nuclear weapons and fissionable materials than others might be willing to reduce its weapons in those categories more rapidly than other States. The corollary of that principle would be that a State possessing proportionately more conventional armaments might agree to reduce them more drastically than its disarmament partners. The United Arab Republic also noted (as did Poland) that there were now no significant differences in the conventional disarmament plans presented by the two sides.

India, Iran and Malaysia held the view that any plan for the balanced reduction of armed forces must take into account the armed forces

and conventional weapons of the People's Republic of China. According to India, all militarily significant States should be brought into the disarmament process in the first stage of disarmament rather than in the second. The whole disarmament process would be thrown out of gear if the Chinese retained their large forces for uses which the world community could not endorse.

The United Kingdom spokesman observed that one of the basic unresolved issues was that relating to the verification of both conventional and nuclear disarmament, a problem which lay at the very root of disarmament. There was a general agreement in principle on the need to verify the actual destruction of armaments and the disbanding of armed forces; however, agreement had not been reached on verification of the remaining war potential—that is, on measures to ensure that the various agreed levels of arms and armed forces were not exceeded and that there was no clandestine production.

The United States representative said that, although his Government considered adequate verification essential in order to ensure that a disarmament agreement was being properly carried out, it had clearly indicated that it would not ask for more verification than was necessary for any given disarmament measure. It had asked the USSR for suggestions on effective methods of verifying armaments—especially arms retained by the parties—but had as yet received none.

The USSR favoured strict international control over the implementation of general and complete disarmament, which would represent control over disarmament.

Sweden maintained that consideration should be given to disarmament measures which could be controlled most easily and which afforded the most realistic basis for hope of success. It was important to work out control measures which gave an optimum of efficiency at minimum level of cost of manpower requirements and of elements which might cause irritation. Indirect methods of control, especially if they permitted gradual tightening, seemed particularly promising; these included the utilization and improvement of national observation posts for monitoring seismic events and the analysis of national budgets to check on the implementa-

tion of agreed disarmament measures. Sweden thought that the Eighteen-Nation Committee would do well to arrange for more technical consultations and studies on individual control.

The question of peace-keeping machinery received considerable attention.

Several Members of the First Committee—including Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden—announced their intention of maintaining stand-by forces for United Nations peace-keeping operations. Canada emphasized the importance of advance planning and organization. It proposed an examination of the problems and techniques of peace-keeping operations, which could lead to a pooling of available resources and co-ordinated development of trained and equipped collective forces for United Nations service to meet possible future demands for peace-keeping or police action under the United Nations and at its request.

The United States reiterated its view that the development of the United Nations peace-keeping functions was a necessary concomitant for progress towards general and complete disarmament. It also endorsed the initiative of certain individual States in preparing stand-by forces for the United Nations; the United States was willing to provide logistic and other material support. India suggested that the international force should consist of a regular standing force, rather than ad hoc contingents.

COLLATERAL MEASURES

In connexion with collateral, or confidence-building measures, most Members of the Assembly expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of agreements on the direct communications line between Moscow and Washington, on the partial test-ban Treaty, and on keeping weapons of mass destruction out of outer space.

Addressing the General Assembly on 20 September, President Kennedy of the United States said that agreement must be sought on further steps, such as: measures to prevent war by accident or miscalculation; safeguards against surprise attack, including observation posts at key points; further measures to curb the nuclear arms race, by controlling the transfer of nuclear weapons, converting fissionable materials to peaceful purposes and banning underground

testing with adequate inspection measures.

Among the measures proposed by the USSR, and reiterated in the statement of its Foreign Minister in an address to the General Assembly on 19 September were: a non-aggression pact between the States party to the Warsaw Treaty and the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); measures to prevent surprise attack and to reduce foreign forces in the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic; the reduction of military budgets; and the setting up of de-nuclearized zones in various areas of the world.

The USSR placed particular emphasis upon a non-aggression pact between the NATO countries and those party to the Warsaw Treaty, as well as on measures to prevent further dissemination of nuclear weapons. In this connexion, it drew attention to the plan for establishing a multilateral nuclear force (MLF) for members of NATO, which it described as being in violation of the principles of non-dissemination of nuclear weapons.

Similar critical views on MLF were expressed by, among others, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Burma maintained that, however laudable the hopes and intentions of its members might be, the ultimate result of the MLF plan would be control over nuclear weapons by those who did not possess them now. In reply, the United States argued the projected establishment of MLF was not in violation of the principle of non-dissemination of nuclear weapons as it did not envisage a transfer of control of nuclear weapons.

India, the United Arab Republic and the United States, among others, thought that the most appropriate measures to be negotiated next were those for the prevention of surprise attack and against further dissemination of nuclear weapons.

A number of observations were made on the question of nuclear-free zones, especially the denuclearization of Latin America. Some Members referred to the desirability of formulating a body of general principles to govern the establishment of nuclear-free zones all over the world. (For further details, see below, p. 140.)

RESOLUTION

On 5 November, the First Committee received

the text of a draft resolution sponsored eventually by the following 47 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

By the preamble to the draft, the General Assembly would, among other things: note that the parties concerned had brought about certain changes and modifications in relation to their respective disarmament plans and that a certain accommodation had occurred on important issues pertaining to disarmament; express its satisfaction that agreement had been reached on a partial test-ban treaty and on the establishment of a direct communications link between Moscow and Washington and that there had been expressions of intent not to station or orbit in outer space nuclear weapons or other kinds of mass destruction weapons; and note, *inter alia*, that all signatories to the partial test-ban Treaty had proclaimed in the preamble to this Treaty "their principal aim" as "the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control"; and also that they had emphasized the advisability that the partial test ban should be followed by other initial steps.

By the operative part of this text, the Assembly would: (1) call on the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume, with energy and determination, its negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in accordance with the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations (issued by the USSR and the United States on 20 September 1961)⁸ and in a spirit of good will and mutual accommodation; (2) recommend that the Eighteen-Nation Committee continue to encourage the widening of the areas of basic agreement or similarity in the principal parties' approaches to the fundamental issues of general and complete disarmament; (3) call upon the

Eighteen-Nation Committee, meanwhile, to pursue its objective of giving urgent and sustained attention to the study of the various collateral measures which, for technical or other reasons, seem promising of early agreement, thereby contributing to alleviating international tension and setting in motion the process of disarmament; (4) urge the continuation of efforts to seek agreement on measures aiming at reducing the risk of war by accident or by surprise attack, as well as on measures intended to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and (5) request the Eighteen-Nation Committee to submit an interim report to the General Assembly on the progress of its work at an early appropriate date, and a comprehensive report not later than 1 September 1964.

Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Nigeria stated that its terms represented the opinion widely held throughout the membership of the United Nations. He explained that the reference to the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations was intended to provide a convenient point of departure for further progress; there was, of course, no intention to limit the discussions in the Eighteen-Nation Committee to this or any other statement of agreed principles. The specific references to measures aimed at reducing the risk of war by accident or surprise attack and to measures intended to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons had been included because those were areas in which some progress had already been made.

Ghana, referring to the paragraph in the draft resolution calling for the early resumption of the work of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, appealed to France to participate in the negotiations. It urged all concerned to avoid any actions or statements that might have adverse effects on the Geneva negotiations.

Cyprus favoured having a reference in the draft resolution to the establishment of a United Nations peace force. Canada expressed support for the draft resolution because it recognized the importance of carrying on negotiations with a view to agreement on general and complete disarmament and because it reflected the opinion widely held in the First Committee that the

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 10.

Eighteen-Nation Committee must give sustained attention to the study of collateral measures which held out some promise of early agreement.

The First Committee decided on 11 November to adjourn the discussion on the draft resolution in order to give the sponsors time to consult with representatives who wished to submit amendments in an effort to reach general agreement on a text.

On 15 November, Nigeria introduced a revised text of the draft resolution. Cyprus, Madagascar and Sierra Leone joined the list of sponsors, but Afghanistan announced withdrawal of its sponsorship in view of the fact that it had not been consulted about the revision of the original text.

The revised draft resolution incorporated changes to the following effect: The preambular paragraph of the original draft referring to changes and modifications in disarmament plans and the accommodation that had occurred on important issues pertaining to disarmament was deleted. The operative paragraph specifying collateral measures for consideration was also deleted and replaced by a paragraph whereby the Eighteen-Nation Committee would be urged to make efforts to seek agreement on measures which could serve to reduce international tension, lessen the possibility of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The representative of Nigeria indicated that

the revision of the draft resolution, although regretted by some delegations, including his own, had been found necessary to obtain a general consensus and wider support, including that of the nuclear powers.

At the same meeting, Albania orally proposed: (a) the deletion from the preamble of the revised text of the paragraph expressing satisfaction that agreement had been reached on a partial test-ban Treaty and on the establishment of a direct communications link between Moscow and Washington; and (b) the deletion of the preambular paragraph of the revised text by which the Assembly would note that all signatories to the partial test-ban Treaty had proclaimed as their principal aim, the speediest achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international controls, and that they had emphasized the advisability that the partial test ban should be followed by the other initial steps. Responding to an appeal by Algeria, Albania withdrew its amendments and stated that it would not participate in the vote.

The revised draft resolution was adopted by acclamation by the First Committee on 15 November 1963. On 27 November, it was approved, also by acclamation, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1908(XVIII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1309-1332, 1334-1341.

Plenary Meetings 1208-1228, 1230, 1231, 1233-1237, 1239, 1240, 1244, 1265.

A/5408 (DC/207). Letter of 10 April 1963 from Co-Chairmen of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, transmitting third interim progress report of Conference covering period 26 November 1962-10 April 1963.

A/5488 (DC/208). Fourth interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament covering period 17 April-1 September 1963.

A/C.1/891 and Corr.1. Letter of 5 November 1963 from Israel transmitting text of declaration on disarmament signed by members of "international scientific community" attending United Nations Conference on Science and Technology on 18 February 1963.

QUESTION OF NUCLEAR

WEAPONS IN OUTER SPACE

A/C.1/L.324. Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by acclamation by First Committee on 16 October 1963, meeting 1311.

A/5571. Report of First Committee, Part I.

RESOLUTION 1884(XVIII), as recommended by First Committee, A/5571, adopted by Assembly on 17 October 1963, meeting 1244, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1721 A (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it expressed the belief that the exploration and use of outer space should be only for the betterment of mankind,

"Determined to take steps to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space,

"1. Welcomes the expressions by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of their intention not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other kinds of weapons of mass destruction;

"2. Solemnly calls upon all States:

"(a) To refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, installing such weapons on celestial bodies, or stationing such weapons in outer space in any other manner;

"(b) To refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the conduct of the foregoing activities."

DECISION CONCERNING CONFERENCE OF EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

A/C.1/L.328 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.328/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 15 November 1963, meeting 1338, by acclamation.

A/5771/Add.1. Report of First Committee. RESOLUTION 1908(XVIII), as recommended by First Committee, A/5771/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 27 November 1963, meeting 1265, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the consolidation of peace,

"Convinced that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control is the surest safeguard for world peace and national security,

"Recognizing that mankind demands with increasing urgency that decisive measures be taken towards the realization of that goal,

"Recalling its resolution 1378(XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 1722(XVI) of 20 De-

cember 1961 and 1767(XVII) of 21 November 1962,

"Having considered the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament of 29 August 1963,

"Expressing its satisfaction that agreement has been reached on a partial test-ban treaty and on the establishment of a direct communications link between Moscow and Washington, and its satisfaction over the expressions of intention recorded in its resolution 1884(XVIII) of 17 October 1963 not to station in outer space or place in orbit any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other kinds of weapons of mass destruction,

"Noting that all signatories to the partial test ban treaty have proclaimed in its preamble, as their principal aim, the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control, and that they have emphasized the advisability that the partial test ban should be followed by other initial steps,

"Noting further that the Eighteen-Nation Committee, in fulfilment of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1767(XVII), has under consideration various proposals for other collateral measures,

I

"1. Calls upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume, with energy and determination, its negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in accordance with the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations and, in a spirit of goodwill and mutual accommodation;

"2. Recommends the Eighteen-Nation Committee to continue to encourage the widening of the areas of basic agreement or similarity in the principal parties' approaches to the fundamental issues of general and complete disarmament;

II

"Urges the Eighteen-Nation Committee to make efforts to seek agreement on measures which could serve to reduce international tension, lessen the possibility of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament;

III

"1. Requests the Eighteen-Nation Committee to submit to the General Assembly an interim report on the progress of its work at an early appropriate date, and a comprehensive report not later than 1 September 1964;

"2. Commends the Secretariat of the United Nations for its services to the Eighteen-Nation Committee and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make available to the Committee the necessary assistance and services."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Disarmament Commission. Official Records. Supplement for January 1961 to December 1962. (Contains texts of documents DC/184-DC/190; DC/193; DC/194; DC/196-DC/206.)

Question of Convening a Conference on Banning The Use of Nuclear and Thermo-Nuclear Weapons

On 27 November 1963, the General Assembly decided to request the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to 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. It did so on the recommendation of its First Committee, which had approved a draft resolution to this effect on 19 November 1963.

It will be recalled that, at its seventeenth (1962) session, the General Assembly considered a report by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of Member Governments on the possibility of convening a special conference for the purpose of signing such a convention. By a resolution of 14 December 1962, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General on the question of convening such a conference and to report on the results of such consultation to the General Assembly's eighteenth session.⁹

On 17 September 1963, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly conveying the replies from the following 12 Member Governments: Austria, Burma, Cameroon, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, South Africa, Syria and the United Arab Republic.

At the Assembly's eighteenth session, the question was referred to the First Committee, which considered it between 12 and 19 November 1963.

A draft resolution was submitted to the First Committee by Algeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo and the United Arab Republic.

By this 19-power draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) request 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 at its nineteenth (1964) session; and (2) ask the Secretary-

General to transmit the text of the resolution and all other relevant documents to the Eighteen-Nation Committee.

Introducing this proposal, the representative of Ethiopia recalled that a resolution had been adopted by the Assembly on 24 November 1961¹⁰ whereby the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons was declared to be a direct violation of the United Nations Charter, contrary to international law, and a crime against mankind and civilization. What was now required, he maintained, was simply to ask the Eighteen-Nation Conference to consider 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.

Ghana pointed out that while the number of countries that had indicated their approval of the holding of such a conference did not represent an overwhelming majority, the feeling at the time was that the proposed conference would be in order. He felt, therefore, that rather than continue the poll, the time had come to ask the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to consider the matter urgently.

The USSR representative—who also favoured the convening of the proposed conference—made the point that, although a complete prohibition of nuclear weapons by ending their production and liquidating all existing stockpiles of such weapons would be the best solution to the problem, it would be useful to have a prior agreement to prohibit the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs. He recalled that the USSR had informed the Secretary-General that it believed that the conclusion of a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons would help to relieve international tension, strengthen confidence among States and solve the problem of general and complete disarmament. The USSR was of the opinion that, after the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons tests in the three environments, it

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 27.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 30-31.

would be a logical and reasonable step to agree on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

Others speaking in favour of the 19-power text included Afghanistan, Guinea, Hungary, India, Mexico, Romania, Syria and the Ukrainian SSR. It was pointed out that the draft merely asked that the Eighteen-Nation Committee discuss the matter; it did not therefore prejudge the substance of the matter.

The United States reminded Assembly Members of its reply to the Secretary-General's inquiry on the question under consideration, in which it had stressed that any measure banning the use of nuclear weapons without simultaneously providing for their elimination would only play into the hands of a potential aggressor. The United States was prepared to offer assurances that it would never use any weapon whatever with aggressive intent. However, it had to be prepared to exercise effectively the right of self-defence provided for in the United Nations Charter. The United States had presented—at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament—realistic measures for the progressive elimination of armaments. Since the First Committee had already adopted a resolution on general and complete disarmament which omitted reference to specific collateral measures that would be of real value, it would be peculiar, in the view of the United States, for the Assembly to emphasize an idea on which there was wide divergence of views and which could not serve as a practical contribution to

disarmament. The United States therefore would vote against the draft resolution.

The United Kingdom considered that a simple prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would be completely unenforceable under existing conditions and might even impair international security by breeding a false impression that aggressive action could be undertaken without risking nuclear war. The United Kingdom representative pointed out that his Government could not accept the implication contained in the draft resolution that a case for convening a special conference had been made and that the Eighteen-Nation Committee should therefore be requested to study this question urgently.

Others opposing the 19-power draft resolution included Australia, Canada, Japan, Pakistan, South Africa and Thailand. It was maintained generally that, although they were not opposed to having the Eighteen-Nation Committee consider the matter, they could not accept the proposition that it should be studied independently and not in the context of the question of general and complete disarmament.

On 19 November 1963, the First Committee adopted the 19-power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 54 to 17, with 24 abstentions. On 27 November 1963, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1909(XVIII), by a roll-call vote of 64 to 18, with 25 abstentions. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1309, 1334-1337, 1339-1341.

Plenary Meeting 1265.

A/5518. Report of Secretary-General transmitting replies from Governments of Member States on inquiry conducted pursuant to Assembly resolution 1801(XVII) of 14 December 1962.

A/C.1/L.330 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 19 November 1963, meeting 1341, by roll-call vote of 54 to 17, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, **Brazil**,

Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Burma, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Iran, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand,

Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Venezuela.

A/5617. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1909(XVIII), as recommended by First Committee, A/5617, adopted by Assembly on 27 November 1963, meeting 1265, by roll-call vote of 64 to 18, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Burma, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, contained in its resolution 1653(XVI) of 24 November 1961,

"Cognizant that the subject can be speedily and effectively studied by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in Geneva,

"1. Requests 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 at its nineteenth session;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution and all other relevant documents to the Eighteen-Nation Committee."

Suspension of Nuclear and Thermo-Nuclear Weapon Tests

The question of the urgent need for the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapon tests was discussed at the General Assembly's eighteenth session in 1963, on the basis of a request by India. Also discussed in this connexion was the partial test-ban Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, which was signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963 by the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. This Treaty entered into force on 10 October, at which time the three original parties had deposited instruments of ratification, and 98 other United Nations Members, as well as seven non-members, had become signatories to it.

In the course of the General Debate in the opening phases of the Assembly's eighteenth (1963) session, a large majority of the speakers welcomed the signing of the Treaty. It was generally viewed as a contribution towards an improvement in international relations, as well as a first step towards disarmament. The USSR stressed the significance of the fact that for the first time an international agreement affecting nuclear weapons had been concluded. The United States similarly pointed out that, for the first time in 17 years of effort a specific step had been taken to limit the nuclear arms race.

Some Members voiced objections and explained their decisions not to sign the Treaty. Albania criticized the Treaty because it would guarantee the present nuclear powers a profitable status quo and prevent others from developing legitimate systems. Cuba explained that it could not sign the Treaty as one of the signatories to it continued an undeclared war against Cuba. Cambodia welcomed the Treaty as proof of the relaxation of tension but said it would not sign it because the question of testing did not arise for it and because its constitution prohibited adherence to military treaties and pacts.

The question of a further ban on underground tests was one of the main subjects discussed in the Assembly's First Committee, to which the agenda item on the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapon tests had been allocated.

Most Members urged a comprehensive ban, but the matter of verification gave rise to differences.

Some Members, including India, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, warned that a continuation of underground testing could lead to the resumption of tests in other environments.

The United States regarded a ban on underground tests as an important next step but was opposed to a voluntary unverified moratorium.

Recalling and reaffirming the United Kingdom-United States Memorandum of 1 April 1963 (see p. 135) which explained the on-site inspection requirements for an effectively verified treaty, the United States suggested that a similar memorandum on the subject from the USSR would help matters. The United States announced its intention to continue its research on the detection and identification of underground nuclear explosions.

The USSR stated that it was prepared to continue efforts to complete the Moscow Treaty by suitable provisions banning all tests, but it did not consider that inspections were necessary and was not prepared to submit to them. Agreement, it added, would be possible as soon as the West abandoned its demand for controls.

The United Kingdom also agreed to work for a comprehensive agreement but suggested that first the Moscow Treaty would have to be digested. In its view, the prospects for agreement on collateral measures were more hopeful than for agreement on a comprehensive test ban.

Indonesia, noting the absence of any positive suggestion from the nuclear powers, concluded that they did not really want at that moment to agree on an underground test ban.

Emphasizing the need to overcome the differences on the question of inspection, the United Arab Republic recalled the Joint Memorandum presented at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament on 10 June 1963 by Ethiopia, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic (see p. 136).

Yugoslavia favoured a co-ordinated seismological research programme and an international seismological station in a politically suitable and seismologically quiet area. Cyprus and the United Arab Republic proposed the establishment of a scientific body to facilitate agreement on an improved world-wide seismic network. Brazil favoured the provisional extension of the partial test-ban Treaty to those underground tests that were detectable by national monitor systems. Cyprus, supporting this proposal, suggested a trial moratorium on tests below the threshold of detectability.

Also discussed in the First Committee was the importance of persuading all countries, especially France and the People's Republic of China,

to adhere to the partial test-ban Treaty. Members expressing themselves in favour of this course included Australia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Senegal, Thailand, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

India pointed to the need to exercise moral pressure on the dissident countries to sign the Treaty. Indonesia held that agreements on a comprehensive test ban on specific collateral measures by the overwhelming majority of nations were the only real safeguards against continued testing by France. Moreover, such agreements could immediately transform the present half-hearted belief in the distant prospect of achieving general disarmament and thus could influence the People's Republic of China.

Chile, Mongolia, Sudan and Uganda were among those expressing particular regret at the fact that France refused to sign the Treaty. Sudan found it difficult to believe that France, which had contributed so generously to the enrichment of human ideals, would choose to remain aloof from an undertaking designed to protect humanity against the most deadly threat that the world had ever known.

Australia pointed out that while France was, at least, in favour of the Treaty's objectives; this was not the case with the People's Republic of China. A nuclear test carried out by Peking would be a gesture of defiance to the hopes of humanity, it added, and it hoped that action by the Assembly Members would cause the Peking Government to reconsider its position. Similar views were expressed by a number of Members, among them New Zealand and Thailand.

Albania, however, expressed its support for the attitude adopted by the People's Republic of China and, in particular, for the latter's statement of 31 July 1963 calling for the complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

On 4 November 1963, the First Committee adopted a draft resolution on the question before it, which was later endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 27 November 1963 as resolution 1910(XVIII).

By this, the Assembly: (1) called upon all States to become parties to the partial test-ban Treaty and to abide by its spirit and provisions; (2) requested the Conference of the Eighteen-

Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble of the Treaty; (3) requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date and, in any event, not later than at its nineteenth session; and (4) requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Eighteen-Nation Committee the documents and records of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and the meetings of the Assembly's First Committee at which the item relating to nuclear testing was discussed.

The resolution to this effect was adopted by the First Committee by a vote of 97 to 1, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by the following Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. It incorporated an amendment by Cyprus and Ghana, whereby the Eighteen-Nation Committee was requested to continue its negotiations "with a sense of urgency." This phrase had not been included in the original draft. The amendment was approved in the First Committee by 20 votes to 3, with 78 abstentions. The vote for the resolution at the plenary meeting of the Assembly on 27 November was 104 to 1, with 3 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1309, 1310, 1312-1319, 1321, 1323.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1046.

Plenary Meeting 1265.

A/5408 (DC/207). Letter of 10 April 1963 from Co-Chairmen of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament transmitting third interim progress report of Conference for period 26 November 1962 to 10 April 1963.

A/5428 and Add.1. Letter of 18 June 1963 from India requesting inclusion of item entitled "Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests" in agenda, and explanatory memorandum of 27 June 1963.

A/5488 (DC/208). Fourth interim progress report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for period 17 April to 1 September 1963 (includes text of treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed on 5 August 1963 by USSR, United Kingdom and United States).

A/C.1/L.326 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by Cyprus and Ghana (A/C.1/L.327), adopted by First Committee on 31 October 1963, meeting 1323, by 97 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

A/C.1/L.327. Cyprus, Ghana: amendments to 30-power draft resolution.

A/C.5/992, A/5609, A/5619. Financial implications of draft resolution. Reports of Secretary-General,

sian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. It incorporated an amendment by Cyprus and Ghana, whereby the Eighteen-Nation Committee was requested to continue its negotiations "with a sense of urgency." This phrase had not been included in the original draft. The amendment was approved in the First Committee by 20 votes to 3, with 78 abstentions. The vote for the resolution at the plenary meeting of the Assembly on 27 November was 104 to 1, with 3 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee.

A/5597. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1910(XVIII), as recommended by First Committee, A/5597, adopted by Assembly on 27 November 1963, meeting 1265, by 104 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Fully aware of its responsibility with regard to the question of nuclear weapon testing and of the views of world public opinion on this matter,

"Noting with approval the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed on 5 August 1963 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and subsequently by a great number of other countries,

"Noting further with satisfaction that in the preamble of that Treaty the parties state that they are seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and are determined to continue negotiations to this end,

"1. Calls upon all States to become parties to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, and to abide by its spirit and provisions;

"2. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble of the Treaty;

"3. Requests the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date and, in any event, not later than at the nineteenth session;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Eighteen-Nation Committee the documents

and records of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and the meetings of the First Committee at which the item relating to nuclear testing was discussed."

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY

A/5469. Letter of 30 July 1963 from Mexico.
A/5475. Note verbale of 7 August 1963 from Bulgaria.
A/5476. Note verbale of 5 August 1963 from Ethiopia, Nigeria and United Arab Republic.
A/5477. Letter of 13 August 1963 from Kuwait.
A/5484, A/5575. Letters of 22 August and 15 October 1963 from Czechoslovakia.
A/5485. Letter of 26 August 1963 from Jordan.

A/5486. Letter of 30 August 1963 from Mali.
A/5499. Letter of 12 September 1963 from Algeria.
A/5500. Letter of 13 September 1963 from Nigeria.
A/5516. Letter of 13 September 1963 from Yemen.
A/5543. Letter of 19 September 1963 from Chad.
A/5544. Letter of 20 September 1963 from Togo.
A/5555. Letter of 23 September 1963 from Pakistan.
A/5568. Letter of 10 October 1963 from Byelorussian SSR.
A/5569. Letter of 11 October 1963 from Ukrainian SSR.
A/5570. Note verbale of 12 October 1963 from Mongolia.
A/5586. Letter of 28 October 1963 from Hungary.
A/5589. Letter of 31 October 1963 from India.

Denuclearization of Latin America

On 18 July 1963, Brazil asked that an item entitled "Denuclearization of Latin America" be placed on the agenda of the eighteenth (1963) session of the General Assembly. In an accompanying letter, Brazil referred to an Assembly decision of 19 December 1962 postponing to its eighteenth session consideration of a draft resolution on the denuclearization of Latin America (submitted by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador).¹¹

On 29 April 1963, the Presidents of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico issued a Declaration by the substantive part of which, in the name of their peoples and Governments, they agreed:

1. To announce forthwith that their Governments are prepared to sign a multilateral agreement whereby countries would undertake not to manufacture, receive, store or test nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices;

2. To bring this declaration to the attention of the Heads of State of the other Latin American Republics, expressing the hope that their Governments will accede to it, through such procedures as they consider appropriate;

3. To co-operate, with one another and with such other Latin American Republics as accede to this declaration, in order that Latin America may be recognized as a denuclearized zone as soon as possible.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of its General Committee, to place the item proposed by Brazil on its agenda and to allocate it to its First Committee.

The First Committee discussed the question of the denuclearization of Latin America be-

tween 11 and 15 November and on 18 and 19 November.

It had before it a draft resolution submitted by the following 11 Members: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, and Uruguay.

By this, the Assembly would: (1) note with satisfaction the initiative for the denuclearization of Latin America taken in the joint declaration by the Presidents of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico of 29 April 1963; (2) express the hope that the States of Latin America would initiate studies as they deemed appropriate, in the light of the principles of the United Nations and of regional agreements, and by the means and through the channels which they deemed suitable, concerning the measures that should be agreed upon with a view to achieving the aims of the said declaration; (3) trust that at the appropriate moment, after a satisfactory agreement had been reached, all States, particularly the nuclear powers, would lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the peaceful aims inspiring their resolution; (4) request the Secretary-General, upon request of the States of Latin America, to extend to them such technical facilities as they might require in order to achieve the aims set forth in the resolution.

The discussions on the 11-power draft resolution also touched upon the establishment of nuclear-free zones in general, a subject which had already received attention during the First

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 17-18.

Committee's debate on general and complete disarmament (see above pp. 128-29).

During the latter debate, Australia made the following points: Unanimity, balance, verification and absence of nuclear targets within the defined zones constituted the four basic requirements for the creation of a nuclear-free zone. With regard to the demilitarization of Asia and the Pacific, Australia felt that none of these four requirements could be met under existing conditions. It was, however, fully prepared to see all proposals for nuclear-free zones in other areas considered on their merits and believed that this was primarily a matter for the countries in the region concerned. Since no State could enter into obligations limiting the rights of other States in respect to the high seas, added Australia, there was also the question whether the concept of nuclear-free zones would apply only to land masses. This gave rise to the further question of whether States outside the zone should also become parties to the treaty establishing it, and if so, which States, and what obligations should they assume. Australia believed that the General Assembly's role would usefully begin only when a proposal for setting up a nuclear-free zone enjoyed the support of all States of the region concerned.

India considered that the creation of denuclearized zones could help to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons. The agreements establishing such zones should provide for verification, as well as for guarantees by the nuclear powers to accept and honour such agreements. No single formula, India continued, could suit all cases since conditions would vary from one continent to another; nor could General Assembly resolutions be regarded as a substitute for binding agreements.

On the subject of guarantees, the USSR stated its willingness to join with the Western powers in giving guarantees to exclude nuclear weapons from areas designated as denuclearized zones through regional or multilateral agreements, or even through agreements with individual countries which wished to proclaim their particular territory as denuclearized zones.

In Japan's view, the establishment of nuclear-free zones should be considered in the light of their feasibility, in particular the specific conditions obtaining in each region and the possible

effect on international peace and security. In any case, certain "indispensable conditions" had to be fulfilled, as follows: (a) a nuclear-free zone was conceivable only in an area remote from the nuclear powers or free from the development of nuclear weapons; (b) all States concerned—namely, those comprising the region involved as well as nuclear powers having a direct interest in the security of the region—should be included in any agreement setting up such a nuclear-free zone; (c) agreements on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone should provide for adequate safeguards, including inspection and verification; (d) the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in any part of the world should not upset the global balance of power.

This latter point was also made by New Zealand, which, in addition, favoured unanimous concurrence to the agreement for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone by all countries of the particular region to be covered; at the least, such an agreement should include "all countries whose failure to participate would be likely to nullify the agreement." The particular circumstances of each case should also be taken into consideration, it added. No nuclear-free zone could be established without a guarantee from the nuclear powers that it would be respected—a requirement which in some cases might present difficulties.

The general consensus was that all nuclear powers would have to agree to respect a denuclearized zone.

In Burma's opinion, this requirement seemed to place a limit on the role of the United Nations and of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in the creation of such zones; nevertheless, Burma added, sympathetic consideration should be given to suggestions that the Eighteen-Nation Committee be requested to consider the general principles applicable to such zones.

When the First Committee began its debate specifically on the 11-power text, Brazil, as one of the co-sponsors, stated that submission of the text should not be interpreted as "a kind of pressure" being exerted on the Latin American States by the General Assembly to denuclearize Latin America. The sponsors were merely seeking the encouragement of the world community. The proposed Latin American nuclear-free zone

met the criteria of being outside an area of great power confrontation and did not disturb the existing balance of power as no "Western" missile bases had ever been established there. While it was conceded that the denuclearization of Latin America could not be achieved without an effective system of verification and inspection, the modalities for such control would be discussed later. As to the questions of time-limits and abrogation, the agreement should ensure that Latin America should not be put in a position of permanent inferiority vis-à-vis other countries which did not denuclearize, and should contain provisions permitting abrogation as well as review, after five to ten years.

For Mexico, the term "denuclearization" as used in the 11-power draft resolution meant the prohibition of nuclear weapons and nuclear launching devices and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Moreover, the area "Latin America" needed to be geographically defined, a task of the proposed conference on the denuclearization of Latin America. Mexico would insist at the appropriate time on the inclusion of Jamaica and of Trinidad and Tobago—States which had expressed a wish to be associated with the proposed zone. Measures for inspection and verification were envisaged by the sponsors of the draft resolution, the Mexican representative pointed out, adding that verification could not run counter to the principle of non-intervention, considered by Latin American countries as the basis of amicable relations between States.

In the view of Chile and of Peru, the draft resolution was purely procedural in so far as it merely expressed the hope that "the States of Latin America will initiate studies." A special conference would have to be called to discuss matters of substance.

In Uruguay's view, the draft resolution was not intended to make Latin America a denuclearized zone by Assembly action. It was for the Latin American States themselves freely to discuss the modalities.

Panama favoured denuclearizing all territories in the Latin American sub-continent "regardless of their juridical status or legal standing at the moment"; this covered the entire continental area "extending from the Rio Bravo to Cape

Horn and all the Latin American Islands, including the new States of the Caribbean ... as well as all the offshore islands of Latin America that have not yet acquired independence." Panama, however, did not consider the idea of unanimity or the totality of a geographical region an indispensable prerequisite. Nor did it deem it valid to argue that any agreement concluded pursuant to the draft resolution could be rendered ineffective if any nuclear power refused to recognize it; the signatories to the agreement would not require permission from an outside power in order to prohibit the installation, testing or storing of atomic weapons in their territory.

Ecuador did not consider it imperative that a denuclearized zone should coincide exactly with a geographical region. An agreement for the denuclearization of Latin America would have to deal with the problem of territories in the area which were colonies or parts of extra-continental States or zones of extra-continental influence. In this connexion, Ecuador welcomed a statement by the Netherlands on the co-operation of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam vis-à-vis the proposed Latin American denuclearized zone.

The United States welcomed the draft resolution and believed that, under appropriate circumstances, setting up a Latin American nuclear-free zone would be a most constructive contribution to the cause of peace. While any ultimate decision with respect to its desirability should be left to the Latin American States themselves, the United States believed that verification measures, as well as the inclusion of all States in the area concerned, were essential requirements if the proposed zone were to be effectively denuclearized. The refusal of any State to participate could make the arrangement ineffective. In reply to statements by the USSR regarding the liquidation of military bases in Latin America and the question of guarantees, the United States wished to make it clear that if the States of Latin America arrived at an agreement to establish a nuclear-free zone which met the criteria it believed necessary, the United States would respect that agreement.

Criteria considered necessary by the United Kingdom if nuclear-free zones were to benefit

an area were: the voluntary decision of the States of the area to form such a zone; non-disturbance of the existing military balance; and, preferably, the inclusion of all States in the area. Moreover, in the view of the United Kingdom, any proposal for a nuclear-free zone must take into consideration the particular problems of the region in question; there was a vast difference, for example, between areas such as Europe or the Pacific where nuclear weapons were already part of the existing defence system, and areas where this was not the case.

For Indonesia, the establishment of nuclear-free zones was the logical next step after the partial test-ban Treaty. Further, any group of adjacent States belonging to the same region, or even one single State could exercise its right to declare itself a nuclear-free zone, pending the denuclearization of entire geographical regions. Pakistan suggested studies on the creation of zonal arrangements for the reduction of conventional armaments.

In the opinion of Colombia, any denuclearization measure should be embodied in a multi-lateral agreement binding on all the nuclear powers. Moreover, the proposed Latin American nuclear-free zone would have to include, in addition to continental Latin America, all the countries of the Caribbean region without exception as well as the continental and extra-continental powers, which had territories under their control or administration or associated territories, in the geographical area covered by Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean region and South America. This requirement, Colombia explained, was especially obvious inasmuch as one nuclear power, which had refused to sign the Moscow partial test-ban Treaty, still possessed territories in Latin America.

Jamaica welcomed the 11-power draft resolution and said that it would support its objectives regardless of where the boundaries of the proposed zone were drawn. The responsibility for the first step—that of the demarcation of the area to be denuclearized—rested with the States concerned. The subsequent arrangements must be made legally binding with regard to boundaries, types of weapons and installations prohibited, curtailment of belligerent rights, means of verification and collective action to be

taken should an outside power attempt to violate the denuclearized zone. Should Cuba not be included in that zone, Jamaica might find it necessary to reconsider its position.

Cuba, while expressing support in principle for the initiative taken, felt that the draft resolution did not provide the elements of security necessary to guarantee future discussions or negotiations and thereby to ensure the effective denuclearization of the Latin American region. In Cuba's view, the Latin American States were in no position to discuss and make decisions concerning territories over which they had no jurisdiction. There could be no denuclearization of Latin America until the only nuclear power on the continent gave guarantees regarding the denuclearization of Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone, the elimination of other United States bases in the area, and the withdrawal of military forces from Guantanamo.

To Venezuela it seemed that the contemplated denuclearization zone was a political and not a geographical one; the non-inclusion of certain areas geographically close would thus render the measures provided for under the draft resolution inoperative as far as Venezuela was concerned.

Cuba's position regarding the necessity for United States guarantees with respect to the denuclearized status of the proposed zone was supported by a number of Members—including Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and others.

They were among those who abstained in the First Committee's vote on the resolution.

The following were among the points made variously. The move for a Latin American denuclearized zone was in line with the view that creating such zones in various parts of the world—for example in Africa, the Mediterranean, Central and Northern Europe and the Balkans—would help considerably in preventing the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons and would reduce the threat of nuclear war. The creation of such zones seemed to be especially urgent in those areas where States possessing nuclear weapons were close to each other, where a local conflagration could easily occur and grow into a global conflict.

To Poland, which recalled that in 1957 it had proposed creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe, the argument that the creation of nuclear-free zones should be conditional upon preserving the balance of armaments was "hardly compatible" with the purpose of such zones, which was to improve the prospects of peace without favouring any nation or threatening its security.

Albania, which also supported Cuba's position, said it would not take part in the vote.

Romania voted for the 11-power draft resolution because it represented a possible new contribution to the establishment of a climate of détente in international relations and to the promotion of confidence in relations among States. The agreement of the States concerned, freely exercising their sovereignty, was a fundamental principle for the establishment of nuclear-free zones; however, the other elements put forward as prerequisites, such as the balance-of-power factor, could not be invoked without prejudice to that principle. Romania added that it fully supported the Cuban Government's legitimate claims; unless they were met, the establishment of a denuclearized zone was highly questionable. It noted with regret that statements so far made by the United States had failed to indicate that the United States was prepared to provide the necessary guarantees. Romania also recalled that, as far back as 1957

and 1959, it had sent proposals to the Governments of Balkan countries on converting the Balkans into a peace and co-operation zone free from nuclear weapons and missiles.

Replying to various points made in the debate, Mexico felt that criticisms of the 11-power proposal seemed to be related more to its form than to its substance. The proposal was essentially of a procedural nature, its only substantive aspect being the request for the Assembly's moral approval of the idea of a denuclearized Latin America. To have the draft resolution cover the basic points to appear in an agreement on setting up such a zone would violate the principle that the Assembly could not impose on States the directives or criteria to be applied for the denuclearization of the region concerned. The questions of verification and the geographical definition of "Latin America" were complex ones to be resolved at the conference to be convened to give effect to the denuclearization of Latin America.

On 19 November 1963, the First Committee approved the 11-power proposal by a roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 14 abstentions. On 27 November 1963, this decision was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly when it approved the text as resolution 1911(XVIII), by a roll-call vote of 91 to 0, with 15 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1309, 1321-1330, 1333-1337, 1339-1341.
Plenary Meeting 1265.

A/5415/Rev.1. Letter of 14 November 1963 from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico and annexed Declaration on Denuclearization of Latin America issued by Presidents of these States on 29 April 1963.

A/5447 and Add.1. Letter of 18 July 1963 from Brazil requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Denuclearization of Latin America", and explanatory memorandum of 9 August 1963.

A/C.1/L.329 and Add.1. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 19 November 1963, meeting 1341, by roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia,

Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela.

A/5618. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1911(XVIII), as recommended by First Committee, A/5618, adopted by Assembly on 27 November 1963, meeting 1265, by roll-call vote of 91 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the vital necessity of sparing present and future generations the scourge of a nuclear war,

"Recalling its resolutions 1380(XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1576(XV) of 20 December 1960 and 1665 (XVI) of 4 December 1961, in which it recognized the danger that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons would involve, since such an increase would necessarily result in an intensification of the arms race and an aggravation of the difficulty of maintaining world peace, thus rendering more difficult the attainment of a general disarmament agreement,

"Observing that in its resolution 1664(XVI) of 4 December 1961 it stated explicitly that the countries not possessing nuclear weapons had a grave interest

and an important part to fulfil in the preparation and implementation of measures that could halt further nuclear weapon tests and prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons,

"Considering that the recent conclusion of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed on 5 August 1963, has created a favourable atmosphere for parallel progress towards the prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons, a problem which, as indicated in General Assembly resolutions 1649 (XVI) of 8 November 1961 and 1762(XVII) of 6 November 1962, is closely connected with that of the banning of nuclear weapon tests,

"Considering that the Heads of State of five Latin American Republics issued, on 29 April 1963, a declaration on the denuclearization of Latin America in which, in the name of their peoples and Governments, they announced that they are prepared to sign a multi-lateral Latin American agreement whereby their countries would undertake not to manufacture, receive, store or test nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices,

"Recognizing the need to preserve, in Latin America, conditions which will prevent the countries of the region from becoming involved in a dangerous and ruinous nuclear arms race,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the initiative for the denuclearization of Latin America taken in the joint declaration of 29 April 1963;

"2. Expresses the hope that the States of Latin America will initiate studies, as they deem appropriate, in the light of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of regional agreements and by the means and through the channels which they deem suitable, concerning the measures that should be agreed upon with a view to achieving the aims of the said declaration;

"3. Trusts that at the appropriate moment, after a satisfactory agreement has been reached, all States particularly the nuclear Powers, will lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the peaceful aims inspiring the present resolution;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to extend to the States of Latin America, at their request, such technical facilities as they may require in order to achieve the aims set forth in the present resolution."

Economic and Social Questions

CHAPTER I

THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Economic and Social Council reviewed the world economic situation at its thirty-sixth session in July 1963. Also considered in this connexion were such matters as international commodity problems, international trade and the proposed United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, long-term economic projections, economic planning and aspects of the development of the developing countries.

Some of these questions and related matters were discussed again later in 1963 at the General Assembly's eighteenth session, in the course of

debates on the economic development of less developed countries.

A summary of the World Economic Survey, 1962 and of the Council's discussions of the trade problems of the developing countries and the economic situation in 1962 is given below. Other discussions and decisions of the Council and of the General Assembly on various aspects of the world economic situation and world economic questions are dealt with in other parts of this chapter and in other chapters of this section of the Yearbook.

REVIEW OF TRENDS AND CONDITIONS

The background material for the Economic and Social Council's review of the world economic situation was provided in the World Economic Survey, 1962 and in the regional surveys for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa.

The World Economic Survey, 1962 was issued in two parts. Part I contained a collection of the more important interim reports of the Secretariat submitted to the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Survey pointed out that the expansion in international trade continued to be crucial for the economic advancement of the developing countries. Increased export earnings were particularly vital for those countries to pay for the expanding needs of their imported supplies. Within this broad framework, the Survey presented a preliminary analysis of the trade needs of the developing countries.

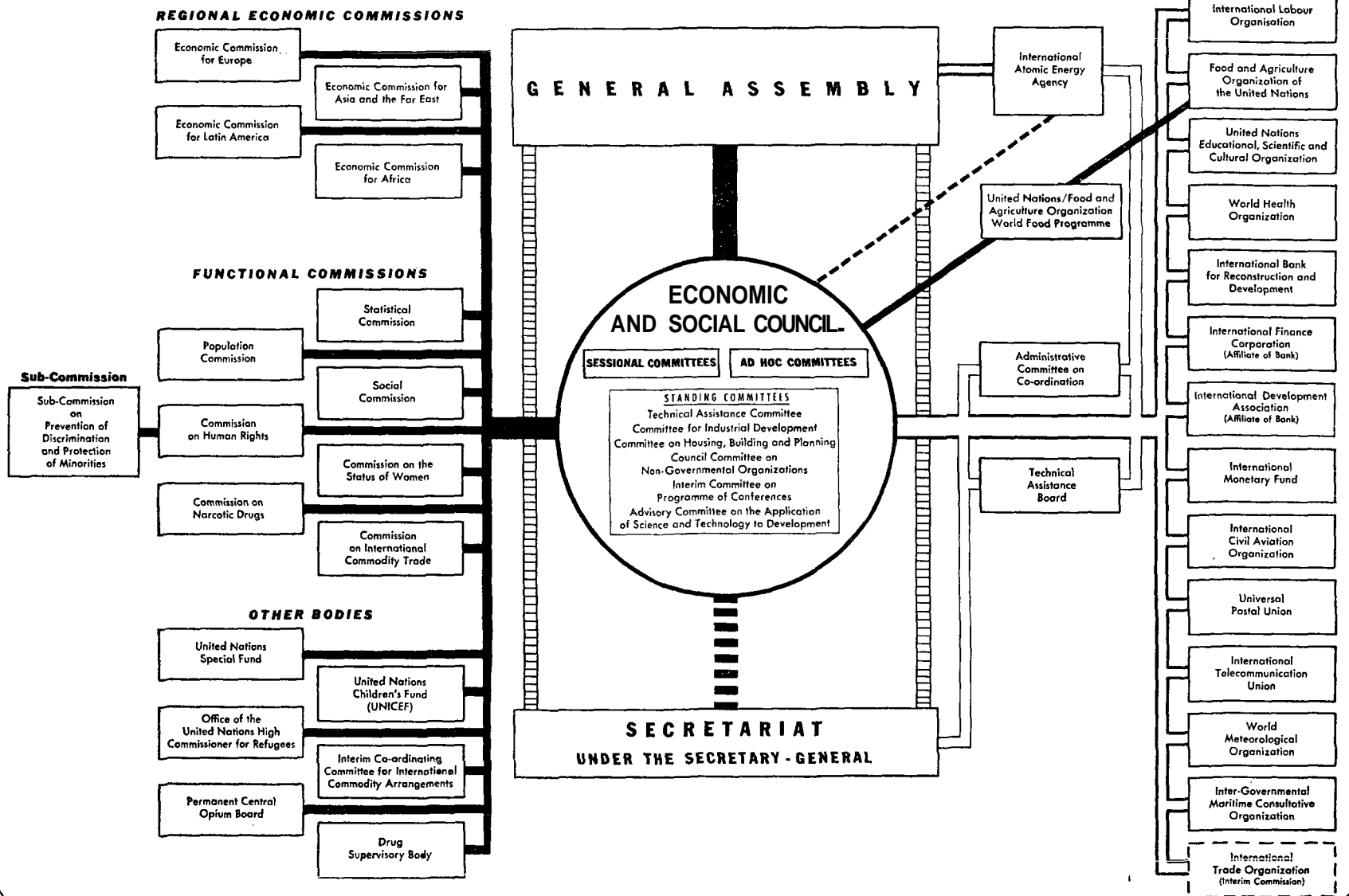
As primary commodities bulked large in the export trade of the developing countries, particular attention was devoted to international commodity problems. The relative slowness in the expansion of exports of primary commodities remained a matter of concern. The Survey provided an examination of the market opportunities for primary commodities in the industrially advanced countries. The reasons for the slow growth of trade among the developing countries were also examined. The Survey emphasized the need for consultation among the developing countries during the formative stages of individual development so that they might achieve better co-ordination in the field of trade and development.

On the problem of instability in world commodity trade, a brief appraisal was made of the various schemes of international commodity agreements. Proposals for providing compensatory financing to offset the adverse effects of

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SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



large fluctuations in the export proceeds of the developing countries or their balance of payments were also described.

Since the rapid growth of the import requirements of the developing countries associated with their economic development had been accompanied by stagnating demand and excess supply of their traditional exports, it was essential that the developing countries should greatly expand their exports of manufactures to the developed countries over the next ten to twenty years. This would require greater effort on the part of the developing countries to produce manufactures of a quality and standard acceptable in the markets of the developed countries. In the developed countries, at the same time, a concerted programme was required for the reduction and ultimate elimination of trade barriers, such as tariffs, internal duties and quantitative restrictions, preferably spread out over a period of time so as to provide a secure basis for investment decisions in the developing countries.

The Survey also examined the implications of Western European integration for the trade of the developing countries and surveyed the problems of trading with the centrally planned countries.

Examining the role of international development finance, the Survey pointed out that in spite of the growing flow of bilateral and multilateral finance to the developing countries, the gap between their import requirements and available foreign resources was increasing. The deterioration of their terms of trade and the growing servicing charges of their external debt had contributed significantly to their balance-of-payments difficulties. There was urgent need for co-ordinating trade and aid policies of the developed countries in order to ensure the sustained economic progress of the developing countries.

In reviewing recent economic developments in developed private enterprise countries, part II of the Survey noted that the expansion of economic activity during 1961 had continued into 1962. In North America, gross national product had risen steadily in the course of the year, but at a slower rate than in 1961. This rise, according to the report, was principally owing to a strong advance in consumer expendi-

ture and was supported by government purchases. In contrast, the report noted a very slight increase in fixed investment and only a small decline in unemployment in this region. In Western Europe, on the other hand, the growth rate in total output showed a tendency to slow down in 1962, signalling the end of the investment boom which had begun in late 1958 or 1959. The most common experience in 1962 was a slackening of investment demand accompanied by some signs of emerging excess capacity. Unemployment remained stable or showed a slight decline in countries of the European Community (EEC). In most other Western European countries unemployment rose.

The primary exporting countries, according to the Survey, showed a slowing down of total output in 1962, mainly the result of poor harvests. The export trade, however, showed some gain over the 1961 level, while imports did not rise except in South and South East Asia. The trade balance of most of these countries, as a result, showed some improvement in 1962.

The centrally planned economies also generally showed a slower rate of growth, except in mainland China where the recovery of agricultural output in 1962 led to a higher rate of growth. In most of the Eastern European countries the growth rate was slowed down due to the limited increase or even decline in agricultural production caused by adverse weather. Industrial production, however, was generally higher than the rates of expansion planned for 1962. The Survey noted a rapid rise in the trade of the centrally planned countries with the rest of the world.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In a statement to the Economic and Social Council, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs drew attention to some of the new developments in the technique and objectives of planning or economic policy in various groups of countries.

In the private enterprise industrial countries, he noted, a tendency to evolve and adopt a rational income policy had become prominent in recent years. In the developing countries, planning experience had led to the growth of short-period plans and annual plans and a

more careful and realistic reformulation of the planned targets. In the centrally planned countries, increasing diversification of the economy and autonomy of the production units was being tried. The Under-Secretary also pointed out the need of incorporating in the national plans and policies of the developed countries a harmonized and interdependent policy for trade and international aid and of measures for a more comprehensive and vigorous organization of commodity markets through guarantees of more stable and higher prices for certain agricultural products imported from the developing countries.

During the discussion in the Council, the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Ethiopia, India and Jordan expressed their concern at the increasing gap between the rates of growth of the developed and the developing countries. They stressed that this was contrary to the aims of the United Nations Development Decade.

The representatives of Ethiopia, Jordan and Uruguay stressed the vital role played by trade in the development efforts of the developing countries. Several representatives expressed the hope that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would produce positive results and would not only identify problems but also suggest solutions.

It was stressed by the representatives of Argentina, Ethiopia, India and Yugoslavia that active measures needed to be formulated to encourage exports from the developing countries. It was necessary not only to increase the exports of traditional commodities but also to find new sources of export earnings, particularly through exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. The representatives of Argentina, Ethiopia and the USSR expressed concern that many developed countries still maintained high and discretionary trade barriers on imports from the developing countries. Such barriers should be reduced and ultimately eliminated. Furthermore, the liberalization of commercial policies by the developed countries should be non-reciprocal. The spokesmen for Argentina and India asked the developed countries for preferential treatment for manufactures of the developing countries.

The representative of France pointed out that an indiscriminate removal of restrictions might lead to anarchy in competition and would possibly hurt the developing countries first. He considered selective procedures of liberalization and market arrangements to be more desirable.

The importance of international commodity agreements was also stressed during the debate. The representative of Ethiopia, for example, thought that a multi-commodity approach would be preferable to the system of individual commodity agreements currently in operation.

Reference was made by several representatives to the deterioration in the terms of trade of the developing countries. They emphasized the need of the developing countries for an expanding supply of foreign exchange through both trade and aid in order to finance their development programme. It was noted by the Indian representative that the usefulness of external aid was often reduced when it was tied to particular projects or to purchases in particular countries. The representative of Japan suggested that the capital exporting countries should work out preferential measures to expedite private investment abroad and that, at the same time, the capital importing countries should adjust the local environment to induce the investment of foreign capital.

The representative of Czechoslovakia emphasized the need for rapid industrial development for achieving a high growth rate by the developing countries. The United Kingdom representative pointed out, however, that although industrialization was very important for economic development, the agricultural sector could not be neglected.

Council members generally agreed that, despite some encouraging signs, the economic picture in developing countries in 1962 was still far from bright. Raw material prices had been lower in 1962 than in the preceding year, the balance of payments of the developing countries was still under pressure, and the problem of ensuring an adequate supply of foreign exchange was still acute.

Much greater effort, therefore, was needed, both by the developed and the developing countries to meet the challenge of the Development Decade.

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1278, 1280-1283, 1302.

World Economic Survey, 1962, Part I: Developing Countries in World Trade (E/3774-ST/ECA/79). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.C.1 and Corr.1.

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Economic Survey of Europe in 1962 (E/ECE/493). Part 1: European Economy in 1962. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.E.1.

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Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. VIII, No. 2, October 1963. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.G.1. E/CN.12/659 and Add.1. Economic development of Latin America in postwar period.

E/L.1005. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 11 July 1963, meeting 1278.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Second Committee, meeting 881.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section 1.

A/C.2/L.722 and Corr.1. Statements by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, on 27 September 1963, meeting 881.

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

The Economic Projections and Programming Centre, established at United Nations Headquarters in New York, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961,¹ proceeded with the implementation of its work programme in 1963. A progress report by the Secretary-General, including a work programme for the Centre, was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963. Studies which had been initiated in 1962 on alternative techniques for long-term economic projections were given priority in 1963. In order to accelerate progress in the field of projections, the Centre embarked upon systematic programming of data processing, statistical verification and projections by use of electronic computers. The work programme submitted by the Secretary-General classified the activities of the Centre into five major categories: (a) studies on planning and programming; (b) projections of world economic trends; (c) technical assistance support activities; (d) dissemination of information; and (e) organization of meetings and seminars of experts.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 1 August 1963, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (979 (XXXVI)) in which it noted the work programme for the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, expressed the hope that the regional economic commissions would give great

emphasis to the consideration of the problems of planning in their work programmes and recommended an intensification of the exchange of information on experience in the field of planning and planning methods among regional commissions and other regional bodies of the United Nations. Recognizing in this connexion the special value of seminars and symposia with participants from one or more regions, the Council urged United Nations Members and members of the specialized agencies to assist in developing the activities of the United Nations in the fields of economic planning and projections and decided to inscribe this problem as a separate item on the agenda of its thirty-seventh session in 1964.

The resolution to this effect was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 31 July 1963 on the proposal of Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of planning for economic development was also discussed by the General Assembly later in 1963 at its eighteenth session. In addition to the report of the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study of a group of experts which had

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 235-36.

been appointed under a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961 for the purpose of preparing a study summarizing the experience gained and the techniques in use in the planning of economic development by different countries.²

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1939(XVIII)) by which it endorsed the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council concerning further work in the field of planning for economic development and took note with appreciation of the work programme of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre and of the report of the group of experts entitled Planning for Economic Development. The Assembly invited the regional economic commissions and the Economic Projections and Programming Centre to intensify their assistance to the regional planning institutes and to further their

work in the exchange of information on planning experience. It also requested the Secretary-General, among other things, to intensify the activities already initiated on projections of world economic trends and to include detailed analysis by sectors in further studies on economic planning.

The Assembly adopted the resolution to this effect unanimously on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had adopted it unanimously on 21 November, on the proposal of Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom, as amended and orally revised. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 339, 340.
Plenary Meetings 1280-1283, 1302.

E/3764. Progress report by Secretary-General including a work programme for Economic Projections and Programming Centre of Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies.

E/AC.6/L.292. Czechoslovakia: draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.293. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.294. Czechoslovakia, France, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 31 July 1963, meeting 340.

E/3831. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 979(XXXVI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3831, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1302.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1708(XVI) of 19 December 1961 on planning for economic development,

"Reaffirming its own resolutions 777(XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 924(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 on intensification of activities in the field of long-term projections,

"Convinced that economic planning adapted to the specific conditions and needs of each developing country is one of the main conditions of its rapid economic and social development,

"Realizing that instruments and techniques of planning and projections need to be continually strengthened, in particular to meet the challenge of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Realizing further in this connexion the importance of making available the practical experience of experienced countries to countries developing their own planning systems,

"Bearing in mind the subjects to be discussed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly the assessment of the trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth,

"Noting the work programme for the Economic Projections and Programming Centre,

"1. Looks forward to the submission of the report of the Expert Group on Planning for Economic Development, to the completion of the study on economic planning techniques in Europe in the Economic Survey of Europe, 1962 and to the publication of a study on economic planning in the developing countries in a forthcoming World Economic Survey in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI);

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the work programme of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters and in the regional centres in co-operation with the specialized agencies for meeting as effectively as possible the requests of Governments in the fields of economic planning and projections;

"3. Expresses the hope that the regional economic commissions will give great emphasis to the consideration of the problems of planning in their work programmes;

"4. Recommends an intensification of the exchange of information on experience in the field of planning and planning methods among regional com-

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 235-36.

missions and other regional bodies of the United Nations, through their respective secretariats;

"5. Recognizes in this connexion the especial value of seminars and symposia with participants from one or more regions;

"6. Urges States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to provide co-operation and assistance to the Secretary-General in developing the activities of the United Nations in the fields of economic planning and projections;

"7. Decides to inscribe the problem of economic planning and projections as a separate item on the agenda of its thirty-seventh session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 880-902, 930, 933-935. Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section I.

A/5532. Note by Secretary-General.

Planning for Economic Development. Study by group of experts (A/5533/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.II.B.3.

A/C.2/L.722 and Corr.1, A/C.2/L.732. Statements by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 27 September 1963, meeting 881 and 21 October 1963, meeting 902.

A/C.2/L.744 and Add.1-4. Ceylon, Columbia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, France, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Netherlands, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.744/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above powers, and in addition by Ecuador, Hungary and Morocco, adopted unanimously by Second Committee, as further orally revised, on 21 November 1963, meeting 935.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 1939(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1708(XVI) on 19 December 1961 on planning for economic development and Economic and Social Council resolution 979(XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 on economic planning and projections,

"Convinced that economic planning adapted to the specific conditions and needs of each developing country is one of the main conditions of its rapid economic and social development,

"Considering the urgent need of developing countries to provide adequate training for their personnel in economic development processes and techniques and the limited training facilities available with regard to economic development,

"Having in mind the necessity of intensifying assistance to developing countries elaborating their own planning for economic development and to the regional planning institutes by making available the concrete practical knowledge gained by countries experienced in planning their economic development,

"Recognizing that long-term economic projections have a definite role to play in national and international planning for economic development,

"Realizing the close relationship between national plans and international trade, particularly in connexion with the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as reflected in item I.3 of the provisional agenda of the Conference entitled 'International trade and its relations with national development planning, policies and institutions,'

"1. Endorses the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council concerning further work in the field of planning for economic development, contained in Council resolution 979(XXXVI);

"2. Welcomes the establishment of economic development and planning institutes in the respective regional economic commissions;

"3. Takes note with appreciation of the work programme of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre;

"4. Invites the regional economic commissions and the Economic Projections and Programming Centre to intensify their co-operation with and assistance to the regional planning institutes, and to help in the promotion of exchange of information on experience in this field among regional economic commissions and other United Nations bodies concerned and the diffusion of this information by all appropriate means, including the organization of symposia and seminars;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To further the assistance rendered to the regional planning institutes by making use of the knowledge gained by countries experienced in planning their economic development, applied to the specific conditions and needs of each developing country;

"(6) To intensify the activities already initiated on projections of world economic trends relating to the expansion of world trade and the acceleration of economic growth in the world economy;

"6. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the group of experts entitled Planning for Economic Development;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General and the regional economic commissions to include in further studies on this subject detailed analyses by sectors;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to include the report of the group of experts in the documentation for the third session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference and for the Conference itself."

QUESTION OF DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The ad hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation was established under a resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 13 April 1962.³ The Group had been asked to prepare a formulation in the light of the draft declaration on international economic co-operation submitted by the USSR at the Council's thirty-first session in 1961,⁴ together with amendments proposed thereto and the views expressed at the Council's thirty-third session in 1962.

The Working Group reported to the Council on its first session, held in New York from 7 to 20 February 1963, and submitted to the Council's thirty-fifth session an incomplete first draft of a formulation on international economic co-operation.

The draft formulation in the Working Group's report comprised seven preambular paragraphs and eight articles or operative paragraphs. The preambular paragraphs recalled such objectives of the United Nations as the elimination of war, the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world, and the rendering of assistance to the peoples of developing areas and also referred to the desirability of expanding co-operation in economic and other fields among all countries, irrespective of their economic systems.

The articles or operative paragraphs declared that the "strengthening and development of economic relations among States" would promote economic and social progress in the world and should aim in particular at reducing the gap between the developing and the developed countries. The draft text also stated that economic relations among countries "should be founded on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in international affairs," and made special reference to principles of this kind with respect to the flow of aid and capital to developing countries.

Concerning scientific and technical achievements, the draft text declared that the benefits they conferred should be diffused as widely as possible, through encouragement of close scientific and technical co-operation among all States. The text also included statements concerning national sovereignty over natural resources and the

rights of land-locked States to enjoy free access to the sea.

At the outset of the debate on this question, the Council also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Australia, India, Jordan, Senegal and Yugoslavia, by which it would: note that the ad hoc Working Group had not had time to complete its work; note with appreciation the progress the Group had made; draw to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the paragraphs of the Group's report concerned with international trade; and extend the mandate of the ad hoc Working Group, requesting it to make a further report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session.

Most members of the Council were in sympathy with this proposal. The representative of the USSR, for example, welcomed the report of the ad hoc Working Group and stated he would support the five-power draft resolution. Other members joined in expressing considerable satisfaction with the progress thus far achieved by the ad hoc Working Group and it was felt that the Group should be given an opportunity to complete its important work, especially in view of preparations for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Some members had reservations concerning the usefulness of the draft resolution. The representatives of Argentina and the United States considered it inappropriate to refer to the Preparatory Committee those sections of the Working Group's report dealing with trade questions. They held that it was not the proper business of the Trade Conference to deal with questions which the Working Group had not yet resolved.

The representative of the United States also suggested that the prospects for achieving fruitful results in further sessions of the Working Group were not encouraging and that further activities of the Group should not receive high priority, in view of the urgency of work of a more practical nature and in view of the fact that the Working Group's draft was in some respects less favourable to the under-developed

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 166.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 182-83.

countries than the principles already advanced by other United Nations bodies.

The representative of Uruguay declared that to extend the mandate of the Working Group would be useless, since there was no prospect of a general agreement being reached on principles of practical importance.

However, despite these reservations, most members indicated their willingness to support the draft resolution which, after oral amendment, was adopted by the Council as resolution 939(XXXV) on 11 April 1963, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The question of a declaration on international economic co-operation was again discussed later in 1963, at the General Assembly's eighteenth session, where the matter was referred to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

On 22 November 1963, a draft resolution was submitted to the Second Committee by Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali and Romania. By this, the Assembly, attaching particular importance to the need for a declaration on economic co-operation and taking note of the progress made in this direction by the Economic and Social Council and the ad hoc Working Group, would express the hope that examination of the problems concerning international trade in the Preparatory Committee and at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would contribute to the speeding up of the adoption of a declaration on the principles of international economic co-operation. It would also invite the Council to expedite the elaboration of a draft declaration. The seven co-sponsors were subsequently joined by Burma, Cambodia and Libya. Subsequently, the spon-

sors revised their proposal, incorporating a few drafting changes. Syria, Tunisia and the Ukrainian SSR joined the sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

Members of the Assembly were generally in agreement with the substance of the revised draft resolution, and differences of opinion arose only with respect to wording. The representative of Australia proposed an amendment designed to focus emphasis on the achievement of co-operation in practice rather than on the formulation of a declaration on the subject, and the representative of the United States proposed an amendment envisaging the possibility that the pronouncement eventually to be formulated need not necessarily be in the form of a declaration. However, these amendments were withdrawn, following the oral acceptance—by the sponsors—of two further amendments which took into account the points of view expressed by the representatives of Australia and the United States.

The Committee proceeded to the vote on 2 December 1963. A separate vote was taken on each of the two preambular paragraphs, the first of which was adopted by 64 votes to 0, with 24 abstentions, and the second by 71 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by the Second Committee unanimously.

At a plenary meeting on 11 December 1963, the Assembly unanimously adopted the text proposed by the Second Committee as resolution 1942(XVIII). (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

At its resumed thirty-sixth session, in December 1963, the Economic and Social Council took note of Assembly resolution 1942(XVIII) and decided to transmit it to the Working Group.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1254-1257.

E/3714. Revised compendium of extracts from resolutions of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council involving principles of international economic co-operation. Prepared by Secretary-General at request of Council on its 1203rd meeting, 13 April 1962.

E/3725. Report of ad hoc Working Group established under Council resolution 875(XXXIII) on question of a Declaration on international economic co-operation.

E/L.991. Australia, India, Jordan, Senegal, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 939(XXXV), as proposed by 5 powers, E/L.991, and as orally amended, adopted by Council on 11 April 1963, meeting 1256, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the report of the ad hoc Working Group, established under Council resolution 875(XXXIII) of 13 April 1962, on the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation,

"Bearing in mind the progress already made by the

ad hoc Working Group,

"Noting that the ad hoc Working Group did not have sufficient time to complete its consideration of all aspects of the draft declaration and amendments thereto,

"1. Notes with appreciation the progress which the ad hoc Working Group has so far made;

"2. Draws the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the paragraphs of the report of the ad hoc Working Group concerned with international trade, specifically paragraphs 58 to 64;

3. Decides to extend the mandate of the ad hoc Working Group to the effect that it should continue consideration of the draft and amendments thereto and present a further report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 881-902, 936, 938-942.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section I.

A/C.2/L.745 and Add.1-4. Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Romania, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.745/Rev.1. Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Libya, Mali, Romania, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 2 December 1963, meeting 941.

A/C.2/L.777. Australia: amendments to 12-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.745.

A/C.2/L.780. United States: amendment to 12-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.745.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XI.

RESOLUTION 1942(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Attaching particular importance to the need for a declaration on international economic co-operation as a means of promoting sound, stable and fair economic relations between all States and of stimulating the efforts aimed at the economic and social progress of all peoples of the world,

"Taking note of the progress made by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the ad hoc Working Group established under Council resolution 875(XXXIII) of 13 and 18 April 1962 in the elaboration of a draft declaration on the principles of international economic co-operation,

"Noting with satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 939(XXXV) of 11 April 1963, has already drawn the attention of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the paragraphs of the report of the ad hoc Working Group concerning problems of international trade, specifically paragraphs 58 to 64,

"1. Expresses the hope that the examination of those problems in the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and at the Conference will contribute to the speeding-up of the final elaboration and adoption of the principles of international economic co-operation;

"2. Invites the Economic and Social Council and, through it, the ad hoc Working Group, to expedite the work on the question of a draft declaration referred to in Council resolution 939(XXXV)."

REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

At its thirty-fifth session in April 1963, the Economic and Social Council discussed the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the period ending 30 December 1962.

Per Jacobsson, the Managing Director of the Fund, introducing the report, recalled some of the major economic and political difficulties that the world had experienced during 1962. He commented that the decline on the stock exchanges on both sides of the Atlantic, the outflow of funds from Canada with the consequent speculation on the value of the Canadian dollar, the Cuban crisis, the Chinese attack on India, and the failure of negotiations for the United Kingdom's entry to the European Economic Community were phenomena which could have adverse consequences on the world's economic equilibrium. The Managing Director attributed the decline on the stock exchanges, however, to

a technical adjustment following the post-war rise in prices as a result of which the quotation of many speculative securities had adjusted to a much sounder position. He also expressed satisfaction with the effectiveness and speed of international monetary co-operation, by which the Canadian monetary authorities were able to draw \$300 million from the Fund and to borrow \$750 million from British and American financial institutions to enact a number of domestic measures which reduced the capital outflow and relieved the pressure on the foreign exchange market.

Commenting on the intensive activity of the International Monetary Fund during the preceding year, Mr. Jacobsson pointed out that transactions with developing countries had been far more numerous than those with highly industrialized countries and that the Fund had

been impressed by the measures established in many of these countries to maintain sound monetary conditions. The Managing Director remarked that some of the countries with limited real resources relied too much on the, banking system to finance expenditures by creating money. They did not appreciate that inflation, with the consequent flight of capital and decreased inducement for foreign investment and assistance, was a burden that fell mainly on the poor countries.

The Managing Director concluded by underlining the role of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in helping new countries to develop their internal resources and reach stable monetary conditions. The Managing Director also brought to the attention of the industrial countries the importance of opening their markets to the products of developing countries, and pursuing expansionist economic policies.

During the debate that followed, various Council members expressed satisfaction with the improvement that the measures and policies adopted by the International Monetary Fund had generated in the world payment situation.

On 4 April 1963, the Council adopted—without formal vote—resolution 931(XXXV) by which it took note of the report of the International Monetary Fund.

In view of the decision not to hold a session of the Economic and Social Council in April 1964, the report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1963 was presented to the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session in December 1963.

After the new Managing Director, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, had paid tribute to the memory of the late Director, Per Jacobsson, he introduced the report to the Council, which devoted two meetings to its discussion, and, on 24 December 1963, adopted without formal vote resolution 998(XXVI), whereby it took note of the report.

Commenting on the world's economic condition, the Managing Director observed that the persistence of favourable economic and financial development in most of the industrial countries had generated an increase in output, while

maintaining a very high level of employment. He also noted that the appearance of inflationary pressures in Western Europe, matched by a relative stability in costs and prices in the United States and United Kingdom, had produced a better equilibrium in world payments. He pointed out that the downward movement in prices of primary products had been reversed and export earnings generated by those products had risen, although considerable difficulties remained unsolved.

Mr. Schweitzer noted that 20 new countries had joined the International Monetary Fund in 1963, augmenting the Fund's membership to 102, and making an aggregate quota of \$13,000 million. These resources, together with another \$6,000 million available under the right to borrow in the currencies of ten industrialized countries, made it possible to meet the needs of developing countries. He expressed satisfaction at the fact that drawings on the Fund were now made in a number of currencies, and this contributed to lessening the large creditor position of the United States. He noted that the Fund had organized a Fiscal Affairs Group to provide fiscal advisers and help in establishing central banks for member countries wishing to avail themselves of this assistance.

Mr. Schweitzer went on to say that a new policy of compensatory financing had been adopted to smooth fluctuations in the balance of payments resulting from shortfalls in the receipts from the export of raw materials and said that Brazil and the United Arab Republic had already made use of this facility.

A permanent solution to the balance-of-payments problems of developing countries, however, could be found only in a more liberal attitude of industrial countries, with respect to the reduction of trade barriers and the increasing of capital funds supplied to those countries.

He was pleased to report that a close liaison had now been established between the Fund and the ten industrial countries referred to above—the latter, under the General Agreement to Borrow, being the potential lenders of the Fund.

The Managing Director concluded by saying that payments equilibrium must be established in the near future and that the United States, in view of its key role in the world's economy, must take into account the wide re-

percussions of its actions on the rest of the world. It had large gold reserves to defend the parity of the dollar, large drawing facilities in the Fund and the support of many countries. It therefore could achieve a reasonable equilibrium in its payments position, contributing increasing strength and confidence to the international monetary system.

In the course of the discussion that followed Mr. Schweitzer's statement, several representatives stressed that particular attention be given to the world's trade situation and expressed their confidence in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which would lay the foundations of a system that would guarantee a better market for exports of agricultural products and raw materials.

The representative of Argentina observed that

the principle of monetary stability lay in the solution of the problems regarding trade and development and emphasized that standby arrangements concluded by the Fund with developing countries should be co-ordinated with development programmes contemplating long-term credit and for investments under national development plans.

Others, among them the representative of Australia, stressed that it would be much more difficult to correct the disequilibrium in terms of balance of payments between the developed and developing countries if widespread financial instability in the developed countries also had to be contended with. The International Monetary Fund must first of all endeavour to ensure monetary stability.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1245, 1246.

E/3696 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting annual report of International Monetary Fund for fiscal year ended 30 April 1962 and summary of Fund activities 1 May-31 December 1962. RESOLUTION 931(XXXV), taking note of report of International Monetary Fund, adopted by Council on 4 April 1963, meeting 1246, without formal vote.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, meeting 46.
Plenary Meetings 1297, 1301.

E/3823. Calendar of Conferences for 1964. Memorandum by Secretary-General, para. 11.

E/3828. Report by Secretary-General on meeting of Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences.
E/3834. Calendar of Conferences for 1964.
E/3816. Resolution of 36th session of Council, page 43, para.(g)).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 36TH SESSION.
Plenary Meetings 1311, 1312.

E/3835. Note by Secretary-General transmitting annual report of the International Monetary Fund for fiscal year ended 30 April 1963.
RESOLUTION 998(XXVI), taking note of report of International Monetary Fund, adopted by Council on the suggestion of President without formal vote on 19 December 1963, meeting 1312.

CHAPTER II

THE CONVERSION TO PEACEFUL USES OF RESOURCES RELEASED BY DISARMAMENT

During 1963, both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly pursued their consideration of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

In accordance with an Economic and Social Council resolution of 26 July 1962,¹ the Secre-

tary-General reported to the Council at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963 on studies conducted by United Nations Member States on the question of making economic and social

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 192.

adjustments in the event of disarmament, the relevant activities of the United Nations Secretariat and the related agencies concerned, and suggestions for further studies concerning the impact of disarmament on international economic relations.

Replies received from Governments indicated that while careful attention was being given to the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, further studies specifically directed to that question were being pursued by only a few of the Governments that replied.

Some Governments had found that the conditions on which their previous studies had been based continued to hold good, and that further studies were not yet needed. Other Governments had found that studies and plans relating to the question could be fruitfully pursued only at a later date, when information regarding the timing of a disarmament programme became available.

Concerning the activities of the Secretariat, the report indicated that the Secretary-General's obligation to keep the economic and social aspects of disarmament under review was being met mainly by taking the subject into account in the course of work on other subjects. The report drew attention to ways in which such work, particularly in the field of international economic relations, to which the Council resolution had drawn special attention, could throw light on the economic and social aspects of disarmament.

The programmes of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions comprised studies on subjects such as the impact of complete demobilization on the civilian labour force, and budget reclassification and management, which were of value in studying the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council considered the Secretary-General's report from 22 to 24 July 1963. Council members were in general agreement that disarmament could release a large volume of resources for economic development. These resources could be made available as additional capital and assistance to the de-

veloping countries and would thereby also have a beneficial effect on international trade. The representative of India suggested that the release of resources through disarmament would check the upward trend in the import prices of capital goods, which were vital for the developing countries. It was also pointed out, by the representatives of Australia, the USSR and Yugoslavia, for example, that, if disarmament became effective, the services of scientists and skilled labour would become available for peaceful purposes; disarmament would thus provide not only economic and social but also moral and intellectual benefits.

It was generally emphasized that disarmament would not create difficult or insoluble problems of economic conversion. The assurance was voiced that there was no problem in this respect that could not be solved by inter-governmental co-operation. The view was also expressed, by the representative of Australia, that the problems that might arise from disarmament were unlikely to be very grave because phased disarmament was more probable than immediate disarmament, and the expenditures on armaments could thus be gradually diverted to other activities. The representative of the United States suggested that in a private enterprise economy, although the task of converting industrial production from defence to civilian uses would mainly devolve upon individual firms, the problems of readjustment would not be essentially different, because businesses were constantly faced with the prospect of a shifting pattern of demand.

Attention was drawn to the importance of studies on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Members were of the general opinion that activities in that field, in the various countries and at the international level, were becoming increasingly systematic and had already produced results of considerable value.

Several different opinions were heard on the need for further studies in the United Nations on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The representative of Japan, for example, felt that the work programme proposed by the Secretary-General in his report was appropriate and perhaps would be the maximum contribution that the United Nations could make for the time being. While certain essen-

tial and theoretical questions remained to be examined in connexion with the report of the Consultative Group of Experts (submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-first session²)—such as the effect of disarmament on employment in the developing countries, the process of conversion in the centrally planned economies, or the effect of disarmament on economic growth and foreign aid—the relevant studies should be carried out primarily by the major powers.

On the other hand, the representative of the USSR suggested that the various United Nations bodies had only begun to study the possibilities that would be opened up by disarmament and that it was essential to study thoroughly all the short-term and long-term economic and social activities that could be undertaken. A number of opinions were voiced in favour of keeping the problems under review through continuing studies. In the view of the United Kingdom, however, further detailed studies on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament were a waste of time and energy: if the vision of disarmament became a reality, there would be time enough to study the problems involved.

The United States submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council, expressing the hope that Member States would continue to pursue appropriate studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, would, among other things, ask the Secretary-General to examine the feasibility of an international study of the problems that would arise in regard to disarmament-induced changes in the demand for primary commodities.

A draft resolution was also submitted by Czechoslovakia and the USSR by which the Council would call upon Governments to multiply their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and implement the declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth (1962) session.³ By the same proposal, the Council would recommend that the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

(IAEA) make a practical contribution to the implementation of that Declaration and prepare studies on the rational use of resources that, released by disarmament, might give the possibility to all States of the world, and first of all to the developing countries, to speed up significantly their economic and social development.

The two draft resolutions were discussed simultaneously, and, on the suggestion of the representatives of France, India, Jordan and Yugoslavia, the sponsors agreed to attempt to draft a joint proposal. Subsequently, the two draft resolutions were withdrawn and a joint draft was submitted, the sponsors having been joined by Colombia.

By this four-power proposal, the Council, noting with interest the report by the Secretary-General and taking into account the possibilities that might be afforded through the release of additional resources by disarmament, would, among other things: (1) express the hope that the Governments of all States would intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the desire to realize the benefits for mankind to which the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament was addressed; (2) hope also that Member States would continue to pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and means for dealing with the problems it would entail for them; (3) recommend that the regional economic commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council do all they could to advance any studies which the competent organs of the United Nations and the Secretary-General requested them to undertake in the field of economic and social aspects of disarmament; (4) invite the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General in advancing their studies and activities designed to contribute to international action for dealing with those economic and social problems that would be involved in the reconversion process; and (5) request the Secretary-General to make an adequate survey of the possibilities for

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 189-91.

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 194, 196.

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, and to report his findings to the Council at an early session.

Several representatives expressed satisfaction that this proposal had been submitted jointly by the USSR and the United States (with Colombia and Czechoslovakia) and noted that the Council's decision would gain in significance against the background of the recent Moscow agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests. The only dissenting opinion was expressed by the United Kingdom representative, who considered the proposal premature. The four-power draft was adopted as resolution 982 (XXXVI) on 2 August 1963, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In accordance with the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources liberated by disarmament, adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1962, a preliminary report by the Secretary-General entitled "Development Plans and Projects for an Economic Programme for Disarmament" was submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth (1963) session. This report reviewed the efforts of developing countries and the activities of the United Nations Secretariat in connexion with the establishment and implementation of development projects and plans to be put into effect in the event of the release of additional resources, following an agreement on general and complete disarmament. As far as Governments were concerned, the report stated that there was general agreement that the implementation of development plans could be accelerated through the use of domestic and external resources liberated by disarmament, but that there was apparently no disposition to make the execution of particular projects specifically contingent on disarmament.

With respect to the work programme of the Secretariat, undertaken in co-operation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, the report indicated that the Secretary-General would take

special account of the opportunities disarmament would afford in the course of implementing the Secretariat's work programme in the economic and social fields. The report suggested that the fields in which the resources released by disarmament would be especially applicable included the orientation of science and technology towards the problems of developing countries, the fields of industrial and natural resources development, and the facilitation of national development planning.

In addition to this preliminary report, the Assembly also had before it the Secretary-General's report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session (see p. 159 above).

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted a resolution whereby, encouraged by the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, it invited the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional economic commissions to co-operate with the Secretary-General in advancing studies of various problems relevant to the economic and social aspects disarmament; expressed the hope that all States would intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament and pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament; requested the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-seventh session, to consider all pertinent aspects of the question of conversion of resources released by general disarmament to peaceful uses, including, among other things, the possibility of the establishment of an ad hoc group for the purpose of accelerating activities in this field of study; and endorsed the intentions and plans of the Secretary-General in this respect. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When the debate on this subject opened in the Second Committee two draft resolutions were submitted, one by Nigeria and the other by the USSR and the United States.

By the Nigerian draft, as amended by its sponsor, the Assembly would, among other

things, request the Secretary-General to appoint a group of 12 experts, charged with the task of encouraging the processes of conversion to peaceful uses of the forces released by disarmament, and invite the regional economic commissions and subsidiaries bodies of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the specialized agencies, to co-operate with the group of experts.

By the two-power proposal, the Assembly would, among other things, invite the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions to co-operate with the Secretary-General in advancing studies of various problems relevant to the economic and social aspects of disarmament.

Various views were expressed regarding the two draft resolutions. The representative of Brazil felt that they did not go far enough and that three steps should be taken: Member States significantly involved in military programmes should explore the possibility of allocating at least 25 per cent of the resources released by disarmament to the economic development programmes of the developing countries; Member States should allocate at least 1 per cent of their military budgets to an international fund to promote the economic development of the developing countries; and a study should be undertaken regarding the problems that might arise in the primary commodities field, particu-

larly with respect to the trade position of developing countries.

The representatives of Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed doubts concerning the usefulness at that time of setting up an expert group. On the other hand, the representatives of Hungary and Romania indicated that they were prepared to vote for both draft resolutions, while the representatives of Pakistan, Syria, Uruguay and Venezuela, although finding both resolutions acceptable for the most part, expressed the hope that the sponsors would withdraw their proposals and formulate a new joint draft resolution, combining, in modified form, the main features of both.

Nigeria, the USSR and the United States then withdrew their original proposals and submitted a new joint draft resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Second Committee on 11 December 1963. The draft resolution, as proposed by the Second Committee, was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly as resolution 1931 (XVIII) on 11 December 1963.

At its resumed thirty-sixth session, in December 1963, the Economic and Social Council took note of Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII) and decided that the resolution should be transmitted to the regional economic commissions, to the specialized agencies and to the Governments of Member States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1289, 1291, 1292, 1303.

E/3736 and Add.1-9. Report by Secretary-General and replies of Governments.

E/L.1018. United States: draft resolution.

E/L.1022. Czechoslovakia and USSR: draft resolution.

E/L.1034 and Add.1. Colombia, Czechoslovakia, USSR, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 982(XXXVI), as submitted by 4 powers, E/L.1034, adopted by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"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 and Council resolution 891(XXXIV) of 26 July 1962,

"Bearing in mind the importance which general and complete disarmament would have for the ex-

pansion and acceleration of economic and social progress in the world by freeing humanity from the heavy burden of military expenditures and giving it the possibility of utilizing these freed resources so as to lead to the improvement of economic and social conditions throughout the world,

"Considering the important part that may be played by various United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, in studying the economic and social consequences of disarmament and in assisting in the development of plans for international action in this field,

"Recognizing the importance of national and international study directed to assessing and dealing as effectively as possible with the economic and social problems that would be involved in the reconversion process,

"Noting with interest the report by the Secretary-General which, in accordance with Council resolution 891 (XXXIV), presents the results of his request to Member States for information on their

activities in this connexion, reviews the related activities of the Secretariat at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions in co-operation with the appropriate agencies, and suggests that further studies on the impact of disarmament on international economic relations would be useful,

"Recognizing that the activities of many national Governments, as well as the work programmes of the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, and a number of specialized agencies, include various kinds of research and analysis which, though not related directly to the problems of economic and social adjustment to a disarmament process, expand the base of knowledge essential to planning for such adjustment,

"Taking into account the possibilities that may be afforded through the release of additional resources by disarmament for accelerating well-integrated development plans of a national and regional character,

"Noting that the subject of economic and social planning in developing countries to take advantage of resources released by disarmament will be covered in a separate report to be submitted to the General Assembly under resolution 1837(XVII),

"Noting also the statements in the Secretary-General's report regarding the nature and progress of United Nations work programmes in the field of international economic relations which he deems most relevant to the economic aspects of disarmament,

"1. Expresses the hope that the Governments of all States will intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control with the desire to realize the benefits for mankind to which the declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament is addressed;

"2. Hopes also that Member States, particularly those significantly involved, will continue, in the light of developments bearing on disarmament, to pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the problems it would entail for them, and means for dealing with these problems;

"3. Recommends that the regional economic commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council do all they can in their respective fields to advance any studies which the competent organs of the United Nations and the Secretary-General request them to undertake in the field of economic and social aspects of disarmament, including ways in which they may contribute to international action for dealing with the economic and social problems that would be involved in the reconversion process;

"4. Invites the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in advancing their studies and activities designed to contribute to international action for dealing with the economic and social problems referred to in paragraph 3 above;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General in connexion with his comprehensive study of various problems in the field of international economic and trade relations relevant to the economic aspects of disarmament 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 and to report his findings to the Council at an early session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 881-902 (General Debate); 948-950.

Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter I.

A/5537. Conversion to peaceful needs of resources released by disarmament. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5538. Development plans and projects for an economic programme for disarmament: preliminary report by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.767 and Rev.1. Nigeria: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/L.770. USSR, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.785. Nigeria, USSR, United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 9 December 1963, meeting 950.

A/5652. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1931(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5652, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1837(XVII) of 18 December 1962 entitled 'Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament' and Economic and Social Council resolution 982(XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 entitled 'Economic and social consequences of disarmament' concerning, inter alia, the advantages which disarmament could have for economic and social programmes throughout the world,

"Encouraged by the conclusion of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

"Hopeful that further agreements will be reached which will lessen world tension and lead ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Noting the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and made available to the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 1837(XVII) with regard to activities of Member States, the various United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in studying the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and pursuant to Council resolution 982(XXXVI),

"Noting further the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 1837(XVII) with

regard to development plans and projects for an economic programme for disarmament,

"Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments as well as some specialized agencies and regional economic commissions have already initiated, or expressed their readiness to start, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament,

"1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 982(XXXVI) and urges that Member States do everything possible to facilitate the carrying out of General Assembly resolution 1837(XVII) and Council resolution 982(XXXVI);

"2. Invites the specialized agencies concerned, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional economic commissions to co-operate with the Secretary-General in advancing studies, within their fields of competence, of various problems concerning international economic and trade relations relevant to the economic and social aspects of disarmament, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 982(XXXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1837(XVII), and in particular, as requested in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 982(XXXVI), in making an adequate survey of the possibilities of undertaking studies of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Governments of all States will intensify their efforts to achieve an

agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the desire to realize the benefits for mankind to which the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmaments is addressed;

"4. Hopes also that Member States, particularly those significantly involved, will continue, in the light of developments bearing on disarmament, to pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to the problems which it will entail for them and to means of dealing with those problems, and invites Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General;

"5. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session to consider all pertinent aspects of the question of conversion of resources released by general disarmament to peaceful uses, including, inter alia, the possibility of the establishment of an ad hoc group, having due regard to equitable geographical distribution, for the purpose of accelerating activities in this field of study, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"6. Endorses the intentions and plans of the Secretary-General to proceed in carrying out a work programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1837(XVII) as described in his report, and requests the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its nineteenth session a further report on this matter."

CHAPTER III

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITY QUESTIONS

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The decision to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was taken by the Economic and Social Council in August 1962 and endorsed by the General Assembly on 8 December 1962.¹

During 1963, preparatory work for the Conference was undertaken through the Preparatory Committee, which held two sessions, the first in New York in January and February 1963 and the second in Geneva from 21 May to 29 June 1963, in the course of which it outlined in detail a provisional agenda and made suggestions regarding documentation and administrative arrangements for the Conference. The Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General under Economic and Social Council resolution 919(XXXIV)² met in New York from 18 February to 8 March, and in Geneva from 6 to 20

May 1963, and submitted its report assessing the activities of international organizations in relation to trade and setting out proposals for new institutional arrangements or for changing the direction and emphasis of the work of existing organizations.

The reports of the Preparatory Committee and that of the Group of Experts were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions. By its resolution 963(XXXVI) of 18 July 1963, the Council decided, among other things, that the Conference should be convened in Geneva on 23 March 1964 and that a further meeting of the Preparatory Committee should be convened in New York on 3 February 1964.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 171-77.

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 173.

Following detailed discussions in its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly, on 11 November 1963, unanimously adopted a resolution (1897(XVIII)) expressing belief that the purposes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are "gaining strong support" and inviting "serious consideration" of a Joint Declaration of 75 developing countries on their hopes for conference action.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its April 1963 session, the Council considered the report of the first session of the Preparatory Committee. Several delegations expressed satisfaction with the draft agenda for the Conference as approved by the Committee. This agenda comprised seven main items: expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development; international commodity problems; trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures; improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries; implications of regional economic groupings; financing for an expansion of international trade; and institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade. The Committee's observations that documentation should reflect the fact that the Conference would be primarily concerned with developing policies and effective measures for dealing with trade and development problems and that such documentation should fall into two categories—those directed to operational policies and information or background documents—were noted by the Council.

Council members considered that the work done by the Committee had been effective in laying the groundwork for the Conference and emphasized the objectives of the Conference and its potentialities for promoting the aims of the United Nations Development Decade. The hope was expressed by France that the Conference would base itself exclusively on economic considerations and not be drawn into political controversies.

The Council also discussed the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee, contained in its report, for an increase in its membership in order to secure an appropriate balance of re-

presentation. (The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that, on 12 March 1963, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) had adopted a resolution whereby it requested, among other things, that the Economic and Social Council consider favourably increasing the membership of the ECAFE region on the Preparatory Committee.)

Japan and the United States put forward a draft proposal whereby the Committee would be enlarged to include Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya and the Netherlands (the three States which received a majority of votes when the Preparatory Committee was elected in December 1962 but which were not elected at that time). The USSR contended that whereas the addition of Indonesia and the Federation of Malaya would rectify the under-representation of Asian States on the Committee, the addition of the Netherlands would create a new imbalance. It therefore proposed an amendment to the draft whereby the additional members would be Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya, the Netherlands and Romania. Several members, among them France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Uruguay, felt that any increase in the membership of the Preparatory Committee was undesirable, and Italy and Uruguay put forward a further amendment to the two-power draft whereby the Council would refuse to accede to requests made for the Committee's further enlargement.

After a lengthy debate, India introduced a new draft whereby the Council would authorize its President to designate to the Preparatory Committee two additional member States from Asia. Yugoslavia proposed, and the Council agreed, by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention, that the Indian draft be voted on first. On 18 April 1963, the Indian draft resolution was adopted, by 10 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 943 (XXXV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) After the vote the President announced that, as the resolution that had been adopted excluded any other solution, the remaining proposals would not be put to the vote. In conformity with the Council's decision, the President designated the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia as members of the Preparatory Committee.

On 18 April 1963, on the proposal of the

President, the Council adopted resolution 944 (XXXV), whereby it took note of the report of the first session of the Preparatory Committee and approved a recommendation of the Committee that its second session be held in Geneva for a period of six weeks beginning 21 May 1963.

At its thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session, the Council considered the report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee and the report of the Group of Experts on Commodity and Trade Problems of Developing Countries appointed under Council resolution 919 (XXXIV).

At its second session, the Preparatory Committee had given preliminary consideration to all the items listed on the provisional agenda of the Conference as prepared at its first session. Consideration had been given at plenary meetings to the expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development and the implications of regional economic groupings. Sub-Committees were set up to deal with the other agenda items.

In a report entitled "Commodity and Trade Problems of Developing Countries: Institutional Arrangements," the Group of Experts on Commodity and Trade Problems of Developing Countries reviewed existing commodity and trade problems and gave a survey of the activities of various international organizations concerned with trade. The report contained four different proposals on institutional arrangements, submitted by various members of the Group: first, the setting up of an International Trade Organization (ITO); second, that Governments should make more effective use of the machinery already at their disposal, by the further evolution of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the reorganization of the work of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; third, that the GATT structure should be strengthened in one or more of six specified ways; and fourth, that a permanent forum should be established.

In the course of the debate in the Council, several members noted that the Preparatory Committee, at its second session, had focused attention on particular issues, identified the more important problems and suggested lines of action in certain instances. They considered that the

report would provide valuable assistance in the preparations for the Conference and would be particularly helpful to countries invited to participate in the Conference which had not been members of the Preparatory Committee.

A number of Council members referred to the need for detailed and prior consideration by Governments of the principal problems to be discussed by the Council.

Two draft resolutions were submitted to the Council, one by Australia and the other by Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, both proposals were withdrawn and a new draft was submitted jointly by these seven powers, together with Argentina and El Salvador. The nine-power draft was adopted unanimously by the Council on 18 July 1963, as resolution 963 (XXXVI).

By this, the Council, among other things: took note of the report of the group of experts on commodity and trade problems of developing countries, and of the report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; decided that the Conference on Trade and Development should be held in Geneva from 23 March 1964 to 15 June 1964; decided to convene a third session of the Preparatory Committee in New York, beginning on 3 February 1964; approved the provisional agenda drawn up by the Preparatory Committee and authorized the Committee to modify this agenda at its third session should circumstances so require; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council proposals regarding the inter-governmental economic organizations which would be chiefly interested in the work of the Conference.

By the same resolution, the Council invited the States which would participate in the Conference to give earnest prior consideration to proposals for concrete and practical international action so as to make it possible to reach basic agreement on measures constituting a new international trade and development policy and expressed the hope that the Conference would offer an opportunity for the manifestation of the will necessary to contribute to the acceleration of the economic development of developing countries and the promotion of economic stability and security in the world at large. (For

full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 16 December 1963, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council decided that the following inter-governmental economic organizations should be invited to participate in the Conference: the Afro-Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation, the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, the European Economic Community, the European Free Trade Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Latin American Free Trade Association, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was discussed by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, when the matter was referred to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

In the course of the discussion in the Committee, there was a general feeling that the relaxation of political tension in 1963 might have a favourable effect on economic relations. A number of speakers contrasted the amount spent on armaments with that spent on aid to developing countries and expressed the view that the Conference could be a turning point in world economic relations.

The following were among the points made in the course of the discussion of trade problems in the context of development.

Whereas in 1950 the developing countries accounted for about one-third of the volume of world trade, in 1960 this had declined to one-fifth. The terms of trade of the developing countries declined by 9 per cent in the same period. The post-war boom in the industrialized countries had generated a demand for manufactures and services rather than for foodstuffs. Moreover, an increase in agricultural productivity in the major industrialized countries had resulted in an increasing proportion of the demand for foodstuffs in those countries being met

from domestic production. There had also been a proliferation of synthetic substitutes for certain primary products. In these circumstances, the view was expressed that only concessions by the industrialized countries could result in an improvement in the trade of the developing countries.

In connexion with price stabilization, the commodity-by-commodity approach as evidenced by the various commodity agreements was noted by a number of representatives. Among others, Belgium and Costa Rica noted that individual commodity agreements had proved particularly advantageous. France expressed the view that importers and exporters of primary commodities must unite their efforts to secure a substantial increase in the prices of their commodities through the negotiation of internal agreements.

The action of the International Monetary Fund in creating a new compensatory financing facility for offsetting short-term fluctuations in primary-commodity export earnings was noted with satisfaction by India. Ceylon, however, considered that the new facility of the International Monetary Fund did not offer a completely satisfactory answer to the problem and for that reason Ceylon was gratified at the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the Conference.

Concerning the proposal to reduce tariff barriers, the United Arab Republic held that it was not enough to eliminate all obstacles to trade but that international production should be rationalized through a certain degree of specialization. In the opinion of Iraq, the removal of obstacles to the exports of the developing countries was not merely a noble idea but a practical necessity. The United States representative said that his country already admitted most tropical products duty-free or at low rates of duty. The United States was preparing to make use of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 in order to negotiate with other members of GATT agreements whereby increasing numbers of tropical products would be exempt from duty. In this connexion, the United Kingdom also noted that GATT was considering preferences for the less developed countries, the revision of the organization's structure to take full account of their interests and ways of removing obstacles to their trade. It was hoped that the forthcoming GATT

tariff negotiations (known as the Kennedy round) would also do much to free and develop world trade.

The need for continued bilateral and multi-lateral aid until exports and domestic savings could be sufficiently expanded was generally admitted. The representative of Argentina expressed the view that, in the long run, the needs of the developing countries must be met by more intensive use of internal factors. In the meantime, foreign capital, while marginal, was indispensable to spark development, and it was the responsibility of the developed countries to provide such assistance. The representative of Ceylon noted that one of the most pressing problems of the developing countries was the increasing burden of servicing their external debt in the face of stagnant or declining earnings, and a number of delegates considered that, for this reason, loans at very favourable rates of interest were desirable. A number of developing countries noted the need for greater availability of capital on easier terms. Other speakers pressed for the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund or for the transformation of the existing United Nations Special Fund into a capital development fund. In connexion with this latter suggestion, the Committee recommended that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to study the steps needed for such a transformation and to include the study among the documentation for the Conference.

The need to diversify the economies of the developing countries through the development of manufacturing industries was noted by a large number of delegates. In particular, India suggested that, because of high-developed skills, capital-intensive methods of production and constantly rising labour costs, the industrialized countries should leave simple manufacturing processes to the developing countries and so adapt their economies as to permit increased imports of manufactured goods from the developing countries. In this connexion, United Kingdom said it was only by making way for the textiles of other countries, for example, that the latter would be able to buy more advanced manufactures, such as computers, from the United Kingdom. The USSR stated that the Common Market countries had introduced

higher tariffs on manufactures and semi-manufactures than on primary products and observed that this was unlikely to encourage industrialization in developing countries. France noted that the problem of stimulating exports of finished and semi-finished goods from developing countries was extremely delicate. The products in question came, generally, from countries with abundant manpower and low wages, against which the industrialized countries had established a form of protection. The problem was how to find outlets for these products without upsetting the markets of traditional producers.

Israel's representative commented on the tendency to institute preferential tariffs within various regional groupings making it more difficult for small countries, which were more dependent than large countries on foreign trade, to develop industries and diversify their economies. Ghana stressed the concern of the developing countries at the adoption of discriminatory and preferential measures by the economic groupings of industrialized countries. The tendency for the recent formation of regional economic groupings in Western Europe to weaken the principles of GATT was noted by Ceylon, while Romania observed that such groupings were in no way designed to promote equitable and mutually advantageous commercial exchanges. The representative of the Ukrainian SSR remarked that the Conference would have to take positive steps to change and normalize the structure of world trade by removing artificial barriers and political discrimination.

A number of States—for example, Costa Rica, Argentina and France—stressed that regional economic integration made for industrialization by providing a large market. Others, such as Belgium and the United Kingdom, noted that the European economic groupings, in particular, provided an opportunity for industrialized and developing countries to work together in an effort to expand and develop their economies and that outward looking contacts between regional groupings could do a great deal to foster development. Others noted that regional institutions could provide an additional source of finance for economic development.

Numerous speakers urged the adoption of formal declarations, comprehensive policies and broad programmes. Brazil submitted a draft

resolution by which the General Assembly would recommend that the Conference proclaim a set of new principles and rules governing international trade and development financing, as part of a broader framework of principles and rules relating to collective economic security. This draft, which was not discussed in detail in the Committee, was withdrawn by its sponsor on the understanding that it would be referred to the Preparatory Committee.

The United Kingdom, supported by Sierra Leone, suggested that the Conference adopt a United Nations Action Programme for freer and expanded trade, taking the GATT Action Programme as an example but providing a more universal framework to fit United Nations membership.

The USSR stated that, in view of the present chaos in international trade, it was absolutely necessary to establish a central organization responsible for solving the serious and urgent problems which existed in that field. Existing international agencies were no substitute for a central organization. If the Conference did not decide to establish an international trade organization which, although autonomous, would work closely with the other specialized agencies, it would be failing in its task.

Several countries expressed the view that the Conference should formulate "a new international division of labour" or "a new international trade structure."

On 18 October 1963, a draft resolution was proposed by the following 75 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), the 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, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama,

Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

By this draft, the Assembly would note with appreciation the work already done by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first and second sessions and by the Secretary-General of the Conference; welcome the Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries with regard to the Conference on Trade and Development, which was annexed to the draft; and invite the States participating in the Conference to give serious consideration to this Declaration. The Joint Declaration annexed to the draft was proposed by those 75 States that had sponsored the draft and was in two parts. The first part stressed the importance of the forthcoming Conference on Trade and Development for the economies of the developing countries and world economy as a whole. It stressed the efforts already being made by these countries for their economic and social advancement but insisted that, if they were to succeed, such domestic efforts would have to be supplemented and assisted by adequate international action. The second part of the Declaration emphasized the desirability of a new international division of labour, with new patterns of production and trade. This was the only way in which the economic independence of the developing countries could be strengthened. The consequent development of production and increase in productivity and purchasing power of these countries would become a means to world-wide prosperity.

The draft resolution and annex were approved unanimously by the Second Committee on 24 October 1963 and adopted, also unanimously, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 11 November 1963, as resolution 1897 (XVIII). (For text of resolution and annex, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1261-1263.

E/3720 and Add.1. Interim report of Preparatory Committee on United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (first session) and note by Secretary-General.

E/L.979. Note by Secretary-General transmitting text of resolution 44(XIX) adopted by Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on 12 March 1963.

E/L.995. Japan, United States: draft resolution.

E/L.996. USSR: amendments to 2-power draft resolution, E/L.995.

E/L.997. Italy, Uruguay: amendments to 2-power draft resolution, E/L.995.

RESOLUTION 943(XXXV), as proposed orally by India, adopted by Council on 18 April 1963, meeting 1263, by 10 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Authorizes the President of the Council to designate to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development two additional Member States from Asia, bearing in mind resolution 44(XIX) of 12 March 1963 of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East."

RESOLUTION 944(XXXV), as proposed by President of Council, adopted by Council on 18 April 1963, meeting 1263.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the interim report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (first session) and approves the recommendation contained in paragraph 16 of that report."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1278, 1286-1288.

E/3756. Commodity and trade problems of developing countries: institutional arrangements. Report of Group of Experts appointed under Economic and Social Council resolution 919(XXXIV).

E/3799. Report of Preparatory Committee of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (second session).

E/3817. Declaration by El Salvador and Uruguay.

E/3818. Statement of financial implications of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development submitted by Secretary-General.

E/3827. Communication of 29 July 1963 from USSR transmitting memorandum entitled "Preliminary considerations regarding the main provisions for an international trade organization."

E/L.1005. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 11 July 1963, meeting 1278.

E/L.1009. Australia: draft resolution.

E/L.1011. Note by Secretary-General on date and place of Conference.

E/L.1012. Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/L.1013. Argentina: amendment to Australian draft resolution, E/L.1009.

E/L.1014. France and Italy: amendment to Australian draft resolution, E/L.1009.

E/L.1015. Argentina, Australia, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 963(XXXVI), as proposed by 9 powers, E/L.1015, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 18 July 1963, meeting 1288.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 917(XXXIV) of 3

August 1962, 944(XXXV) of 18 April 1963, and General Assembly resolution 1785(XVII) of 8 December 1962, on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Recalling further its resolution 919(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 on the group of experts on commodity and trade problems of developing countries,

"Convinced that economic and social progress throughout the world depends in a large measure on an expansion in international trade, and on an increasing participation of developing countries in it,

"Believing that the development of equitable and mutually advantageous trade can promote higher standards of living, full employment and rapid economic progress in all countries of the world and can help create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding among nations, and strengthen peaceful and neighbourly relations between States,

"Realizing that the fundamental problems of developing countries are well identified and that what is now required is a universal readiness to act and generally to adopt practical measures aimed at increasing exports and export earnings of developing countries and accelerating their economic development,

"Having in mind the joint statement of the developing countries in the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development dated 27 June 1963,

"Confident that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will represent an outstanding event in international co-operation conducive to the development of the economies of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy as a whole,

"Proceeding from the aims and action programme of the United Nations Development Decade as set out in its resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, designed to promote international economic co-operation so as to supplement adequately the efforts of the developing countries to achieve self-sustained growth of their economies,

"Bearing in mind the need for adequate and comprehensive preparations for the proposed Conference,

"Expressing its appreciation to the Directors-General of the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization for the co-operation in seeking to adjust the dates of their meetings so as to make it possible for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to meet in Geneva,

"Recognizing the wide interest expressed in the Conference by members of the United Nations family and various inter-governmental bodies,

"Mindful of the possibility that developments in the time remaining before the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development meets may make it desirable to introduce some changes into the provisional agenda for the Conference,

I

"1. Takes note of the report of the group of experts on commodity and trade problems of developing countries;

"2. Further takes note of the report of the second session of the preparatory committee defining the

problems before the Conference, presenting proposals for action or indicating lines along which solutions may be sought;

"3. Decides that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall be held in Geneva, beginning on 23 March 1964, and continuing until 15 June 1964;

"4. Decides to convene a third session of the preparatory committee in New York beginning on February 1964;

"5. Approves the provisional agenda drawn up by the preparatory committee and authorizes the committee at its third session, in the event of changes in the provisional agenda becoming desirable in the light of circumstances then pertaining, to modify the provisional agenda accordingly;

"6. Approves the arrangements for documentation set out in that report and further outlined by the secretary-general of the Conference;

"7. Approves the preparatory committee's recommendations on levels of representation, the rules of procedure and similar administrative arrangements;

"8. Further approves the recommendation of the preparatory committee contained in paragraph 208 of its report as regards the invitation to the inter-governmental economic organizations;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session proposals regarding the inter-governmental economic organizations which would be chiefly interested in the work of the Conference, and regarding the practical rules to be observed for the participation of those organizations in the Conference as observers;

II

"1. Invites the States which will participate in the Conference to give earnest consideration, before the beginning of the Conference, to proposals for concrete and practical international action and to explore all practical means for their implementation, so as to make it possible to reach, at the Conference, basic agreement on measures constituting a new international trade and development policy;

"2. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will offer an opportunity for the manifestation, in the field of trade and development, of the will necessary to contribute to the acceleration of the economic development of developing countries and the promotion of economic stability and security in the world at large."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 36TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1306.

E/3843. Participation of inter-governmental economic organizations as observers in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Note by Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION Second Committee, meetings 880-905. Plenary Meeting 1256.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section II.

A/C.2/219. Note by Secretary-General transmitting memorandum from USSR, entitled "Preliminary observations on the basic principles for the International Trade Organization."

A/C.2/220. Communication of 21 October 1963 from Israel.

A/C.2/L.722 and Corr.1; A/C.2/L.732. Statements by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at opening of general debate on 27 September 1963, meeting 881, and at closure of debate on 21 October 1963, meeting 902.

A/C.2/L.792 and Rev.1. 75-power draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 24 October 1963, meeting 905. (Sponsors of draft resolution: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.)

A/5587. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1897(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5587, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 November 1963, meeting 1256.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1785(XVII) of 8 December 1962, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 917(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, 944(XXXV) of 18 April 1963 and 963(XXXVI) of 18 July 1963,

"Having considered the part of the report of the Economic and Social Council pertaining to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Noting with satisfaction that the purposes of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are gaining strong support, which has been reflected during the eighteenth session of the Assembly in a general recognition of the need for thorough preparations for the Conference in order to ensure its full success,

"Believing that the joint statement by representatives of the developing countries, contained in the report on the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, summarizing the views, needs and aspirations of those countries with regard to the Conference, represents a well-considered basis for the examination of the problems of developing countries at the Conference and an important contribution to its deliberations,

"1. Notes with appreciation the work already done by the Preparatory Committee of the United

Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first and second sessions and by the Secretary-General of the Conference;

"2. Welcomes the Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries with regard to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was made at: the eighteenth session of the General Assembly and which is annexed to the present resolution;

"3. Invites the States which will participate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in dealing with the various items on the agenda and with documents and proposals contributing to the lofty aims of the Conference, to give serious consideration to the Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries."

ANNEX

Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries made at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly by the representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

I

"1. The developing countries consider that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should represent an outstanding event in international co-operation conducive to the development of their economies and to the integrated growth of the world economy as a whole. They believe that the full attainment of even the modest targets of the United Nations Development Decade will depend on the concrete decisions taken at this Conference and on their effective implementation. The developing countries are already making, and are determined to continue to make, great efforts for their economic and social advancement through full mobilization of domestic resources, agricultural development and trade. However, this task can be accomplished only if these domestic efforts are supplemented and assisted by adequate international action. The developing countries look to the Conference to help them reach the stage of self-sustaining growth.

II

"2. International trade could become a more powerful instrument and vehicle of economic development not only through the expansion of the traditional exports of the developing countries, but also through the development of markets for their new products and a general increase in their share of world exports under improved terms of trade. For this purpose, a new international division of labour, with new pat-

terns of production and trade, is necessary. Only in this way will the economic independence of the developing countries be strengthened and a truly interdependent and integrated world economy emerge. The development of production and the increase in productivity and purchasing power of the developing countries will contribute to the economic growth of the industrialized countries as well, and thus become a means to world-wide prosperity.

"3. The existing principles and patterns of world trade still mainly favour the advanced parts of the world. Instead of helping the developing countries to promote the development and diversification of their economies, the present tendencies in world trade frustrate their efforts to attain more rapid growth. These trends must be reversed. The volume of trade of the developing countries should be increased and its composition diversified; the prices of their exports should be stabilized at fair and remunerative levels, and international transfers of capital should be made more favourable to those countries so as to enable them to obtain through trade more of the means needed for their economic development.

"4. To achieve these objectives, a dynamic international trade policy is required. This policy should be based on the need for providing special assistance and protection for the less developed parts of the world economy. The removal of obstacles to the trade of the developing countries is important, but the accelerated development of the parts of the world which are lagging behind requires more than the unconditional application of the most-favoured-nation principle and the mere reduction of tariffs. More positive measures aimed at achieving a new international division of labour are essential to bring about the necessary increase in productivity and diversification of economic activity in the developing countries. The measures taken by developed countries to promote the development of the relatively backward areas within their national boundaries provide a guide for the purposeful and dynamic action which needs to be taken in the field of international economic co-operation.

III

"5. The fundamental trade problems of developing countries are well identified. What the world lacks today is, therefore, not the awareness of the problem, but the readiness to act. Many constructive proposals were advanced during the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The representatives of developing countries making the present Declaration recommend to all Members of the United Nations that they give earnest consideration to these proposals and that they explore, before the beginning of the Conference, all practical means for their implementation, so as to make it possible to reach at the Conference basic agreement on a new international trade and development policy. This policy, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) of 8 December 1962, should lead to the adoption by the Conference of concrete measures to achieve, inter alia, the following:

"(a) Creation of conditions for the expansion of trade between countries at a similar level of develop-

ment, at different stages of development or having different systems of social and economic organization;

"(b) Progressive reduction and early elimination of all barriers and restrictions impeding the exports of the developing countries, without reciprocal concessions on their part;

"(c) Increase in the volume of exports of the developing countries in primary products, both raw and processed, to the industrialized countries, and stabilization of prices at fair and remunerative levels;

"(d) Expansion of the markets for exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing countries;

"(e) Provision of more adequate financial resources at favourable terms so as to enable the developing countries to increase their imports of capital goods and industrial raw materials essential for their economic development, and better co-ordination of trade and aid policies;

"(f) Improvement of the invisible trade of the developing countries, particularly by reducing their payments for freight and insurance and the burden of their debt charges;

"(g) Improvement of institutional arrangements, including, if necessary, the establishment of new machinery and methods for implementing the decisions of the Conference.

IV

"6. The developing countries are looking to more stable and healthy international economic relations

in which they can increasingly find from their own resources the means required for self-sustaining growth. The developing countries are confident that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will not only be able to contribute to the acceleration of their economic development, but will also be an important instrument for promoting stability and security in the world.

"7. The developing countries expect that the Conference will offer an opportunity for the manifestation, in the field of trade and development, of the same political will that was responsible for the Charter of the United Nations signed at San Francisco and the creation of the Organization. They are confident that, in this spirit, the decisions of the Conference will bring about fuller international co-operation and that greater progress can be made towards the attainment of collective economic security. International trade will thus become a strong guarantee of world peace and the Conference will be a landmark in the fulfilment of the Charter."

A/C.2/L.786. Financial resources and trade—dilemma ahead. Closing address by Chairman of Second Committee on 10 December 1963, meeting 952.

PUBLICATION

Towards a New Trade Policy for Development. Report by Secretary-General of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/3). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.4.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PROBLEMS

With a view to eliminating the adverse effects of international commodity trade on the economic development of developing countries, several lines of approach adopted by the United Nations in 1962 were intensified during 1963.

Further consideration was given at the eleventh session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) to the evolution of compensatory measures to offset fluctuations in the income of primary-exporting countries. The Commission also reviewed post-war developments in trade in primary commodities, with a view to determining effective international action.

At the same time, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) continued its efforts to find solutions through a commodity-by-commodity approach to the problem. In its 1963 review of international commodity problems, ICCICA gave special attention to the active role of inter-governmental study groups as part of the international machinery for dealing with such problems.

Preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was undertaken through the Preparatory Committee, which held two sessions, and through the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General. (See above, p. 164.)

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission on International Commodity Trade met in New York—for its eleventh session—between 29 April and 10 May 1963. The Commission considered post-war developments in international trade in primary commodities, and developments in important commodity markets in 1961-1962; compensatory measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary exporting countries; the role of study groups in primary commodity markets; and the Commission's work programme relating to long-term international commodity problems.

In reviewing post-war developments in trade in primary commodities, the Commission noted that exports of primary products had declined

in both volume and price, while there had been a general increase in the price of manufactures, resulting in a deterioration in the terms of trade of primary producing countries. That deterioration had taken place at a time when the primary exporting countries were experiencing a sharp increase in their import requirements arising from their development programmes. Whereas, in 1950-52, the primary exporting countries had accounted for about one-third of the value of world exports, in 1959-61 they had accounted for only one-quarter.

The Commission noted that some of the factors which had affected post-war commodity trade are subject, at least in part, to government policy control. These included, among other things, rates and patterns of economic development and growth, particularly in those countries contributing the greatest actual and potential markets for primary commodities; barriers to trade; restrictions on consumption; and agricultural support policies. Other factors less susceptible to policy control, such as the growing needs of developing countries for primary products for domestic use; the near saturation of markets in industrial countries for certain products; shifts in demand from natural to synthetic products, from heavier to lighter materials and synthetics, and from solid to liquid fuels; and increases in productivity in production of primary products, were also noted by the Commission.

The Commission considered it important to concentrate international attention on those factors for which effective action was feasible and recommended that developed countries, in particular, should continue to follow policies aimed at: the sustained growth of domestic income and purchasing power and the gradual reduction of barriers to trade, including those of a discriminatory nature; restrictions on the consumption of primary commodities; the support, through economic and technical assistance, of the diversification of production and industrialization in developing countries; and policies to increase access to markets in the industrial countries for semi-processed and manufactured products from developing countries.

In considering the current situation, the Commission noted that the export proceeds of the primary exporting countries had expanded dur-

ing 1962 by almost 4 per cent, a fall in the average price of major primary commodities being offset by the higher volume of exports which, in turn, had been facilitated by the over-all acceleration in the rate of industrial production in the industrialized countries.

In the sphere of international commodity arrangements, the Commission attached importance to the role of inter-governmental study groups for promoting stable equitable and remunerative prices in individual commodity markets and, in appropriate cases, for the preparation of international arrangements. The Commission urged that the search for solutions to commodity problems be continued along these lines.

The Commission decided that, subject to any recommendations which the Economic and Social Council or the Commission itself might wish to make, in the light of the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the following items should be included in its work programme: an investigation into the effect of particular increases in the prices of primary commodities on the export receipts of the less developed countries, taking into account the probable repercussions of such increases on world production, consumption and trade in individual primary commodities; the need and possibilities for national measures to complement international arrangements already negotiated or contemplated in agricultural products; the encouragement of investigations into pricing mechanisms in particular international commodity markets; the effect of economic and commercial policies of the industrialized countries and of the centrally planned economies on the trade of less developed and primary exporting countries; and the use of long-term bilateral trade arrangements in international trade and their effects on the stability and development of international trade, particularly commodity trade.

INTERNATIONAL COMPENSATION FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN COMMODITY TRADE REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

The Technical Working Group, set up at the eleventh session of CICT,³ prepared a report

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 182.

entitled "Report of the Technical Working Group on Compensatory Financing for Export Shortfalls," which contained an examination of the scheme for a Development Insurance Fund (DIF), originally presented in the report "International Compensations for Fluctuations in Commodity Trade," and elaborated in a report by the United Nations Secretariat on "Stabilization of Export Proceeds through a Development Insurance Fund." The Technical Working Group's report also examined the scheme for compensatory financing for fluctuations, drawn up by the group of experts reporting to the Organization of American States (OAS).

The Working Group noted that the DIF and OAS schemes had three main features in common and in respect of which they differed from the International Monetary Fund (see below). These were: (a) fully automatic compensatory payments in virtually every case; (b) compensatory payments based on total changes in total merchandise export proceeds to the exclusion of other elements in the balance of payments; and (c) an arithmetical formula for the determination of compensatory payments. However, whereas the OAS scheme was a revolving short-term loan fund, the DIF scheme envisaged compensation wholly or partially in the form of grants. In the OAS scheme, the size of the fund and the financial commitments of members would be determined on a once-and-for-all basis; a DIF scheme would be financed by means of annual premiums payable by participants in accordance with defined criteria.

The Working Group examined the hypothetical operation of sixteen variants of the DIF scheme during the 1950's and the hypothetical operation during the same period of the specific OAS scheme originally put forward, as well as certain variants of that scheme.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The International Monetary Fund also presented to CICT a report entitled "Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations," in which the Fund stated that it was taking new action—related to members' quotas and drawing policies in connexion with compensatory financing of export shortfalls. The Fund expressed

willingness to consider requests for adjustment of the quotas of primary exporting countries where appropriate, to make them more adequate in the light of fluctuations in export proceeds and other relevant criteria. With respect to drawing policies, the Fund had decided that members, particularly primary exporters, could expect that their requests for drawings would be met when the Fund was satisfied—first, that the shortfall was of a short-term character and largely attributable to circumstances beyond the control of the member and, second, that the member would co-operate with the Fund in an effort to find, where required, appropriate solutions for its balance-of-payments difficulties. There would normally be certain limits on these drawings but, in order to implement the foregoing policies, the Fund would be prepared to waive the limit on Fund holdings of 200 per cent of quota, where appropriate.

DECISIONS BY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The above-mentioned reports were considered by CICT at its eleventh session. It was the consensus of the Commission that, in view of the new action of the Fund and the difficulties arising in connexion with the DIF and OAS schemes, neither of the latter could be commended to Governments for approval.

In the view of the Commission, the new facility provided by the Fund seemed to offer the prospect of meeting most of the circumstances envisaged in the Commission's analysis of the problem of short-term fluctuations in export proceeds. The Commission expressed the hope that the Fund would implement the new facility in an imaginative and liberal manner, and decided to keep under review the implementation of the Fund's policies in connexion with compensatory financing of export shortfalls.

In connexion with its examination of compensatory financing schemes, the Commission also considered their adaptation for offsetting long-term declines in export proceeds and deterioration in terms of trade. The Commission noted the difficulties which would have to be overcome if short-term automatic compensation schemes were to be adapted for long-term declines and, given the future programme of work,

agreed that it would be inappropriate to devote further attention to the matter at this particular stage.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) held one session in 1963. In its "Review of International Commodity Problems," the Committee examined the role of inter-governmental commodity study groups in dealing with commodity problems.

The Committee drew attention to the manner in which study groups had changed from being only preparatory instruments—leading to active inter-governmental measures—to longer-term inter-governmental organizations for the purpose of keeping the situation of individual commodities under review. The setting up of study groups on such a continuous basis had been an important development which was reflected in the type of work undertaken by the groups. The Committee further drew attention to the advisability of study groups dealing with such commodity problems on a world-wide basis, although it recognized that in individual cases there might, initially, be grounds for regional consideration of the problems.

In analyzing the main functions of study groups the Committee noted, in particular, the value of their statistical services and of the studies and investigations undertaken in the development of solutions. It also noted that, in appropriate cases, a study group could proceed to develop a framework for an international commodity agreement for consideration at a negotiating conference.

The Committee drew attention to the increased concern of study groups with the encouragement of expansion in consumption. In some cases this involved consideration by the groups of technical and economic developments in possible substitutes, including synthetic products.

The Committee also reviewed the main features of inter-governmental consultations and action in 1962-63 relating to cocoa, coffee, copper, cotton, grains, hard fibres, jutes, lead

and zinc, olive oil, petroleum, rice, rubber, sugar, tin, tungsten, wheat and wool.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

During the discussion on international commodity problems by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session, considerable attention was devoted to the various problems relating to international trade in primary commodities. It was noted that the situation for 1962 was still disappointing. Australia's representative said that the unsatisfactory level of export receipts was the vital problem for the primary producing countries. It could be solved only by fundamental action on such matters as world market prices, access to markets of industrialized countries and production policies in those countries. The representative of the USSR noted that commodity markets had been affected by various protectionist measures practised by certain industrialized countries and by narrow economic groupings. He called for the elimination of all obstacles to world trade. In the view of India, the ultimate solution to fluctuations in export income lay in promoting economic diversification in the primary producing countries, although schemes for stabilization of primary commodity prices might also be of assistance.

Several members emphasized the short-term as well as the long-term difficulties encountered in commodity trade. In addition to short-term fluctuations in prices of export proceeds, however, there was the problem of slow long-term growth of demand for primary commodities. Among the contributory factors were the increasing use of synthetics and the increasing share of industrialized countries in global exports of primary commodities. Australia stated that a commodity-by-commodity approach was needed to tackle the fundamental long-term problems. Such schemes, besides, dealing with such matters as equitable prices, access to markets of industrialized countries, and production policies, should contain special arrangements under which both exporters and importers could remove existing excess supplies from world markets and make them available to less developed countries on concessional terms. The represen-

tative of Japan said his Government was encouraging long-term arrangements on a non-governmental basis for the import of primary commodities.

A number of Council members spoke with approval of the commodity-by-commodity approach. France noted the entry into force of the Coffee Agreement, the renewal of the Olive Oil Agreement and the establishment of a Preparatory Committee to study conditions under which a new Sugar Agreement might be negotiated. India expressed the view that commodity schemes should be as universal as possible and cover more commodities. Argentina's representative, however, noted that commodity agreements involved particular difficulties and that there were certain limitations which reduced their efficacy. In his view, the number of agreements was therefore unlikely to increase in the near future.

The representative of France said that the French delegation to the Preparatory Committee on Trade and Development had undertaken to supply—before the opening of the Conference—a memorandum describing the French idea of the organization of markets. The idea was based on the international fixing of a reasonable scale of prices for producers and consumers, with provision for measures to review and protect that scale. While, in general, the proposal evoked considerable interest, it was noted that complete information on a number of points—for example, the degree of flexibility in the operation of the scheme, the nature of the voluntary restrictions in production, the methods of determining prices, the nature of import commitments and the impact of the scale on the production of substitutes and synthetics—still remained to be provided.

With regard to international action for providing compensatory financing to offset fluctuations in the export proceeds of developing countries, several members expressed support for the conclusions reached by CICT that the proposals put forward could not be recommended for adoption and that for the moment no new studies on the subject should be undertaken. France pointed out that the DIF and OAS schemes were based on one element in the balance of payments and that there was therefore a danger that the loans might increase the in-

debtedness of the beneficiaries. Moreover, both schemes were expensive and Governments might take the money for the contributions from funds which formerly were used for other forms of assistance.

The USSR commented that the measures so far proposed were merely palliatives and welcomed the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at which these problems would be fully discussed.

The decision of the International Monetary Fund to provide assistance for meeting temporary shortfalls in export earnings was commended. France observed that the Fund's decision was largely free from the disadvantages attached to the DIF and OAS schemes. It was suggested that the Fund's scheme should be given a reasonable period of trial so that its effects could be properly assessed.

On 1 August 1963, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 977 (XXXVI), whereby it took note, with appreciation, of the reports of CICT and ICCICA. It also noted with satisfaction the new arrangements introduced by IMF to provide assistance to member countries encountering temporary shortfalls in their exports. The Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission in relation to financial measures to offset fluctuations in commodity export earnings, noting at the same time that the whole subject of compensatory financing would be on the agenda of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It also endorsed the work programme of the Commission relating to measures for dealing with long-term international commodity problems, subject to its reconsideration, if appropriate, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference. The Council requested the Secretary-General to make certain commodity data available to participants in the Conference.

The resolution to this end was adopted by the Council unanimously on 1 August 1963, as recommended by its Economic Committee and orally amended by Australia. The Economic Committee had unanimously approved the draft resolution to this effect on 26 July 1963, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Australia, Italy, Jordan and the United Kingdom, as orally revised by its sponsors.

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RESOLUTION 997(XXXVI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3826, and as amended orally by Australia, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the survey by the Commission on International Commodity Trade on the trends in primary commodity trade over the last decade, and its review of the current primary commodity situation,

"Endorsing the views of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements and of the Commission on International Commodity Trade regarding the useful role of inter-governmental commodity study groups and other consultative bodies,

"Noting the increased inter-governmental consideration of, and action on, the problems of individual primary commodities and in particular the entry into force of the International Coffee Agreement and the steps currently being taken for the negotiation of an international agreement on cocoa, and the dis-

cussions taking place with regard to grains and meat,

"Considering the conclusions of the Commission on the question of financial measures to offset fluctuations in commodity export earnings, transmitted in accordance with Council resolution 915(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

"Noting with satisfaction the introduction by the International Monetary Fund of new arrangements designed to provide assistance to Member countries encountering payments difficulties produced by temporary export shortfalls,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its eleventh session and the report of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements;

"2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in relation to financial measures to offset fluctuations in commodity export earnings, but at the same time notes that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will have on its agenda the whole subject of compensatory financing;

"3. Endorses further the programme of work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade relating to measures for dealing with long-term international commodity problems, subject to its consideration, if appropriate, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate to those States and organizations participating in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as early as possible during the Conference, the main statistical data usually included in the Commodity Survey."

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Section III.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS, CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN 1963

UNITED NATIONS SUGAR CONFERENCE, 1963

The United Nations Sugar Conference, held in London, England, on 3 and 4 July 1963, adopted the text of a protocol to the International Sugar Agreement of 1958, extending that part of the Agreement then in force to 31 December 1965. The protocol entered into force on 1 January 1964.

The new protocol provided for the study by the International Sugar Council of the bases and framework of a new agreement to succeed the Agreement of 1958. In this connexion the Sugar Council set up a Preparatory Committee,

and a report was to be made to all participating Governments not later than June 1964.

UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS ON TUNGSTEN

Three meetings, one exploratory meeting and two meetings of the ad hoc Committee on Tungsten, were held during 1963 to consider the world market situation in tungsten. A technical working group was also established during the year.

The technical working group reported to the second session of the ad hoc Committee on Tungsten held in Geneva, Switzerland, in Oc-

tober. The Committee noted that the present situation was characterized by a surplus of supplies, high levels of both commercial and non-commercial stocks, and low prices. Attention was given to certain commercial policies influencing international trade in tungsten, particularly tariff structures of importing countries, and to the differential tariff rates on tungsten metal and its manufactures in relation to those on tungsten ores and concentrates. Hope was expressed that forthcoming tariff negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) would deal with this matter.

The possibility of setting up a tungsten study group was considered, but it was agreed that, for the present, work should continue through the ad hoc Committee, attention being directed to specific and immediate short-term action rather than to some form of international agreement.

UNITED NATIONS COCOA CONFERENCE, 1963

The United Nations Cocoa Conference met at Geneva from 26 September to 24 October 1963, following a request by the Cocoa Study Group of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It adjourned without reaching conclusions on the terms of an international agreement. The conference requested the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA), to keep under review further discussions and developments relating to cocoa and to invite States to come together for a further session of the conference "when satisfied that the conditions for a resumption exists and facilities

are available." The discussions at the Conference, which were based on a draft agreement prepared by the FAO Cocoa Study Group, were carried out through two principal committees, namely, an Economic Committee and an Administrative and Legal Committee. While there was a consensus as to the form which a cocoa agreement might take, the differences which were not resolved related, in particular, to the level of prices.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON OLIVE OIL

The United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, held in Geneva from 26 February to 16 March and from 16 to 20 April 1963, negotiated an international agreement to succeed that expiring on 30 September 1963.

The agreement, like the earlier one, had as its general objectives an ensurance of fair competition among countries exporting olive oil and a guarantee to consumers of delivery of a commodity conforming to certain specifications, as well as the reduction of disadvantages owing to fluctuations of supplies on the market. To this end, the Agreement provided for certain general commitments relating to the promotion of trade in and consumption of olive oil, the maintenance of fair labour standards and the provision of information; international classification and labelling of olive oil; world-wide publicity to promote olive oil consumption, involving a publicity fund; certain economic measures; and administration of the agreement through the International Olive Oil Council.

The new Agreement entered provisionally into force on 1 October 1963 for a period of four years.

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CHAPTER IV

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

In 1959, the year the Special Fund began operations, its Governing Council approved the first programme of thirteen projects, representing the Fund's initial effort to assist low-income countries to reduce impediments to their economic and social advancement. At the end of 1963, in partnership with over one hundred modernizing countries, the Special Fund and ten members of the United Nations family of organizations were carrying out a programme of 327 approved projects calling for a joint expenditure of \$672 million, with Special Fund earmarkings amounting to \$283 million and recipient Governments' counterpart contributions to \$389 million.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL FUND

The over-all objectives of the Special Fund remained unchanged: to help the developing countries to identify and utilize their natural resources, to establish and strengthen educational and technical training programmes which will foster the potentialities inherent in skilled manpower, to promote sound development planning and to assist applied research organizations which will use modern scientific and technological methods to accelerate developmental processes including industrialization.

In 1963 the Special Fund extended its activities to include requests for assistance in establishing and strengthening institutes for the practical application of science and technology to economic development.

In order to strengthen its work and to maintain more intimate contact with recipient Governments to work out the most vital ways in which the Special Fund could assist them in their priority economic development efforts, the Special Fund in 1963 increased the number of its field offices and reinforced the staff of the existing offices of the Directors of Special Fund Programmes.

The Governing Council of the Special Fund approved 83 projects in 1963 totalling \$179,-

397,600, which involved \$75,693,800 earmarked for the purpose by the Special Fund and counterpart contributions by recipient Governments in the amount of \$103,703,800. The programme included projects in 47 individual countries and territories.

These countries were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom on behalf of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom on behalf of Singapore, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Four regional projects were also included in the programme: (1) an integrated Basin Survey of the Mono River, on the application of Dahomey and Togo; (2) a Caribbean fishery development project; (3) an Asian Institute of Economic Development, established in Bangkok at the request of Burma, Ceylon, China, the Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Viet-Nam and the United Kingdom (on behalf of Hong Kong, Sarawak, and Singapore); and (4) a research project on the eradication of the coconut palm rhinoceros beetle in the South Pacific.

The distribution of the 83 projects approved in 1963 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	7	7,480,000
Water power, hydraulic and meteorological surveys	3	2,515,700

FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKINGS (in U.S. Dollars)	EXECUTING AGENCY	NO. OF PROJECTS	GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKINGS (In Millions of U.S. Dollars)
River basin surveys	3	1,937,900	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	128	101.0
Other land and water use surveys	19	15,298,600	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	56	60.8
Transport and communications surveys	3	707,100	United Nations	54	49.4
Fisheries surveys	1	1,448,400	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	42	34.5
Industrial and other surveys	3	2,060,100	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	16	10.7
Total	39	31,447,800	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	8	10.4
Research			International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	10	8.8
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery research	12	8,948,300	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	7	3.9
Industrial and other research	6	4,824,800	World Health Organization (WHO)	4	2.1
Total	18	13,773,100	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	2	1.0
Training					
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery training	2	2,437,400			
Industrial training	14	13,118,100			
Transport and communication training	4	5,586,600*			
Secondary school teacher training and other	5	5,794,500			
Total	25	26,936,600*			
Economic Development Planning					
Total	1	3,536,300			
Grand Total	83	75,693,800*			

* Includes a supplementary amount earmarked by the Fund of \$466,000 for Tunisia: Civil Aviation Training Centre, Tunis, a project approved at the fifth session of the Governing Council in 1961.

The distribution of projects by geographical area for 1963 and cumulatively for previously approved programmes is shown in the table at the end of this article.

During 1963 the Special Fund concluded nine basic agreements with Governments, bringing the total of signed agreements to 89.

The United Nations and nine related agencies served as executing agencies for Special Fund projects in 1963. The distribution of the projects by executing agency was as follows:

Plans of operation for 88 projects were signed in 1963, bringing the total to 276. The Managing Director authorized the commencement of operations on 83 projects, which brought the total number of projects authorized to begin to 258.

At the end of 1963 there were 1,300 internationally recruited experts in the field serving in 217 projects. They came from 61 countries, 14 per cent being nationals from the developing countries. Expenditure for equipment increased to \$28.5 million.

By the end of 1963, field work on 19 more projects had been completed. A number of these projects were concerned with better utilization of land and water resources. In Ghana, for example, the recently completed survey of the Volta Flood Plain showed that in addition to the already initiated flood control measures, the installation of recommended irrigation and drainage systems could provide highly suitable conditions for the growing of rice, sugar cane and other crops. Other completed projects in this field included a survey of the groundwater resources of the Jezireh in Syria; a pilot project to determine the most efficient and economical ways of tapping groundwater in the limestone

areas of Greece; assistance to Israel in the development of an economical water conservation process; the feasibility of a proposed resettlement programme in Ecuador; and the first phase of a long-range development plan for the Antalya region in Turkey.

In the search for minerals, two surveys were successfully completed: a mineral survey in the Atacama region of Chile and an airborne geophysical survey in Uganda. The recently created Geological Institute in Iran was carrying out useful fieldwork with Special Fund assistance.

Of the 123 training projects approved in 56 countries and territories, 70 were actively under way. Ten thousand students were enrolled in engineering courses supported by the Special Fund. Six thousand persons in management and supervisory positions obtained advanced training in industrial production and productivity and a further 4,500 attended specialized seminars in this field. Fifteen hundred students took intensive courses in civil aviation and telecommunications. Six thousand persons had completed or were undergoing specialized training as instructors of industrial skills and 1,000 were being trained to become instructors of secondary school teachers. In all, at least 33,000 individuals had directly benefited from educational and training programmes assisted by the Special Fund.

In order to help the developing countries meet the competitive standards of industrialized countries, the Special Fund aided a number of research projects or institutes where advanced scientific methods and techniques could be applied to improve or develop local new materials and to investigate possibilities of setting up new industries.

For instance, in Syria a food-processing project, which introduced modern methods of handling, preserving and packaging fruits, improved domestic supplies and opened foreign markets. In the Philippines, a new Institute for Dairy Training Research was advancing the dairy industry, while five closely co-ordinated research institutes in the Middle East (Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Sudan and the United Arab Republic) were dealing with animal diseases. Similarly, an Institute for Development of Forest Resources and Industries was set up in Chile to meet the

need of a forest conservation programme associated with the expansion of wood industries.

FINANCES OF THE SPECIAL FUND

As at 31 December 1963, 105 Governments had pledged the equivalent of \$80.9 million in the form of voluntary contributions for 1964, as compared to \$72.9 million contributed by 107 Governments in 1963. (The pledges, by country, are listed in the table at the end of this article.) This was still some \$19.1 million short of the \$100 million target set for the Special Fund by the General Assembly in resolution 1833(XVII).¹ The Managing Director and many representatives repeatedly voiced their hope during 1963 for an increase in contributions so that the above target could be attained.

GOVERNING COUNCIL

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly unanimously adopted as resolution 1945 (XVIII) a draft text submitted to it by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 964 (XXXVI) which provided that the Governing Council of the Special Fund should be increased by six additional members to be elected from Member States of the United Nations, the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), at the resumed thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council. The draft text had first been considered in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee where it was unanimously approved on 4 December 1963.

The Council on 16 July 1963 had unanimously adopted resolution 964(XXXVI), making this recommendation to the Assembly, in view of the increase in the membership of the United Nations, as well as the increase in the activities of the Special Fund and in the number of Governments making voluntary contributions to the Fund. In the Council the draft resolution had been sponsored by Argentina, Italy and Jordan. (For texts of Council and Assembly resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 16 December 1963, the Economic and Social Council elected the following six addi-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 201.

tional members to the Governing Council for terms beginning 1 January 1964: Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Nepal, Sweden and Tunisia. The other eighteen members for 1963 were: Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

The Governing Council held its ninth and tenth sessions in 1963. At its ninth session (14 to 21 January 1963) the Governing Council welcomed and supported the assistance being provided and foreseen for the establishment of regional development planning institutes in Latin America, Asia and Africa. It stressed the importance of other types of regional undertakings particularly in respect of training national cadres, creation of technological and educational institutions, vocational schools, and so forth.

The Council approved 42 new projects and earmarked supplementary funds for one previously approved project, representing a total of \$96.6 million which involved Special Fund earmarkings of \$43.7 million and counterpart contributions by recipient Governments of \$53.0 million.

It considered the report of the informal working group on financial questions² and approved recommendations to: (a) consider as the ceiling for new earmarkings in any calendar year the level of resources available to the Fund for that year; (b) limit the excess of total earmarkings over total resources to the amount of such excess at December 1962 (approximately \$40 million); and (c) specify that total allocation shall not at any time exceed total resources available to the Fund. It also approved the administrative budget estimates for 1963, totalling \$2,927,000, and took note of the audit reports submitted to it.

At its tenth session (3 to 10 June 1963), the Governing Council noted with interest the Managing Director's statement that the Special Fund would consider sympathetically additional requests for pre-investment studies with respect to housing, building and urban planning, as well as transport and communications and that discussions were being held with the World Health

Organization (WHO) regarding the possibility of Special Fund support for medical education.

The Council, among other things, approved a further 41 projects at a total estimated cost of \$82.7 million involving Special Fund earmarkings of \$32.0 million and counterpart contributions from recipient Governments of \$50.7 million.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The reports of the Governing Council on its ninth and tenth sessions were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963.

Introducing the reports, the Managing Director gave detailed information on the status of approved projects. To illustrate the development of projects in the course of implementation, he reported that \$400 million had already been spent to implement the findings and recommendations of three surveys assisted by the Special Fund and noted that much greater investment would be made in those and other projects. He also described the steps taken to reduce the time lapse between the approval of a project and the attainment of full-scale implementation in the field. The Managing Director was of the opinion that the results so far achieved justified the hope that the \$100 million target in pledges to the Fund would be reached at the United Nations Pledging Conference in October 1963.

During the debate, Council members noted with satisfaction that the pace of Special Fund activity had increased steadily. General emphasis was placed on the need for increasing the number of industrialization projects. The United States supported the suggestion that the Managing Director should make more active use of preparatory allocations to provide needed assistance to Governments in preparing proposals in the industrial field. The USSR felt that more attention should be given to assisting industrial pilot projects, in accordance with the provision of General Assembly resolution 1240(XIII) which established the Special Fund. Yugoslavia expressed the view that the Special Fund should go beyond pre-investment assistance and contri-

³

See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 199.

bute directly to the financing of economic development, and that a study on direct participation by the Special Fund in the development of under-developed countries should result in the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.

On 12 July 1963, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (957(XXXVI)) taking note with appreciation of the Governing Council's reports.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The progress and operations of the Special Fund were also discussed at the General Assembly's eighteenth session, later in 1963.

In a statement to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the Managing Director briefly reviewed results achieved in the first five years and submitted for the Committee's consideration proposals for improving the operations of the Special Fund. In discussing ways in which to improve Special Fund services to both the developing and industrialized nations, the Managing Director stressed the interest of the Fund in extending its activities in the industrial field. In appropriate cases the Fund intended to work out with Governments means whereby industry might participate in financing certain studies in this field.

The Managing Director informed the Committee that the Special Fund was now considering making short-term loans for development and that, in order that pre-investment work be promptly followed by actual investment, the Governing Council had agreed to help Governments find the finances to implement the recommendations of projects supported by the Special Fund.

Pointing to the growing awareness of the fundamental importance of pre-investment activities, the Managing Director noted that the multiplier value of the millions of this pre-investment assistance was becoming clear, and he expressed his confidence that the goal of \$100 million in pledges set by the General Assembly for the Special Fund would be reached in 1964

in order not to deny Special Fund assistance to any developing country.

During the general debate in the Second Committee, over 30 representatives expressed appreciation for the work being done by the Special Fund; the establishment of Development and Planning Institutes and Special Fund assistance on a regional basis were also welcomed. While it was generally noted that the Special Fund had expanded and was continuing to increase its activities in the field of industrialization, Hungary and Yugoslavia stressed the need for an even greater increase. The USSR suggested that half of the Special Fund's resources be devoted to this purpose. The Second Committee also discussed briefly the proposal requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the practical steps required for transforming the Special Fund into a capital development fund. (See p. 222 below.)

The Assembly subsequently adopted a resolution (1945(XVIII)) to enlarge the membership of the Governing Council of the Fund (see p. 182 above).

In a number of other resolutions adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly, among other things, asked the Special Fund to collaborate with the Secretary-General in exploring ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy through a world campaign and other appropriate measures (resolution 1937(XVIII)); to help Governments in preparing community development programmes as part of their national development (resolution 1915(XVIII)); to consider the feasibility of including pilot projects in housing, building and planning among its pre-investment activities (resolution 1917(XVIII)); to co-operate with the Secretary-General in a study of the possibilities of the participation of women of the developing countries in economic and social development of their countries (resolution 1920(XVIII)); and to bear in mind the immediate and long-term needs of the Yugoslav Government in its plan for reconstruction of Skopje, which was practically destroyed by an earthquake (resolution 1882(XVIII)).

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVED PROJECTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	PROGRAMME APPROVED IN 1963		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	23	24,566,700	65	53,998,200	88	78,564,900
The Americas	24	20,482,500	68	57,530,100	92	78,012,600
Asia and the Far East	25	23,591,800	71	62,290,400	96	85,882,200
Europe	4	2,565,000	15	12,278,500	19	14,843,500
Middle East	7	4,487,800	24	16,989,100	31	21,476,900
Inter-Regional	—	—	1	3,866,000	1	3,866,000
	83	75,693,800	244	206,952,300	327	282,646,100

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND FOR 1963 AND 1964
(as at 31 December 1963)

COUNTRY	AMOUNTS PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)		COUNTRY	AMOUNTS PLEDGED (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)	
	1963	1964		1963	1964
Afghanistan	50,000	51,000	Haiti	25,000	—
Albania	2,000	2,000	Holy See	1,000	1,000
Algeria	40,000	60,000	Honduras	2,000	—
Argentina	98,113	98,113	Hungary	21,295	21,295
Australia	557,500	560,000	Iceland	4,000	8,012
Austria	300,000	450,000	India	2,150,000	2,150,000
Belgium	625,000	665,000	Indonesia	18,429	60,000
Bolivia	10,000	15,000	Iran	175,000	175,000
Brazil	37,097	104,839	Iraq	48,000	62,000
Bulgaria	10,256	10,256	Ireland	30,000	30,000
Burma	35,000	35,000	Israel	86,000	100,000
Burundi	—	—	Italy	1,350,000	1,350,000
Byelorussian SSR	50,000	50,000	Ivory Coast	15,000	—
Cambodia	5,000	10,000	Jamaica	—	—
Cameroon	4,000	4,000	Japan	2,019,950	2,219,504
Canada	2,350,000	4,625,347	Jordan	16,000	17,000
Central African Republic	—	—	Kenya	—	—
Ceylon	20,000	20,000	Korea, Rep. of	50,000	50,000
Chad	40,271	3,600	Kuwait	125,000	125,000
Chile	100,000	100,000	Laos	40,000	7,000
China	21,000	27,000	Lebanon	48,000	50,000
Colombia	40,500	30,150	Liberia	25,000	25,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,016	1,800	Libya	50,000	60,000
Congo (Leopoldville)	70,000	70,000	Liechtenstein	—	—
Costa Rica	10,000	10,000	Luxembourg	6,000	6,000
Cuba	25,000	40,000	Madagascar	6,098	6,098
Cyprus	8,400	11,200	Malaysia	10,000	10,000
Czechoslovakia	69,444	69,444	Mali	6,108	20,325
Dahomey	20,325	20,325	Mauritania	10,000	10,000
Denmark	1,303,026	1,882,149	Mexico	100,000	100,000
Dominican Republic	25,000	15,000	Monaco	1,013	1,114
Ecuador	39,987	60,000	Mongolia	—	—
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	Morocco	120,000	125,000
Ethiopia	29,000	29,000	Nepal	4,000	4,000
Finland	260,000	350,000	Netherlands	3,839,779	3,842,154
France	1,072,079	1,122,066	New Zealand	140,000	139,043
Gabon	12,195	12,195	Nicaragua	3,857	12,000
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5,350,000	5,350,000	Niger	8,130	6,000
Ghana	42,000	42,000	Nigeria	161,020	184,822
Greece	35,000	50,000	Norway	2,800,000	3,080,000
Guatemala	8,000	8,000	Pakistan	380,000	380,000
Guinea	10,162	26,700	Panama	1,000	5,000

^a The contribution of the United States for 1963 represents the actual matching of pledges announced by other Governments to the Special Fund (\$42,110,643) and of payments received in 1963 in respect of local costs of approved projects (\$4,087,533).

^b For 1964, the United States pledged \$59 million to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance subject to the condition that the contribution must not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions, including assessed and audited local costs. The amount shown represents the matching by the United States of other Governments' contributions to the Special Fund, including estimated payments of local operating costs.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1279, 1280, 1283.

RESOLUTION 957(XXXVI), as proposed by President of Council, taking note with appreciation of reports of Governing Council (ninth and tenth sessions), adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

RESOLUTION 964(XXXVI), as proposed by 3-powers,
E/L.1006/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council
on 16 July 1963, meeting 1283.

"2. Requests the General Assembly to adopt the following draft resolution at its eighteenth session:

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, to elect six additional members from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on the understanding that, at this first election, the countries initially called upon to serve for one, two or three years respectively shall be drawn by lot."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 881-902, 944.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section III and Chapter XIII, Section VIII.

A/5540. Progress and operations of Special Fund. Note by Secretary-General. Administrative budget estimates for 1963.

A/5540, para.5. Draft resolution proposed by Economic and Social Council in resolution 964 (XXXVI), adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 4 December 1963, meeting 944.

A/5621. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Administrative budget estimates of Special Fund for 1964.

A/C.2/L.725. Statement by Managing Director of Special Fund on 1 October 1963, meeting 882.

A/5654. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1945(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5654, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the provisions of part B, paragraphs 11, 13, 14 and 15, of its resolution 1240(XIII) of 14 October 1958 on the membership of the Governing Council of the Special Fund,

"Taking into consideration the increase in the membership of the United Nations,

"Noting the increase in the activities of the Special Fund,

"Noting further that the number of Governments making voluntary contributions to the Special Fund has steadily increased since 1959,

"Desirous of ensuring equitable geographical distribution among the developing countries in accordance with part B, paragraph 14, of its resolution 1240(XIII),

"1. Decides to amend part B, paragraphs 11 and 15, of its resolution 1240(XIII), to provide that the Governing Council of the Special Fund shall consist of representatives of twenty-four States;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, to elect six additional members from among States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on the understanding that, at this first election, the countries initially called upon to serve for one, two or three years, respectively, shall be drawn by lot."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 36TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1307.

E/L.1041. Note by Secretary-General on enlargement of Governing Council of Special Fund.

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. 180-82 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 p. 188 below and also the various chapters in PART TWO: THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.) 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 nine 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); and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

Activities under the Expanded Programme are co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), which consists of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads of their representatives of the United Nations and the nine

mentioned 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 net-

work of some 65 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 it.

Activities during 1963

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

During 1963, the 10 organizations participating in the Expanded Programme gave technical assistance to 121 countries and territories, sending out 3,037 international experts and awarding 2,545 fellowships for training abroad. The cost of the field programme was \$39.5 million, of which \$1.9 million was allocated on a contingency basis for projects of an urgent nature.

Assistance given in 1963 represents the first half of the programme which was requested by Governments and approved for the biennium 1963-1964. This programme was planned at a level of \$85.2 million, with an additional 10 per cent available for contingencies. Although expenditures in the first year of the biennium were less than half of the approved figure, it is expected that the amount of aid delivered in 1964 will be considerably higher, bringing the two-year total close to the planning target.

The major fields in which technical assistance was provided under the Expanded Programme in 1963, as in previous years, were the following: agricultural production, health services, economic planning, basic surveys of resources and developments 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 is financed by the voluntary contributions of Governments, announced at annual Pledging Conferences. For 1963, 105 Gov-

ernments had pledged \$50.1 million. At the end of the year, 108 Governments indicated that their pledges for the 1964 programme of assistance would be at a level of \$51.6 million.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

During 1963, the United Nations spent \$23.2 million on its programmes of technical co-operation, as compared with \$19.8 million in 1962 and \$12.1 million in 1961. This was divided as follows: \$6.3 million expended under regular programme allocations; \$8.2 million under Expanded Programme allocations; \$1.2 million from extra-budgetary sources; \$6.65 million for Special Fund projects for which the United Nations was Executing Agency; \$894,924 for special programmes for Burundi and Rwanda; and \$48,768 for a special educational and training programme for South West Africa. The Special Fund disbursement excluded counterpart contributions made by recipient Governments. The expansion of the programme was mainly accounted for by the continued growth of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the extension of United Nations aid in the Congo (Leopoldville).

Under the regular programme, a developing trend was the emphasis placed on regional and inter-regional projects by the regional economic commissions and the other legislative bodies of the United Nations. Roughly 35.3 per cent of the regular programme in 1963 was devoted to regional activities, including the appointment by the United Nations of a growing number of regional advisers.

The total number of experts increased from

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 189

924 in 1960 to 1,540 in 1963, excluding experts working on Special Fund projects and posts for technical assistance services in the Congo.

The number of fellowships awarded in 1963 was 1,661. In addition to the award of individual fellowships, the United Nations employed other techniques for the provision of training,

for example, the establishment of training institutions at the country and regional levels, which was given a high priority.

The following tables provide a breakdown of expenditures by field of activity and give the number of experts and fellowships in these fields.

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1963 (In U.S. Dollars)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	REGULAR	EXPANDED	SPECIAL	EXTRA-	TOTAL
	PROGRAMME ^a	PROGRAMME	FUND ACTI- VITIES	BUDGETARY OPERATIONS	
Economic Surveys	94,338	559,664	—	176,070	830,072
Economic Programming and Projections	443,970	909,215	554,070	82,140	1,989,395
Narcotic Drugs control	57,866	20,336	—	—	78,202
Industrial Development and Productivity	545,594	1,254,548	404,704	63,063	2,267,909
Natural Resources Development	655,661	1,299,560	5,149,831	129,350	7,234,402
Trade Promotion and Marketing	87,136	213,768	—	7,812	308,716
Fiscal and Financial Matters	249,961	238,374	—	20,638	508,973
Statistics	342,715	1,076,967	322,241	116,134	1,858,057
Transport and Communications	172,859 ^b	428,199	—	98,793	699,851
Legal	48,263	3,297	—	—	51,560
Social Activities	2,163,733	1,204,054	90,752	410,161	3,868,700
Public Administration	1,181,996	959,782	135,642	74,203	2,351,623
Human Rights Activities	178,684	—	—	—	178,684
Special Educational and Training Programme	48,768	—	—	—	48,768
Meteorology	75,490	—	—	22,621	98,111
Total	6,347,034	8,167,764	6,657,240	1,200,985	22,373,023

^a 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."

^b Excludes \$399,997 incurred under General Assembly resolution 1746(XVI) concerning aid to Burundi and Rwanda.

EXPERTS AND FELLOWSHIPS PROVIDED BY UNITED NATIONS IN 1963

(By Field of Activity)
(E = Experts; F — Fellowships)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	EXPANDED		REGULAR		SPECIAL		EXTRA-		TOTAL	
	PROGRAMME		PROGRAMME		FUND		BUDGETARY			
	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F
Economic Development	136	81	53	26	3	—	23	—	215	107
Fiscal and Financial Matters	18	11	22	36	—	—	—	—	40	47
Industrial Development	101	147	49	54	15	2	8	4	173	207
Natural Resources Development and Power	120	108	75	51	136	4	19	—	350	163
Statistics	61	50	26	59	9	2	10	—	106	111
Transport and Communications	41	41	18	13	—	—	9	—	68	54
Trade Promotion and Marketing	24	43	13	16	—	—	1	—	38	59
Public Works	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Social Activities	125	259	296	213	1	1	34	34	456	507
Human Rights	—	—	21	99	—	—	—	—	21	99
Narcotics Control	1	—	18	25	—	—	—	—	19	25
Public Administration	67	48	126	223	6	—	8	10	207	281
Legal	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Meteorology	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	1	10	1
United Nations/FAO Joint Projects	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Total	695	788	729	815	173	9	116	49	1,713	1,661

**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.

A sum of \$850,000 was available under the regular United Nations budget for OPEX activities in 1963. This was judged sufficient to support between 70 and 75 posts for a full year.

Seventy-nine officers served for all or part of 1963, involving 78 posts in the following 30 countries and territories and one inter-country organization: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bolivia, British Guiana, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Rwanda and Burundi (jointly), Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Viet-Nam and the East African Common Services Organization.

By the end of 1963, there were 50 Governments which had signed OPEX Agreements with the United Nations.

In view of the indications that Governments wished to make increasing use of this form of

technical assistance, the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, sanctioned the use of the funds of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for this purpose, experimentally for the years 1964-1966. (See pp. 201-2 below.) The use of these funds would henceforth be open to Governments for aid under the OPEX scheme, in addition to funds from the regular budget.

EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

In 1963, 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, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO and ITU received a total of some \$2 million for such projects in 1963 from 57 countries and territories, as compared to 42 countries in 1962.

Also in 1963, the United Nations and several agencies continued to use the services of associate experts, most of them from European countries whose salaries and other expenses were paid by their own Governments. In 1963, a greater number of countries—including Austria, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden—participated in the associate expert scheme. 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 1963, the operations and procedures of the Expanded Programme were reviewed by the Economic and Social Council, by the Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) and by the General Assembly.

The relation of Expanded Programme activities to other activities of the United Nations and the agencies was also considered by the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council.

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
FOR 1961-1962

At its thirty-sixth (mid-1963) 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 an introductory statement to TAC, the Executive Chairman of TAB pointed out that the report covered a two-year period (1961-1962), which reflected the new experience of implementing a biennial programme. A year before, the Board had submitted an interim report on activities in 1961 which showed that less than half of the approved programme for the biennium had been carried out. There had been, however, an acceleration of activities in the second half, which accounted for an expenditure of \$44.6 million in 1962—\$13.3 million more than the previous year. The Executive Chairman attributed the imbalance, in part, to the special circumstances concerning programme implementation in Africa, where it took a longer time to get planning and operational procedures under way. The Executive Chairman also noted that in general there was a tendency for projects to be carried out later in the biennium than originally planned, to allow for full preparation of projects on the part of both the Governments and the participating organizations.

The Technical Assistance Committee noted that the cost of expert services represented 71.8 per cent of expenditures in 1961-1962, that of fellowships 17.8 per cent, and that of equipment and supplies 10.4 per cent. It was further noted that the number of expert assignments had grown from 2,207 in 1960 to 2,552 in 1962. At the same time, there had been a very substantial increase in the number of fellowship awards, from 2,017 in 1960 to 3,831 in 1962.

In 1961 and 1962, assistance under the Expanded Programme had been given to 124 countries and territories. The Committee took note that the share of African countries in the overall programme had grown from 17.9 per cent in 1960 to 27.4 per cent during 1961-1962.

Many members expressed their satisfaction with this increase, especially since, in absolute amounts, assistance to other regions had also shown increases. Breaking down aid by type of project, the report indicated that educational programmes had increased in 1961-1962, while there had been a decrease in other fields of activity such as agricultural production, community development, and industrial production. This latter decrease was noted with concern by some members of TAC and was reflected in a resolution subsequently adopted on this subject (see below).

The annual report of TAB had traditionally included one or more chapters on the evaluation of technical assistance activities. In the current report, the Board, responding to a request of the Committee, had concentrated on programme shortcomings and the circumstances behind them. The consensus of the Committee was that the shortcomings were no more than could be expected from a difficult and complex enterprise, and should be considered in the light of the substantial successes achieved.

On 5 July 1963, acting on a recommendation by TAC, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (948 (XXXVI)) taking note with appreciation of TAB's report for 1961-1962.

TWO-YEAR PROGRAMMING,
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
EXPERTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The advantages and disadvantages of two-year programming were discussed by the Committee on the basis of a TAB report which suggested that a longer period of experience was required before making a firm decision on the usefulness of the system. The Committee agreed, and decided to recommend that the Council adopt a resolution which would extend the two-year programming cycle through the years 1965-1966.

In a related action, the Committee also approved a new time-table for the preparation and review of the 1965-1966 programme, which would have the effect of moving up the various steps by several weeks. At the same time, TAC agreed that in 1965-1966 the proportion of regional and inter-regional projects should be the same as in 1963-1964, that is. 15 per cent of

the field programme resources, plus 1 per cent for the smaller agencies.

TAG followed up its concern about the proportion of industrial development projects in the over-all programme by recommending that the Council urge Governments of recipient countries to give special attention to the promotion of industrial development.

The Committee also sent to the Council a draft text inviting participating organizations to make greater use of experts from developing countries.

On 5 July 1963, the Council unanimously adopted a three-part resolution (949(XXXVI)) recommended by TAC. By part I, the Council extended the two-year programming cycle through the years 1965-1966; by part II, it invited the Governments of recipient countries, when establishing priorities for the selection of technical assistance projects, to attach, in conformity with their over-all national development plans, special attention to the promotion of industrial development which could be accelerated through training programmes. In part III of the resolution, the Council invited participating organizations to make greater use of experts from developing countries and called for a report at its mid-1964 session. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS

The Technical Assistance Committee also considered the formula by which the Expanded Programme would cover administrative and operational services costs—the various overhead costs for the administrative and technical support of projects—of the participating organizations in 1965 and 1966. In a Council resolution (855(XXXIII)), adopted on 4 August 1961,³ a formula had been agreed for the 1963-1964 biennium, under which the various Organizations received a lump sum of 12 per cent of their respective shares in the approved 1963 and 1964 programmes.

On the recommendation of TAC, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 950(XXXVI) on 5 July 1963, which agreed to similar arrangements recommended by TAB for 1965-1966.

By this resolution, the Council noted that it had requested the Advisory Committee on Ad-

ministrative and Budgetary Questions to study the financial procedures and overhead costs of technical assistance programmes, and it decided to allocate to the participating organizations a lump sum of 12 per cent of the approved 1963-1964 programme and of the amount approved by TAC for contingency authorizations in 1963-1964. It also decided that these arrangements should apply with a measure of flexibility to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU). (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME

The Council and TAC also considered the question of providing operational personnel under the Expanded Programme. In mid-1962, it will be recalled, the Council had adopted a resolution (907(XXXIV)) in which, among other things, it directed attention to the United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) and to the need for further steps to make this programme more responsive to existing needs. Later in 1962, the OPEX programme was discussed at the General Assembly's seventeenth session, where, in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial Committee), Bolivia and Niger proposed a draft resolution which referred to the possibility of using Expanded Programme funds as a means of making the OPEX programme more responsive to Governments' needs. On the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly had referred the draft resolution to the Council for any appropriate action. The Council, in turn, on 19 December 1962, transmitted the text to the Technical Assistance Committee.⁴

At its mid-1963 session, TAC had before it a report from the Executive Chairman of TAB which recommended the use on a limited basis of Expanded Programme resources for OPEX-type appointments. The Committee also received a draft resolution proposed by Afghanistan,

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 206, 214.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 217-19.

Jordan, New Zealand, Nigeria and the United Kingdom, embodying a number of TAB's recommendations on the provision of operational personnel. While the majority of Committee members supported the proposals and took the position that operational assistance of the kind proposed would meet a real need, as evidenced by the number of outstanding requests, several contrary views were expressed. The USSR, for example, maintained that OPEX assistance ran counter to United Nations principles and exceeded the scope of the original United Nations resolution (1256(XIII))⁵ on this subject. Other reservations expressed, among them those of Argentina and Brazil, included the suggestion that there was need for further study by Governments and the view that the character of the Expanded Programme might possibly be changed by the proposed step.

Some of these views found expression in a second draft resolution, sponsored by Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia, which would have had the Council invite the views of Governments on this subject and would have referred those views to the Ad Hoc Committee of Ten (the Ad Hoc Committee established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961 on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities⁶) and to TAC and the Council in 1964. This second resolution was subsequently withdrawn in favour of a revised version of the five-power text on the provision of operational personnel.

The revision provided that authorization to use Expanded Programme funds for OPEX-type assistance did not prejudice the issues before the Ad Hoc Committee of Ten concerning co-ordination among the different programmes of technical co-operation. By a roll-call vote, requested by Brazil, of 19 to 0, with 7 abstentions, the Committee decided to recommend the draft resolution to the Council.

On 5 July 1963, the Council adopted the resolution (951(XXXVI)) by 12 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. Under its terms, the Council noted that there had been governmental requests for provision of operational personnel under the Expanded Programme and it authorized, subject to the agreement of the General Assembly, and without prejudging the issues before the Ad Hoc Committee of Ten concerning co-

ordination among the different programmes of technical co-operation, the use of funds from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme for the provision of operational personnel by all participating organizations, at the request of Governments, on an experimental basis for the years 1964-66. The Council further decided that requests would be subject to normal TAB programming procedures and would be considered on the basis of three criteria: that each request demonstrate a definite and important element of training of national counterpart personnel as part of the duties of the operational personnel; that there be an established relationship between the operational assistance requested and other assistance being provided by the participating organizations in long-term planning; and that consideration be given to special situations in some newly independent countries which needed external assistance to maintain, at a minimum level, basic public services immediately following independence. (See below, pp. 196-97, for General Assembly action and DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for text of resolution.)

GO-ORDINATION AND EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

Co-ordination Questions

In considering the co-ordination of the Expanded Programme with other activities of the United Nations family in the economic and social aid fields, the Council had before it the recommendation of the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) which had received reports from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Council's Ad Hoc Committee of Ten on the co-ordination of technical assistance activities.

ACC reported, among other things, on field co-ordination of technical assistance programmes, particularly focusing on the role of the Resident Representatives and their relationships with the participating organizations. Reviewing the implementation of the principles which it had set down in 1961 to govern field co-ordination between the Resident Representatives and the specialized agencies, ACC reached the preliminary conclusion that the general level

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 174, 175, 177.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 215.

of co-ordination in the field was now good, that the ACC principles were sufficient for the time being, but that continuous efforts were needed on all sides to maintain and improve on present practice. TAC took no action on the ACC report.

An interim report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Ten, which was considering the proposed merger of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, was discussed at the same time by the Technical Assistance Committee. On the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Poland, the United Arab Republic, the USSR, the United States and Yugoslavia, as amended by Nigeria and Austria, the Committee unanimously recommended a draft resolution to the Council. The Council unanimously adopted this resolution (954(XXXVI)) on 5 July 1963, thereby requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the interim report of the Ad Hoc Committee and the records of the debates of TAC and the Council to United Nations Members and to the members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to invite their comments and observations on the issues raised in the Ad Hoc Committee's interim report. The Secretary-General was also requested to prepare an analysis of the views received from Governments and agencies, in time for consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee early in 1964.

Evaluation of Programmes

The Council's action on evaluation came as a result of discussion in the Co-ordination Committee, which considered reports from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination.⁷ A draft resolution proposed by Austria, Australia, Ethiopia and the United States, as amended by India, was adopted by the Committee by a vote of 15 to 0, with 2 abstentions. On the Committee's recommendation, the Council adopted it as resolution 991 (XXXVI) on 2 August 1963, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations, the agencies and the Technical Assistance Board at evaluation on a sector-by-sector basis, the Council took note of the view that the approach to

evaluation might be too piecemeal and partial in character. It decided that greater attention must be centred on an evaluation of the overall impact of the combined programmes of the United Nations system; and it requested the ACC, in its further consideration of the problem of evaluation to be undertaken in co-operation with the Governments of the developing countries: to formulate proposals designed to assist those countries in their own evaluation efforts; to suggest procedures for the collection of relevant information; to explore ways of consolidating such information, including the possibility of establishing permanent evaluation machinery, and to report on the results of its consideration to the Council.

FINANCING OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1964

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

On 16 October 1963, a Pledging Conference was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, to obtain indications of financial support for the 1964 operations of both the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. Pledges to the Expanded Programme which were made at this conference and announced subsequently, up to the end of May 1964, are listed in the table below. (For contributions to the Special Fund, see p. 185.)

CONTRIBUTION (In U.S. Dollars)		CONTRIBUTION (In U.S. Dollars)	
COUNTRY		COUNTRY	
Afghanistan	17,000	Ceylon	25,000
Albania	2,000	Chad	2,400
Algeria	40,000	Chile	100,000
Argentina	113,200	China	24,000
Australia	750,000	Colombia	81,900
Austria	225,000	Congo	
Belgium	625,000	(Brazzaville)	1,200
Bolivia	15,000	Congo	
Brazil	104,800	(Leopoldville)	35,000
Bulgaria	10,300	Costa Rica	10,100
Burma	40,000	Cuba	25,000
Byelorussian		Cyprus	9,800
SSR	100,000	Czechoslovakia	104,200
Cambodia	11,400	Dahomey	20,300
Cameroon	4,000	Denmark	2,171,700
Canada	2,150,800	Dominican	
Central African		Republic	30,000
Republic	2,000	Ecuador	30,000

⁷ The Special Committee on Co-ordination was established under Council resolution 920(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962. See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 235-36.

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION (In U.S. Dollars)	COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION (In U.S. Dollars)
El Salvador	7,700	Niger	10,000
Ethiopia	20,000	Nigeria	95,200
Finland	150,000	Norway	980,000
France	1,852,600	Pakistan	250,000
Gabon	8,100	Panama	5,000
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2,650,000	Peru	40,000
Ghana	99,200	Philippines	66,000
Greece	50,000	Poland	120,000
Guatemala	12,000	Portugal	30,000
Guinea	13,300	Romania	33,300
Holy See	1,000	Saudi Arabia	100,000
Hungary	31,900	Senegal	16,000
Iceland	8,000	Sierra Leone	10,000
India	850,000	Spain	75,000
Indonesia	60,000	Sudan	90,000
Iran	125,000	Sweden	2,000,000
Iraq	72,000	Switzerland	814,000
Ireland	20,000	Syria	13,100
Israel	80,000	Tanganyika	4,900
Italy	900,000	Thailand	48,000
Jamaica	*	Togo	2,500
Japan	630,000	Trinidad and Tobago	20,000
Jordan	25,000	Tunisia	30,000
Korea, Rep. of	8,000	Turkey	273,300
Kuwait	125,000	Uganda	700
Laos	3,000	Ukrainian SSR	250,000
Lebanon	32,000	USSR	2,000,000
Liberia	35,000	United Arab Republic	115,000
Libya	60,000	United Kingdom	3,750,000
Luxembourg	4,000	United States†	22,558,400
Madagascar	6,100	Upper Volta	18,100
Malaysia	25,000	Uruguay	100,000
Mali	20,300	Venezuela	350,000
Mauritania	20,000	Viet-Nam, Republic of	25,700
Mexico	121,000	Yemen	1,000
Monaco	1,100	Yugoslavia	152,000
Mongolia	10,000		
Morocco	55,000		
Nepal	4,000		
Netherlands	1,790,300		
New Zealand	278,100		
Nicaragua	4,000	Total	51,596,000

* Contributions were to be announced at a later date.

† The contribution of the United States is subject to the condition that it will not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions to the Programme, inclusive of local costs payments. The amount shown for 1964 represents the matching of contributions announced by other Governments as at 31 March 1964, plus an estimate of matchable local costs contributions.

PROGRAMME REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR 1964

The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC)

met again in 1963 between 27 and 30 November and on 12 and 13 December, to review the activities being carried out under the Expanded Programme in 1963, and to consider financial arrangements for 1964.

Under the terms of two-year programming, there was no new programme to approve.

The original two-year programme which had been approved by TAC in 1962 called for a total expenditure of \$85.2 million on project costs, with another 10 per cent allowance for contingencies. It covered the provision of 5,549 experts and the award of 7,091 fellowships over the period 1963-1964. It included provision for a programme in the Congo (Leopoldville) which would involve an expenditure (with contingency authorizations) of \$1.5 million, and an approved target of \$800,000 for a new Algerian programme. One of the actions taken by TAC at its November-December session was to approve the final request of the Algerian Government, which had been transmitted shortly before the TAC meeting.

TAC also considered a report by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) on the substantial programme changes which had been made as of 30 September 1963, including inter-agency transfers, and it heard an oral report by the Executive Chairman of TAB on recent programme developments and changes.

Noting this report, the Committee also reviewed the transfers of allocations between participating organizations, and the major changes in the programmes of certain countries.

On the basis of a request by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the Economic and Social Council and the Technical Assistance Committee, the latter discussed a special allocation to promote the training of mass information personnel in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Executive Chairman of TAB advised the Committee that estimated resources for the 1964 and 1965-1966 programmes had already been committed, and suggested that other forms of financing might be considered: inclusion in the 1965-1966 requests submitted by Governments; use of a portion of UNESCO's regional programme under the Expanded Programme; use of the

UNESCO programme planning reserves; funds-in-trust. arrangements with recipient Governments; or use of contingency allocations if the Executive Chairman were asked to give due weight to Government requests in the mass communications field.

By the terms of a resolution, adopted unanimously, the Committee decided to invite TAB to seek ways of financing, within the alternatives outlined in the Executive Chairman's note, the establishment of institutes and other appropriate activities for the development of mass communications media in order to meet the requests of Member Governments so as to enable them to carry out their national or regional programmes for the training of information personnel. The Committee also decided to request the Executive Chairman to report to TAC in 1964 on the results achieved.

In its review of the budget estimates for the Headquarters and field expenses of TAB in 1964, the Committee again discussed the work of the Resident Representatives and requested the Executive Chairman of TAB to present a report to the Committee in 1964 on progress made in improving co-ordination in the field, and particularly on achieving a rationalization of field organization through the increased use of the offices of Resident Representatives in the field.

In one resolution unanimously adopted on 30 November 1963, the Committee approved the budget estimates, raised the level of the Programme's Working Capital and Reserve Fund from \$12 million to \$12.5 million for 1964, and approved the allocation of funds for 1964 to the participating organizations recommending the confirmation of these allocations by the General Assembly.

In another resolution, the Committee recommended for Council and General Assembly action the amendment of existing legislation on the use of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund.

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee unanimously adopted the text recommended by TAC, as resolution 1947 (XVIII), confirming the allocation of funds as follows:

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS	ALLOCATION (Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)
United Nations	9,464,119
ILO	4,749,187
FAO	11,535,277
UNESCO	7,589,363
ICAO	2,034,424
WHO	7,988,760
ITU	929,823
WMO	1,028,020
IAEA	944,824
UPU	83,841
Total	<hr/> 46,347,638

The draft resolution had been unanimously approved by the Second Committee on 4 December 1963.

OTHER GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECISIONS

Other technical assistance matters dealt with by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session included a review of the general activities of the Programme as described by the Executive Chairman of TAB in his annual statement to the Assembly's Second Committee; and the provision of operational personnel under the Expanded Programme. In his statement, the Chairman reported on the financial status of the programme,—\$50.4 million in 1963 pledges had been recorded as of that date—and on the increase in the size of the programme which the additional financial support had made possible. He described various features of current operations, including the geographical pattern of aid, the emphasis being given to assistance in economic planning, the role of the Programme in industrial development, relations with other programmes, and programmes management.

On 11 December 1963, the Assembly adopted a draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee on the provision of operational personnel under the Expanded Programme (resolution 1946(XVIII)) by a vote of 79 to 0, with 15 abstentions. Sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, New Zealand, Somalia, Sudan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yemen, the draft resolution had been approved in the Second Committee on 4 December 1963 by 62 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions. By this resolution the Assembly approved the proposals on the subject

set out in the Economic and Social Council's resolution 951 (XXXVI)) (see p. 193 above) and authorized the use of funds from the Special Account. It invited the Council to review in due course the results of the experimental

provisions approved, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session in 1966. (See also p. 196 above for other Assembly decisions concerning the Expanded Programme.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 288-307.
Plenary Meeting 1270.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
E/3739/Rev.1. Annual report of Technical Assistance Board (TAB) for 1962. Final report on implementation of 1961-1962 programme.

E/3739/Add.1. Statistical data relating to all projects in operation in 1962 under Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).

E/TAC/L.297. Review of contingency authorizations made in 1961 and 1962. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/L.298. Review of contingency authorizations made in 1963. Report by Executive Director of TAB.

E/TAC/L.299. Working Capital and Reserve Fund.
E/TAC/L.300. Opening statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on June 1963, meeting 288.

E/TAC/L.301. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 20 June 1963, meeting 293.

E/TAC/L.308. Statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 20 June 1963, meeting 294.

E/TAC/L.310. Suggested paragraph for inclusion in report of Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) to Council.

E/3783. Report of TAC, Annex I.

RESOLUTION 948 (XXXVI), as recommended by TAC, E/3783, taking note with appreciation of report of Technical Assistance Board to Technical Assistance Committee, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1270.

TWO-YEAR PROGRAMMING,
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
EXPERTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

E/TAC/125. Programme changes including inter-agency transfers. Report by Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/127 and Add.1. Programme cycle and time schedule for preparation and approval of future programmes.

E/TAC/L.304 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Nigeria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) on 25 June 1963, meeting 300.

E/3783. Report of TAC, Annex II.

RESOLUTION 949 (XXXVI), as recommended by TAC,

E/3783, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1270.

I

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking into account the experience gained during the period 1961-1962 of the two-year programming cycle which was established on an experimental basis by its resolutions 785 (XXX) and 786 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 854 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961,

"Decides to extend the two-year programming cycle for the years 1965-1966;

II

"Having in mind the important role of industrial development in the economic progress of developing countries and noting the present relatively small share of projects related to industrial development in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"Recalling, in this connexion, its resolution 898 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 concerning trends in United Nations technical co-operation programmes and General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 concerning training of national technical personnel for industrialization,

"Invites the Government of recipient countries, when establishing priorities for the selection of technical assistance projects, to attach, in conformity with their over-all national development plans, special attention to the promotion of industrial developments which could be accelerated, in addition to such expert services as may be required, through:

"(a) The training of their nationals in technical fields related to industrial development with a view to increasing their available resources of technically trained manpower, and

"(b) The training of their nationals, in particular in their own countries or within their region, through the provision of the necessary equipment and supplies together with instructors;

III

"Believing that an increasing use of experts from developing countries would contribute greatly to the effectiveness of the Programme,

"Invites the participating organizations in the Programme to make a greater use of experts from developing countries and requests the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to report the progress thereon to the Technical Assistance Committee at its next summer session."

ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND
OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS

E/3784. Technical assistance in development of information media. Communication from United

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

E/3785. Resolution adopted by Fourth Congress of World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

E/TAC/128. Question of allocation of administrative and operational services costs between Expanded and Regular Programmes for 1965 and future years. Report by TAB.

E/TAC/129 and Corr.1. Communication from WMO.

E/TAC/L.309. Draft resolution prepared by Secretariat, as amended by Netherlands, adopted by Technical Assistance Committee on 26 June 1963, meeting 303.

E/3783. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex III.

RESOLUTION 950(XXXVI), as recommended by TAC, E/3783, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1270.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 855(XXXII) of 4 August 1961,

"Noting that in response to Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to undertake a study of the financial procedures and overhead costs of the programmes of technical co-operation.

"Having considered the report of the Technical Assistance Board on the question of allocation of administrative and operational services costs between Expanded and Regular programmes for 1965 and future years,

"1. Decides that for the biennium 1965-1966 the allocation from the Special Account towards the administrative and operational services costs of the participating organizations shall be made in the form of a lump sum amount, which shall represent 12 per cent of the approved field programme for the previous biennium and of the amount approved by the Technical Assistance Committee for contingency authorizations during that previous biennium; the distribution of the allocation among the participating organizations shall be determined on the basis of each organization's allocation for Category I project costs;

"2. Decides further that the provision of paragraph 1 above shall apply with some measure of flexibility to the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Universal Postal Union, and that these organizations and the Technical Assistance Board shall take this factor into account in preparing their request for allocations towards administrative and operational services costs;

"3. Decides that any portion of funds for administrative and operational services costs to which an organization is entitled, but which is not required by the organization for this purpose, shall be included in the planning reserve of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board."

PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME

E/TAC/126. Question of provision of operational personnel under Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Report by TAB.

E/TAC/L.305 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Jordan, New Zealand, Nigeria, United Kingdom: draft resolution and revision, adopted by TAC on 26 June 1963, meeting 302, by roll-call vote of 19 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Senegal, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States. Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, India, Poland, USSR, Yugoslavia.

E/TAC/L.307. Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/3783. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex IV.

RESOLUTION 951(XXXVI), as recommended by TAC, E/3783, adopted by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1270, by 12 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the needs expressed by some Governments for technical assistance to be provided in the form of personnel to perform operational duties in the service of the Government, as well as for expert advisers and fellowships, and until such time as national personnel can be trained to take over these duties,

"Bearing in mind the basic principles set out in General Assembly resolution 1256(XIII) of 14 November 1958, and in the corresponding resolutions of the governing bodies of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization—namely, that the purposes of assistance in this field lie in 'assisting Governments...at their request, to secure on a temporary basis the services of well-qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character, as may be defined by the requesting Governments, and as servants of such Governments, it being understood that such duties shall normally include the training of nationals to assume as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to these internationally recruited experts,'

"Having examined the report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee on the question of the provision of operational personnel under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has given a general endorsement,

"1. Authorizes, subject to the agreement of the General Assembly, and without this prejudging the issues before the ad hoc Committee of Ten concerning co-ordination between the different programmes of technical co-operation, the use of funds from the

Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the provision of operational personnel by all the participating organizations, at the request of Governments, experimentally for the years 1964-1966, and subject to further review at the end of this period;

"2. Decides that during 1964 requests for operational assistance under the Expanded Programme be subject to the normal Technical Assistance Board procedures concerning programme changes and contingency authorizations and that recipient Governments be advised that they may, should they so wish, include requests for such assistance in their 1965/66 programmes together with requests for the types of assistance hitherto provided, and with the usual indication of the priorities which they attach to their requests;

"3. Considers that the criteria for the approval of requests for the provision of operational personnel under the Expanded Programme shall include:

"(a) A requirement that each request demonstrate that a definite and important element of training of national counterpart personnel will form part of each project and that, wherever practicable, this training be included as an essential part of the duties of any operational personnel provided;

"(b) Accordance of priority to those requests, in particular, which show an established relationship between the operational assistance to be provided and other assistance being provided by the participating organizations in long-term planning;

"(c) Giving consideration to those special situations in some newly independent countries which need external assistance to maintain at a minimum level basic public services during the years immediately following independence;

"4. Requests that the Technical Assistance Board develop, as soon as possible, a standard form of agreement within the terms of General Assembly resolution 1256(XIII) to be used in concluding agreements with recipient Governments defining the relationships which shall exist between the recipient Governments, the participating organizations and the operational personnel;

"5. Decides that, pending the entering into force of such standard agreements with recipient Governments, operational personnel whose costs are to be borne against the Expanded Programme funds shall be provided under the agreements for this purpose already concluded, or to be concluded, by the United Nations and/or one or other of the participating organizations;

"6. Decides that recipient Governments shall in all cases contribute towards the cost of each post an amount not less than the total emoluments of one of its nationals performing similar duties, but that if this amount should prove to be less than 12.5 per cent of the total cost of an operational expert, the recipient Government concerned shall make an advance payment of an amount calculated to bring its total contribution, including local salary, to 12.5 per cent of the total project costs, in conformity with

the principles now governing local cost contributions under the Expanded Programme;

"7. Invites the participating organizations to make greater use of experts from the developing countries in this aspect of the programme."

(See also p. 202.)

CO-ORDINATION AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 303-305.
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 241, 246.
Plenary Meetings 1270, 1303.

CO-ORDINATION QUESTIONS

E/3765. Twenty-eighth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3750. Report of ad hoc Committee on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities established under Council resolution 851(XXXII).

E/3792. Resolution adopted by Executive Board of World Health Organization (WHO) at its 32nd session on 28 May 1963.

E/TAC/L.312. Afghanistan, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Poland, United Arab Republic, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Austria and Nigeria, adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee on 27 June 1963, meeting 305.

E/3783. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex VII.

RESOLUTION 954(XXXVI), as recommended by TAC, E/3783, adopted unanimously by Council on July 1963, meeting 1270.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the interim report of the ad hoc Committee on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities, established under Council resolution 851(XXXII) of 4 August 1961,

"Noting with appreciation the work done so far by the ad hoc Committee,

"Noting further that the ad hoc Committee has largely defined in its interim report the principal questions deserving detailed examination,

"Recalling its resolution 900(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

"Considering that it will be useful for the ad hoc Committee to have wider views on the problems under examination when preparing its final report,

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To transmit the interim report of the ad hoc Committee on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities, as well as the records of the debates in the Technical Assistance Committee and the Economic and Social Council on this subject, to the States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency and to invite their comments and observations on the issues raised in this report; and

"(b) To prepare an analysis of the views received in time for consideration by the ad hoc Committee

early in 1964 to assist the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in their consideration of the final report of the ad hoc Committee."

E/3783/Add.1. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, containing text of resolution 954(XXXVI) and attached summary records of meetings 303-305 of TAC.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section II.

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

E/3750. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities established under Council resolution 851(XXXII).

E/3765. Twenty-eighth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Section III(d).

E/3778. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/AC.24/L.227 and Corr.1. Austria, Australia, Ethiopia, United States: draft resolution, as amended orally by India and United States, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1963, meeting 246, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution H.

RESOLUTION 991(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, and as redrafted by Council, adopted by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 908(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 regarding 'the importance it attaches to systematic and objective evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of programmes undertaken by the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency directed towards the advancement of economic and social progress of the developing countries,'

"Having considered the observations on the evaluation of programmes presented by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its twenty-eighth report to the Council,

"Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Technical Assistance Board at evaluation on a sector by sector basis,

"Noting, however, that the Special Committee on Co-ordination has expressed the view that 'the approach to evaluation may be too piecemeal and partial in character to produce the results which the Council hoped for in resolution 908(XXXIV),

"Being convinced that the present arrangements are not adequate to assess the extent to which the programmes and activities of the United Nations family of organizations are making an effective contribution to economic and social development in the recipient countries,

"Considering that comprehensive evaluation can be achieved only by a combination of an evaluation of:

"(a) The efficiency of management and operations, staffing, administrative procedures and financial controls;

"(b) The technical soundness of programmes and methods employed;

"(c) The over-all impact on the development of a given country,

"1. Welcomes the actions taken by the administrative authorities of the United Nations and its related agencies to keep under review administrative machinery, procedures and financial management;

"2. Expresses the hope that the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the agencies will continue and intensify their efforts at technical evaluation of their programmes and operations and their effectiveness in achieving set objectives;

"3. Decides that greater attention must be centred on an evaluation of the over-all impact on the development of the developing countries of the combined programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in terms of performance and results achieved and as a first step on the collection of relevant data on a country by country basis in co-operation with the countries concerned;

"4. Recognizes that any evaluation of the impact of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and related agencies on the progress of the developing countries is of primary concern to these countries and can be achieved only on the basis of systematic efforts at evaluation by the Governments of these countries;

"5. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its further consideration of the problem of evaluation to be undertaken in co-operation with Governments:

"(a) To formulate proposals designed to assist developing countries in their own evaluation efforts;

"(b) To elaborate and define procedures for the collection of relevant information, making the fullest possible use of the resident representatives and the regional economic commissions;

"(c) To explore ways and means of consolidating such information with a view to achieving an over-all evaluation of the impact on development and the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields, including the possibility of the establishment of permanent evaluation machinery;

"(d) To report on the results of the consideration of this request to the 1964 session of the Council;

"6. Further requests that this resolution be called to the attention of the governing bodies and general conferences of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency."

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1964

Pledging Conference for Technical Assistance and Special Fund, meeting 1, 2.

Technical Assistance Committee, meeting 308-314.

E/TAC/131 and Add.1; A/5598. Administrative and operational services costs for 1964. Budget estimates for Secretariat of TAB for year 1964 and

Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon.

E/TAC/133. Transfers of allocations—1963. Report of Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/134. Authorization of allocation of funds for 1964. Report of Executive Chairman of TAB containing draft resolution, adopted by Technical Assistance Committee, as orally amended by Netherlands, on 30 November 1963, meeting 311.

E/TAC/135 and Add.1. Progress report on comparative study of experts' emoluments.

E/TAC/L.314. Review of contingency operations made in 1963. Report of Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/L.315. Revised programme for Algeria. Note by Executive Chairman.

E/TAC/L.317. Substantial programme changes as at 30 September 1963 including inter-agency transfers.

E/TAC/L.319. Statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 27 November 1963, meeting 308.

E/TAC/L.325. Geographical distribution of professional staff of TAB and Special Fund Secretariats. Note by Executive Chairman.

E/TAC/L.326. Duration of service of field officers. Note by Executive Chairman.

E/3849. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex I.

WORKING CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND

E/TAC/132. Working Capital and Reserve Fund. Amendment of EPTA legislation referring to purpose of Working Capital and Reserve Fund as proposed by TAB, approved by Technical Assistance Committee on 30 November 1963, meeting 311.

E/TAC/L.316. Level of Working Capital and Reserve Fund.

E/3849. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex II.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA

E/3784. Communication from UNESCO.

E/TAC/136. Letter of 4 November 1963 from Director-General of UNESCO.

E/TAC/L.322. Development of information media. Informal suggestion by India for inclusion in report of Committee.

E/TAC/L.323 and Rev.1. Senegal: draft resolution, as amended, adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee on 13 December 1963, meeting 313.

E/TAC/L.324. Note by Executive Chairman.

E/3849. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex III.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 882, 945.

Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section II.

A/5541. Note by Secretary-General on United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

A/C.2/L.723. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 1 October 1963, meeting 882.

A/C.2/L.724. Statement by Executive Chairman of Technical Assistance Board on 1 October 1963, meeting 882.

A/C.2/223. Confirmation of allocation of funds for Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Memorandum by Secretary-General: draft resolution as approved by Technical Assistance Committee on 30 November 1963, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 4 December 1963, meeting 945.

A/5654. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1947(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5654, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the biennium 1963-1964,

"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:

	Total allocations requested for 1964 (equivalent U.S. Dollars)
Participating organizations	
United Nations	9,464,119
International Labour Organisation	4,749,187
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	11,535,277
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	7,530,363
International Civil Aviation Organi- zation	2,034,424
World Health Organization	7,988,760
Universal Postal Union	88,841
International Telecommunication Union	929,823
World Meteorological Organization	1,028,020
International Atomic Energy Agency	944,824
Total	46,347,638

"2. Concurs in the Committee's authorization to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to make 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 modifications 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;

"4. Concurs in the Committee's authorization to the participating organizations to retain for operations

in 1964 the balance of funds allocated to them in 1963 which have not been obligated or transferred to another agency, under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, by the end of the year."

ASSEMBLY DECISION ON PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 881-902, 939, 944, 945. Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section II.

A/5541. Note by Secretary-General on United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

A/C.2/L.723. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 1 October 1963, meeting 882.

A/C.2/L.724. Statement by Executive Chairman of Technical Assistance Board on 1 October 1963, meeting 882.

A/C.2/L.753 and Add.1-4, Add.3/Corr.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, New Zealand, Somali, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen: draft resolution, adopted by Second Committee on 4 December 1963, meeting 945, by 62 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

A/5654. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1946(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276, by 79 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 951(XXXVI) of 5 July 1963 concerning the provision of operational personnel under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"1. Approves the proposals set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 951(XXXVI) and authorizes the use of funds from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the provision of operational personnel by all the participating organizations, at the request of Governments, on an experimental basis for the years 1964-1966;

"2. Agrees that implementation of these proposals shall not prejudice the issues before the ad hoc Committee on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities concerning co-ordination between the different programmes of technical co-operation;

"3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to review in due course the results of the experiment. It provisions approved in paragraph 1 above and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session."

The United Nations Programmes

Technical assistance activities of the United Nations were reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1963 session 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 reviewed activities in 1962, gave particulars of the programme under implementation for 1963 and presented financial and programme proposals for 1964. The report noted the marked growth of the technical co-operation programmes under the administration of the United Nations over recent years, which included the regular programme, the Expanded Programme, Special Fund projects, and those activities financed under funds-in-trust arrangements. An analysis of expenditures by major fields of activity reflected a rather constant growth in all fields, with economic planning (including surveys, programming and projections), natural resources development, and social activities showing the greatest gains.

Introducing this report, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance pointed out to the Technical Assistance Committee that, as economic

planning activities become more firmly established in many countries and as improvements were made in the infra-structure, countries should be increasingly able to use and therefore to request assistance in the field of industrialization. For comparable reasons, it was likely that more assistance would be requested in the future in the various aspects of public administration. He also reported that the system of regional advisers attached to the headquarters secretariats of the regional economic commissions had been extended. In addition, the Committee heard a statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, who elaborated on the distinctions between the regular programme of technical assistance and the Expanded Programme; the former should have the capability of responding quickly to requests for assistance in a number of areas of strategic importance to economic and social development so identified by the several governing bodies, and including economic planning and programming, industrialization, public administration, urbanization and housing.

On the recommendation of the Technical Assistance Committee, the Council on 5 July

1963 unanimously adopted a resolution (952 (XXXVI)), thereby taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance. On TAC's recommendation, the Council on 5 July 1963 also adopted a resolution (953 (XXXVI)) by a vote of 16 to 0, with 2 abstentions, endorsing the Secretary-General's budget estimate of \$6.4 million for the 1964 United Nations budget on programmes of technical assistance co-operation and the proposed programme presented in his report. The Council invited the General Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General to make adjustments in the provisions of those sections of Part V of the budget concerning technical aid in the fields of economic development, social affairs and public administration within a maximum reduction of 5 per cent in any one of these sections so as to permit the transfer of funds for the purpose of increasing one or more of the sections under Part V.

(Resolution 953 (XXXVI) also made recommendations with regard to programming of technical co-operation in narcotic drugs and programming of human rights services; see below. For text of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

In a subsequent action, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, gave authority to the Secretary-General to adjust the technical assistance budget in the manner proposed by the Council. This authority was embodied in resolution 1988 (XVIII) adopted on 17 December 1963 by a vote of 98 to 0, with 11 abstentions. It had been approved in the Fifth Committee on 16 December 1963, by a vote of 55 to 0, with 10 abstentions. (See also pp. 174 and 180.)

When the Technical Assistance Committee met again later in the year it had under its new time schedule a report from the Secretary-General proposing that the regular programme for 1965 should be drawn on the basis that the appropriation available would be \$6.4 million.

Addressing the Committee, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance reviewed recent developments, pointed to an increase in requests for short-term missions designed for examination of all relevant components of development

plans, to the increases in the use of regional advisers, and also to the successful use of inter-regional advisers, a scheme which was expected to be expanded to a greater number of the fields of activities. He also reported on advances in decentralization, increased delegation of authority to the regional secretariats and the use of the latter in connexion with programming of country projects.

The Committee felt that the 1965 programme should be set at the level of \$6.4 million, but requested the Secretary-General to submit to its mid-1964 session a plan for re-allocating the funds available in such a way as to permit the provision of a sum under a separate heading specifically for industrial development. It also requested the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of developing countries and to make recommendations for introducing further flexibility so as to reflect the changing and various priorities of these countries.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES FOR TECHNICAL AID IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND NARCOTIC DRUGS

In early 1963, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs made proposals to the Economic and Social Council for specific technical assistance programmes in their respective fields.

Pursuant to the wishes of the General Assembly's Fifth Committee and its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that a review of all United Nations technical assistance activities—with specific reference to the regular programme—should be primarily exercised by the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), these proposals from the Commissions were referred to TAC for a review at its mid-1963 session.

As a result of this review, TAC took several actions. First, it submitted to the Council a draft resolution, expressing its general views on the technical aid programmes in human rights and narcotic drugs. Second, it sent to the Council two draft texts amending the specific proposals of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. These three drafts were accepted by the Council, as follows:

TAC's draft resolution became Council re-

solution 953 (XXXVI). In this resolution, the Council invited the two Commissions to extend to their technical aid programming the same priorities approach applied to other fields of activity financed under the regular budget (Part V) of the United Nations, noting that in consequence the specific proposals of the two Commissions would take the place of other contemplated projects or would be placed in a group of lower-priority projects (Category II). (In the same resolution, the Council endorsed the Secretary-General's 1964 budget estimates. See above.)

In amending the draft proposals of the Commissions, TAC suggested an alternate method of financing: that is, it proposed that regional courses on human rights and an inter-American seminar on the coca leaf should be financed from the savings available under the technical aid section of the United Nations budget in accordance with the usual criteria for assigning priority to projects requested under the United Nations technical assistance programme. It also proposed that with regard to a survey of economic and social requirements of an opium-producing region in Burma, the Council called the attention of the Secretary-General to the possibility of financing under normal re-programming procedures of the Expanded Programme or of placing the project in a lower-priority group.

The Council resolutions embodying these amendments were resolution 962 B (XXXVI) on technical co-operation in narcotics control, and 959 (XXXVI) on advisory services in the field of human rights. (See pp. 388-89 and 330.)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BURUNDI AND RWANDA

General Assembly resolution 1836 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, it may be recalled, was concerned with the provision of special technical assistance to the new States of Burundi and Rwanda.⁸ Among other things, the resolution authorized the Secretary-General to continue the programme begun in 1962 and asked him to report to the eighteenth (1963) session of the Assembly. His report was, accordingly, submitted and considered by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. While

the Committee took no action, the hope was expressed during the discussion that the appeal of the Assembly for special aid to these countries, as expressed in resolution 1836 (XVII), would be heeded and that the Secretary-General would be able to obtain sufficient funds to carry out the projects mentioned in his report.

CO-ORDINATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

In 1962, it will be recalled, the Economic and Social Council had reviewed the programme of technical aid in the field of public administration and had, in its resolution 907 (XXXIV), stressed the need for such assistance urging that every effort be made to provide greater facilities for the training of key administrative personnel required in the developing countries. It also noted the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), called attention to the importance of co-ordinating public administration programmes and invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to report to its mid-1963 session on progress achieved in co-ordination and to explore difficulties encountered in the development of the OPEX programme.⁹

ACC subsequently transmitted to the Council a detailed survey report on these topics. It dealt with the development of United Nations and specialized agency public administration programmes, their nature and content, training of key administrative personnel in developing countries and questions relating to the provision of operational personnel, and it stressed the need for increasing the efficiency of international work and of national action in all sectors of public administration. The ACC's report and a draft resolution by France and the United States were discussed in the Council's Co-ordination Committee, where amendments to the draft resolution, suggested by Japan, Jordan and India, were accepted by the sponsors. An additional preambular paragraph, proposed by the USSR, was rejected by separate vote; by another separate vote, also requested by the USSR, the Committee decided to retain the phrase "the provision of operational, executive

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 217-19.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 223-25.

and administrative personnel" contained in operative paragraph 2(d). The resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

On 2 August 1963, the Council adopted the resolution (987(XXXVI)) as recommended by the Committee, by vote of 14 to 0, with 3 abstentions. It thereby stressed the need for measures to expedite the training of national cadres, for well-conceived institutions at the regional, national and local level, for rational co-ordination of international assistance (including fellowships, training institutes and the

provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel) and for the strengthening of national administrative departments capable of dealing with development needs. (For text of resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

Earlier in the session, the Council had taken other action concerning the provision of operational personnel by the adoption of resolution 951(XXXVI) recommending the use on a limited basis of Expanded Programme funds for the provision of operational personnel by all participating organizations. (See page 193, above.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 292-302. Plenary Meeting 1270.

E/3757 and Add.1. Technical assistance activities under General Assembly resolution 200(III), 304(IV), 418(V), 723(VIII), 926(X), 1024(XI), 1256(XIII), 1395(XIV) and 1705(XVI). Report of Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.301 and Corr.1. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 20 June 1963, meeting 293.

E/TAC/L.302. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 20 June 1963, meeting 294.

E/TAC/L.303. Statement by Deputy Director of Policy Co-ordination, Office of Controller, on 21 June 1963, meeting 295.

E/3783. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex V.

RESOLUTION 952(XXXVI), as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3783, taking note with appreciation of report by Secretary-General on United Nations programmes of Technical Assistance, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1270.

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 309, 313, 314.

E/TAC/137. Proposed initial budget estimates for 1965. Report of Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.318. Statement by United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 28 November 1963, meeting 309.

E/TAC/L.320. Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Technical Assistance Committee on 13 December 1963, meeting 314.

E/TAC/L.321. United Kingdom: amendment to 13-power draft resolution, E/TAC/L.320.

E/3849. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex IV.

TECHNICAL AID IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 292-302. Plenary Meeting 1270.

E/3744. Advisory services in field of human rights. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3748. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of actions of Council.

E/TAC/130. Technical co-operation in narcotics control. Note by Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.306 and Rev.1. New Zealand and United States: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Technical Assistance Committee on 26 June 1963, meeting 302, by 25 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3783. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex VI.

RESOLUTION 953(XXXVI), as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3783, adopted by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1270, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the programmes of technical assistance to be financed from the United Nations regular budget in 1964 which were prepared by the Secretary-General,

"Having considered also the report of the Technical Assistance Committee on the report of the Secretary General on the report of the Commission on Human Rights dealing with the Advisory Services in the field of Human Rights, and that part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the subject of technical co-operation in narcotic drugs,

"1. Endorses \$6.4 million as the level of appropriations for part V of the regular United Nations budget in 1964;

"2. Endorses, in principle, the programme proposals outlined in the report of the Secretary-General;

"3. Notes with approval the statement of the procedure which the Secretary-General intends to follow

in financing the increase in human rights fellowships at double the 1962 level, for the additional sum necessary, but not exceeding a further \$40,000;

"4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to extend to the programming of human rights services the same priorities approach as is being applied to the other fields of activity financed under part V, with the result that the proposal for an experimental regional training course in 1964 would take the place of other contemplated projects or would be assigned to Category II for implementation at such time as funds within the appropriation for section 15, as augmented, were assigned to it;

"5. Invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to extend to the programming of technical co-operation in narcotic drugs the same priorities approach as is being applied to the other fields of activity financed under part V, with the result that the proposals for an Inter-American Seminar on the Coca Leaf and for an Inter-agency Mission on the Elimination of Opium Growing in Burma would take the place of other contemplated projects, or would be assigned to Category II for implementation at such time as funds available under section 17 were assigned to it;

"6. Invites the General Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General, in his administration of the programme under part V (Technical Programmes) of the budget, to make adjustments in the sectional provisions for sections 13, 14 and chapter 1 of section 16, within a maximum reduction in any one of these sections of 5 per cent, so as to permit the transfer of funds for the purpose of increasing one or more of the sections under part V (Technical Programmes); and to request the Secretary-General to report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the Technical Assistance Committee on the exercise of this authority."

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BURUNDI AND RWANDA

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Second Committee, meeting 945.

A/5541. Note by Secretary-General on United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

A/5547. Report of Secretary-General on technical assistance to Burundi and Rwanda.

CO-ORDINATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 241-243.
Plenary Meeting 1303.

E/3765. Twenty-eighth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Section X.

E/AC.24/L.223. France, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by Japan, Jordan and India, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1963, meeting 243, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 987(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the section of the twenty-eighth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the survey annexed to that report, dealing with public administration programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

"1. Notes with appreciation the progress made in the various fields mentioned in resolution 907(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, and particularly the relative development of programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies the purpose or effect of which is to contribute to the strengthening of public administration in the developing countries, as well as the general conclusions contained in the above-mentioned survey;

"2. Considers that, without prejudicing whatever recommendations may be made by the ad hoc Committee of Ten concerning the possible merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, this effort should be continued and developed within the framework of closer co-ordination between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the Governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, and that special attention should be devoted:

"(a) During the various operations, investigations and activities in the field of economic and social development and planning, to aspects connected with public administration, and particularly to the number, qualifications and training of the national administrative personnel required;

"(b) To the need to take all measures to expedite training of national administrative cadres;

"(c) To the importance of action designed to establish and strengthen, on a national basis, stable and well-conceived administrative institutions at the central, regional and local levels, including machinery and procedures for the preparation and implementation of economic and social planning;

"(d) To the need for a rational co-ordination of the various types of international assistance available in this field—such as fellowships, training institutes, the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel, technical assistance experts, etc.—on the one hand, and measures taken at the national level on the other;

"3. Draws the attention of Governments to the desirability of observing the above-mentioned principles to the greatest possible extent in the formulation and implementation of their economic and social development policies;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to direct the various activities in the field of public administration in such a way as to comply as effectively as possible with the requests for technical assistance made by Govern-

ments with a view to increasing the number and qualifications of key national administrative personnel and establishing or strengthening the national administrative departments capable of dealing with development needs."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Local Government in Selected Countries—Ceylon, Israel, Japan (ST/TAO/M/20). Division of Public Administration, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of United Nations. Paper prepared by

Dr. W. Hoven and Mrs. A. van den Elshout on behalf of International Union of Local Authorities as part of a study for United Nations on central services to local authorities. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.H.1.

Administrative Problems of Rapid Urban Growth in the Arab States (ST/TAO/M/21). Division of Public Administration, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of United Nations. Report of United Nations Workshop held at Beirut, Lebanon, 11-22 March 1963. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.H.1.

Technical Aid Received and Provided in 1963 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 1963 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 1963, see Y.U.N., 1962, p. 211, and for 1964, see p. 194, above.)

The regional groupings of countries and territories in the table below follow those in the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board.

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	Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Regu- lar Pro- gramme	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Regu- lar Pro- gramme	
AFRICA									
Algeria	32	70	16	21	—	—	—	1	216,008
Basutoland	8	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	78,737
Bechuanaland	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	23,103
Burundi	17	12	15	6	—	—	—	—	175,571
Burundi and Rwanda	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	98,344
Cameroon	39	15	31	24	—	—	16	24	653,410
Central African Republic	13	2	10	8	—	—	24	3	206,560
Chad	12	17	11	6	—	—	—	—	161,066
Comoro Islands	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	24,313
Congo (Brazzaville)	9	—	31	15	—	—	—	—	169,576
Congo (Leopoldville)	36	48	6	98	—	1	9	—	369,401
Dahomey	18	7	18	14	—	—	—	—	177,064
Ethiopia	43	26	32	19	—	—	16	31	644,649
French Somaliland	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Fernando Póo	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gabon	11	8	8	14	—	—	—	22	160,800
Gambia	6	1	4	2	—	—	—	3	64,592
Ghana	40	29	12	23	2	4	19	12	518,013
Guinea	17	4	25	26	—	—	—	—	228,304
Ivory Coast	23	1	17	26	—	—	21	73	355,014
Kenya	19	12	39	18	1	—	67	2	288,332
Liberia	16	14	14	9	—	—	—	—	211,142
Libya	39	14	12	21	—	—	—	—	484,976
Madagascar	25	5	27	20	—	1	—	10	477,322
Mali	17	13	23	21	—	—	—	—	212,035

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	
Mauritania	6	10	10	3	—	—	—	—	74,309
Mauritius	7	7	17	8	—	—	—	—	168,031
Morocco	47	18	9	27	—	1	8	22	444,836
Mozambique	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Niger	19	13	21	11	—	—	4	—	292,832
Nigeria	95	32	35	41	1	3	10	79	1,121,519
Rhodesia and Nyasa- land, Fed. of	16	14	44	13	4	—	—	2	250,800
Rwanda	18	6	12	4	—	—	—	—	144,749
Senegal	25	—	18	18	—	—	26	7	339,869
Sierra Leone	15	8	6	14	1	1	—	16	215,839
Somalia	53	34	23	24	—	—	—	—	644,044
South Africa	—	—	—	9	7	8	—	2	—
Sudan	39	25	38	44	5	2	36	5	480,252
Swaziland	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	55,379
Tanganyika	50	13	44	17	—	—	—	12	523,708
Togo	20	22	26	22	—	1	—	1	308,185
Tunisia	30	17	21	37	6	1	28	17	263,918
Uganda	17	13	30	21	1	—	43	14	240,268
United Arab Republic	50	15	57	71	62	42	88	143	1,264,530
Upper Volta	19	1	19	13	—	—	—	1	235,422
Zanzibar	7	2	9	7	—	—	—	—	81,339
Regional Projects	111	219	10	—	—	—	—	—	1,426,035
Total, Africa	1,100	775	812	804	90	66	418	502	14,574,196

THE AMERICAS

Argentina	29	10	31	61	42	27	27	25	295,670
Bahamas	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Barbados	4	1	1	20	—	1	—	102	28,907
Bolivia	46	12	26	29	6	9	—	—	562,584
Brazil	40	12	22	57	23	22	26	50	447,769
British Guiana	22	1	7	19	—	—	—	—	120,562
British Honduras	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	6,470
Chile	47	13	32	41	56	22	77	97	566,642
Colombia	31	14	26	47	9	7	6	64	429,816
Canada	—	1	—	9	90	61	16	36	—
Costa Rica	8	7	18	21	11	2	—	56	81,587
Cuba	11	9	16	12	10	2	—	2	137,968
Dominican Republic	8	8	16	13	4	2	—	1	94,517
Ecuador	39	8	19	45	15	7	22	—	494,947
El Salvador	13	1	25	30	1	4	1	5	181,972
Franch Antilles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,219
Guatemala	16	6	7	25	3	2	2	17	231,342
Haiti	9	8	7	5	21	23	—	2	146,178
Honduras	12	3	11	21	2	—	—	17	183,879
Jamaica	11	2	3	13	2	7	1	27	98,877
Leeward and Wind- ward Islands:									
Antigua	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	11,167
St. Kitts	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	16,330
St. Lucia	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	14,957
Mexico	36	10	33	49	17	22	60	154	367,383

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 209

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	
Netherlands Antilles	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	15,579
Nicaragua	14	5	5	18	1	1	—	—	171,905
Panama	12	1	5	27	3	4	1	6	152,780
Paraguay	24	4	17	24	2	1	—	—	296,740
Peru	35	5	19	38	14	5	13	56	461,992
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	20	—
Surinam	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	42,355
Trinidad and Tobago	15	1	3	20	2	1	3	—	154,100
Uruguay	20	—	12	27	17	7	—	2	214,845
United States	—	2	—	32	246	191	194	310	—
Venezuela	19	9	11	37	5	4	17	51	330,240
Regional projects	134	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,503,883
Total, Americas	668	296	377	777	603	434	478	1,100	7,865,162
ASIA AND FAR EAST									
Afghanistan	55	30	30	21	—	2	—	2	806,130
American Samoa	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	9	13	52	29	7	32	—
Brunei	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16,576
Burma	45	8	16	7	4	—	1	3	557,024
Cambodia	36	17	5	8	—	1	—	—	528,908
Ceylon	33	22	35	18	11	4	7	21	418,040
China	8	11	38	56	28	21	2	22	160,199
Federation of Malaya ^a	22	14	26	15	—	—	—	2	257,470
Fiji Islands	2	—	3	10	—	—	—	31	22,752
French Polynesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	1	—	4	13	—	—	3	10	15,192
India	134	63	104	82	136	79	136	166	1,544,993
Indonesia	57	36	52	53	1	5	—	8	956,968
Iran	79	25	40	65	6	9	12	28	1,118,144
Japan	1	2	60	33	28	17	21	87	99,808
Korea, Rep. of	8	15	30	56	—	6	1	—	109,860
Laos	29	9	11	13	—	—	—	—	349,743
Mongolia	3	3	8	2	—	—	—	—	25,113
Nepal	24	23	21	24	—	1	—	—	282,178
New Caledonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
New Hebrides	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	8	35	24	2	15	—
North Borneo ^a	3	1	4	13	—	—	—	9	59,422
Pakistan	58	26	49	65	22	15	2	65	733,614
Papua and New Guinea	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	28	15	43	57	14	22	47	130	339,487
Ryukyu Islands	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Sarawak ^a	5	—	6	6	—	—	—	1	70,300
Singapore ^a	13	14	6	15	—	—	4	12	139,242
Solomon Islands	2	3	—	7	—	—	—	15	38,109
Thailand	40	30	56	53	7	6	76	77	679,526
Tonga	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	16,692
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (US administration)	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—

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 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	
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	18	10	12	27	3	3	2	8	238,636
Western Samoa	4	5	2	17	—	—	—	—	62,661
West Irian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,644
Regional projects	94	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,063,733
Total, Asia and the Far East	806	510	668	787	347	246	323	760	10,722,164
EUROPE									
Albania	2	—	4	7	—	—	—	1	51,200
Austria	—	3	—	38	15	10	35	63	—
Belgium	—	1	—	24	72	58	24	71	—
Bulgaria	—	—	—	44	4	3	23	1	—
Byelorussian SSR	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
Cyprus	12	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	173,816
Czechoslovakia	—	1	—	47	12	10	20	52	—
Denmark	—	—	1	17	60	27	272	127	—
Finland	—	—	7	24	17	8	36	22	—
France	—	—	2	45	329	215	267	345	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	—	—	—	19	95	50	121	111	—
Greece	17	13	29	28	12	15	3	26	151,883
Hungary	—	—	7	47	9	2	38	3	17,568
Iceland	1	1	—	6	4	1	—	—	3,000
Ireland	—	—	—	22	21	13	—	6	—
Italy	—	—	—	31	59	48	64	88	—
Luxembourg	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
Malta	12	2	5	4	1	—	—	—	68,612
Netherlands	—	—	—	57	121	51	59	127	—
Norway	—	—	—	11	57	30	28	30	—
Poland	1	—	120	86	17	20	4	31	208,887
Portugal	2	3	8	15	8	5	2	—	22,755
Romania	—	—	15	30	1	2	26	5	25,840
Spain	5	1	11	29	49	23	5	37	33,617
Sweden	—	—	—	23	53	38	59	120	—
Switzerland	—	1	—	26	66	60	159	195	—
Turkey	44	38	45	62	9	2	11	39	551,579
Ukrainian SSR	—	—	—	4	3	—	15	—	—
USSR	—	—	1	27	123	19	258	54	—
United Kingdom	—	—	6	34	426	307	243	345	—
Yugoslavia	20	12	236	49	42	28	11	79	400,286
Regional projects	21	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,842
Total, Europe	137	176	497	863	1,688	1,045	1,785	1,978	1,770,885
MIDDLE EAST									
Aden	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	17,591
Iraq	36	16	24	23	4	2	1	3	403,608
Israel	22	8	31	19	33	25	31	34	192,581
Jordan	21	5	32	26	14	12	—	7	335,695
Kuwait	4	4	7	7	—	—	—	—	50,358
Lebanon	15	12	10	17	18	18	35	67	170,229
Saudi Arabia	18	18	5	16	—	—	—	—	209,132

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TOTAL NO. OP EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OP FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OP 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	
Syria	38	8	28	22	8	8	—	4	479,257
Yemen	7	4	31	32	—	—	—	—	118,325
Regional Projects	41	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	542,992
Total, Middle East	205	152	170	164	77	65	67	115	2,519,768
INTER-REGIONAL	121	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,039,904
STATELESS	—	—	4	2	10	—	—	—	—
UNDISTRIBUTED PROJECT COSTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118,651
UNDETERMINED FEL- LOWSHIP AWARDS	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	19	—
FELLOWSHIP AWARDS AT AGENCY HEAD- QUARTERS	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
Grand Total	3,037	2,036	2,595	3,436	2,817	1,865	3,120	4,480	39,498,049

^a Now part of Malaysia.

THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The World Food Programme (WFP) was established by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as a joint project at the end of 1961¹⁰ and began operations on 1 January 1963. The major aim of the Programme was to explore the possibilities of stimulating eco-

nomic and social development through aid in the form of food. The Programme was to operate on an experimental basis for a period of three years. (See also below, PART TWO: CHAPTER III, THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION.)

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 249-52, and 1962, pp. 237-40.

PROJECT AGREEMENTS FOR FOOD AID FOR DEVELOPMENT (To 31 December 1963)

		WFP Food Cost (in U.S. Dollars)	WFP Total Cost (in U.S. Dollars)	Date of Signatures
Africa				
Ghana	Volta River resettlement	1,186,000	1,437,800	19 November 1963
Morocco	Western Rif redevelopment	412,400	515,000	20 July 1963
Sudan	Wadi-Halfa resettlement	764,000	1,000,000	21 June 1963
Tanganyika	Land settlement	258,000	332,600	27 June 1963
UAR	Western Desert resettlement	2,797,100	3,409,800	6 July 1963
Asia				
Ceylon	Minor irrigation works	79,500	97,600	20 December 1963
Syria	Improvement of sheep husbandry	490,000	748,600	20 August 1963
Latin America				
Bolivia	Land settlement	1,714,000	2,537,000	30 July 1963
	Rural teacher training	352,700	517,800	30 July 1963
Europe				
Yugoslavia	Reconstruction of Skopje	1,229,500	1,536,900	14 December 1963
Total		<u>9,283,200</u>	<u>12,133,100</u>	

ACTIVITIES IN 1963

Requests for food aid under the Programme are submitted by Governments through the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB). They are first reviewed for technical feasibility by the United Nations and FAO secretariats, and for conformity with the Recommended Principles of Surplus Disposal by the FAO Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal, before being submitted for approval to the Inter-Governmental Committee, or, if their food value is under \$500,000 to the Executive Director of

the World Food Programme. By the end of 1963, agreements had been signed for 10 projects of a food value of over \$9 million.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The number of Members of the United Nations and of FAO pledging contributions rose from 39 at the end of 1962 to 60 at the end of 1963, and the total pledged from over \$88.5 million to nearly \$91 million, of which nearly \$66 million was in food and \$25 million in commodities.

STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO UN/FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

(In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

(As at 31 December 1963)

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*	660,000	—	240,000*	900,000*
Cambodia	—	—	1,000	1,000
Cameroon	—	—	4,000	4,000
Canada	3,320,000	—	1,680,000	5,000,000
Ceylon	10,000	—	—	10,000
Chile	100,000	—	—	100,000
China	2,080	—	—	2,080
Congo (Leopoldville)*	—	—	1,000*	1,000*
Cuba	320,000	—	—	320,000
Cyprus	—	—	100	100
Dahomey*	—	—	204*	204*
Denmark	1,333,333	—	666,667	2,000,000
Ethiopia*	—	—	2,000*	2,000*
Finland	625,000	—	—	625,000
France	2,150,000†	—	850,000†	3,000,000
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6,762,500†	— †	1,237,500†	8,000,000
Ghana	— †	—	5,000†	5,000
Greece*	126,950*	—	—	126,950*
India	333,333	—	166,667	500,000
Indonesia	100,000	—	33,333	133,333
Iran*	—	30,000*	100,000*	130,000*
Iraq	40,000	—	20,000	60,000
Ireland	600,000	—	240,000	840,000
Israel*	30,000*	5,000*	15,000*	50,000*
Italy	500,000	—	1,000,000	1,500,000
Ivory Coast*	5,000*	—	—	5,000*
Jamaica*	—	—	3,000*	3,000*
Japan	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000
Jordan*	—	—	2,000*	2,000*
Kuwait*	—	—	100,000*	100,000*
Lebanon	—	—	5,000	5,000
Liberia*	—	—	3,000*	3,000*
Libya*	—	—	1,000*	1,000*
Madagascar	8,163	—	—	8,163
Malaysia*	3,300*	—	3,300*	6,600*
Morocco	25,000	—	—	25,000
Netherlands	1,314,700†	23,178†	962,122†	2,300,000†

Contributing Country	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total
New Zealand	425,000	—	75,000	500,000
Norway	1,119,977†	—	559,989†	1,679,966†
Pakistan	—	530,000	—	530,000
Philippines	28,736	—	57,471	86,207
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	—	—	2,800	2,800
Romania	—	— †	41,667†	41,667
Sierra Leone*	—	—	1,400*	1,400*
Somalia	—	—	5,000	5,000
South Africa	102,500	—	—	102,500
Sweden	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	2,000,000
Switzerland	—	—	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tanganyika*	14,000*	—	—	14,000*
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	2,500,000	—	2,500,000	5,000,000
United States	40,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	50,000,000
Viet-Nam, Rep. of*	—	—	1,000*	1,000*
Yugoslavia*	100,000*	—	—	100,000*
Total	65,822,452	5,588,178	19,548,524	90,959,154

* Announced in 1963.

† Revision of original pledge.

DEBATES AND DECISIONS ON WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

REPORT OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

The United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme submitted its first annual report to the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1963 session and to the FAO Council. The report contained a summary of the major decisions taken by the Committee in 1962 and 1963 and gave an account of the resources and activities of the programme, with details of emergency aid that had been granted, special food-aid programmes and projects designed to promote economic and social development. The report stressed the value and importance of the collaboration of WFP with the United Nations, FAO and other organizations.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council considered the Committee's report on 30 and 31 July 1963. The Executive Director of the Programme, in introducing the report, informed the Council that additional pledges had been received in the previous two months, bringing the total to within 10 per cent of the target of \$100 million. He added, however, that cash pledges had fallen

appreciably short of the target, and this shortage had considerably restricted his flexibility in operating the Programme. In conclusion, the Executive Director drew the attention of the Council to the Programme's desire to amend its General Regulations with a view to facilitating arrangements for shipping Programme commodities on the most favourable terms and with the greatest dispatch. He pointed out that this amendment had recently been approved by the FAO Council. With reference to the General Assembly's resolution of 19 December 1961, which called for a general review of the Programme at the Assembly's nineteenth (1964) session, the Executive Director expressed the fear that it would not have accumulated sufficient experience by 1964 to provide the material which the Assembly would need to undertake such a review.

In the debate that followed, most of the members of the Economic and Social Council expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the Programme. It was pointed out that the shortage of cash pledges was to be explained by the fact that most of the countries pledging assistance were short of foreign exchange and had to limit their contributions to commodities and pledges in non-convertible currencies, but the general attitude was that Governments

should be invited to do their utmost to reach the target.

The USSR representative stressed that radical measures and not contributions, were needed to eliminate the reasons for the food shortages. While it was the duty of other States to come to the aid of a country that had been the victim of a natural disaster, the main problem was one of saving hundreds and millions of people from hunger and malnutrition. The Programme, he said, was woefully inadequate. A drastic solution of the problem should be sought through the development of the economy of the developing countries and through increasing agricultural production in close connexion with industrialization.

Australia and the United States sponsored a draft resolution whereby the Council would express satisfaction with the progress so far made by the World Health Programme, recommend that the General Assembly defer a general review of the Programme from its nineteenth to its twentieth session in 1965 and appeal to Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which had not yet pledged contributions to the Programme to make such pledges, if possible as contributions of cash, in order to attain the goal of \$100 million.

The sponsors accepted an amendment by France whereby the relevant General Regulation of the Programme would be amended to allow the Executive Director to request the country contributing commodities, the recipient country, or any other country to make such arrangements to move them.

On 31 July 1963, the Council adopted the two-power draft, as amended by France, as resolution 971 (XXXVI) by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly adopted by 89 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, a resolution (1933(XVIII)) on literacy campaigns and the supply of food, whereby it invited Member States to make full use of assistance provided under the WFP and requested the inclusion among WFP studies of the supplying of food in connexion with literacy

projects. (For further details, see pp. 242-43.)

On several occasions the World Food Programme was asked to consider requests for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of disaster-stricken countries, "when deciding, within the scope of their resources, the services to be extended to Member States." Examples were General Assembly resolution 1882 (XVIII) of 14 October 1963, whereby the Assembly requested consideration of Yugoslav needs following the Skopje earthquake, resolution 1888 (XVIII) of 1 November 1963 calling for measures following a hurricane in the Caribbean; and Economic and Social Council resolution 930(XXXV), calling for relief to Indonesia, Libya and Morocco. (See pp. 441-42.)

ENLARGEMENT OF UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

On 10 April 1963, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (937(XXXV)), sponsored by Australia and the United States, whereby it decided to postpone the review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee, requested by a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961, until its resumed thirty-sixth session in December 1963. It also decided to ask the General Assembly to approve an increase in the membership of the Inter-Governmental Committee from 20 to 24, by the elections of two additional members each by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council. This latter decision was taken following the adoption of a resolution by the FAO Council requesting such an increase in the membership of the Committee.

The request of the Economic and Social Council was unanimously approved by the General Assembly on 5 December 1963, by the adoption of resolution 1914 (XVIII), on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had likewise adopted it unanimously on 29 November 1963.

On 16 December, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council decided to prolong the existing composition of the Committee to the end of the Programme's three-year term and elected Jamaica and the United Kingdom as additional members.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1298, 1300.

E/3791 and Corr.1. First report of United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of World Food Programme to Economic and Social Council and to Council of Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations.

E/3807. Communication from Executive Director of World Food Programme. Amendment of Regulation A(4)(c)(iii) of World Food Programme General Regulations.

E/L.1032. Australia, United States: draft resolution.
E/L.1033. France: amendments to draft resolution of Australia and United States, E/L.1032.

RESOLUTION 971(XXXVI), as proposed by Australia and United States, E/L.1032, and as amended by France, E/L.1033, adopted by Council on 31 July 1963, meeting 1300, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the first report of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme,

A

"Noting that the experimental programme has proved effective in providing food-aid in seven emergency situations in the past ten months and that four projects applying food assistance to stimulate economic and social development have already been started and four more approved,

"Noting with approval the arrangements made by the Programme for co-ordination and co-operation within the United Nations system including maximum use of existing staff and facilities of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies,

"Recalling that General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 calls for a general review of the World Food Programme at its nineteenth session,

"Believing that such a review would not be useful prior to the end of the period of three years for which the Programme was set up,

"Noting that pledges to the Programme are \$10 million short of the \$100 million goal, and that, in particular, pledges of cash are far short of the desired minimum target of one-third of total contributions,

"1. Expresses satisfaction with the progress so far made by the Programme;

"2. Recommends that the General Assembly defer a general review of the Programme from its nineteenth to its twentieth session;

"3. Appeals 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, if possible as contributions of cash, in order to attain the goal of \$100 million;

3

"Considering that the General Regulations of the

World Food Programme have been approved by Council resolution 878(XXXIII) of 18 April 1962,

"Noting that the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme recommends in paragraph 15 of its first annual report that General Regulations A(4)(c)(iii) should be modified so as to facilitate the arrangements necessary for the shipment and insurance of the products distributed,

"Approves the substitution of the following text for the present wording of General Regulation A(4)(c)(iii) of the World Food Programme:

"Any ocean transportation (including insurance) contributed to the WFP shall be arranged by the contributing country at the request of the Executive Director, as agreed, but any paid by the WFP shall be arranged by the Executive Director. The Executive Director, however, may request the country contributing the commodities, the recipient country, or any other country to make such arrangements to move them'."

ENLARGEMENT OF UN/FAO INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1254.

E/L.990. Australia, United States: draft resolution.
RESOLUTION 937(XXXV), as proposed by Australia and United States, E/L.990, adopted unanimously by Council on 10 April 1963, meeting 1254.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 1714(XVI), part I, of 19 December 1961, requesting the council, 'at its next regular session following the pledging conference', to review the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme and to make any adjustments of membership that might be deemed desirable,

"Having considered the resolution adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its thirty-ninth session recommending that the membership of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee be increased from twenty to twenty-four, by the election of two additional members each by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council,

"1. Decides to postpone until the resumed part of its thirty-sixth session its review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme;

"2. Recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council that the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme be enlarged by the addition of four members, two to be elected by each appointing body,

"Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1714(XVI), part I, of 19 December 1961, to provide that:

"(a) The Committee consist of twenty-four States Members of the United Nations and members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and

"(b) The Economic and Social Council shall elect two additional members;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, to elect these two additional members and to undertake the review of the membership of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee specified in paragraph 9 of resolution 1714(XVI), part I."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 938, 939.
Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIII, Section IX.

A/C.2/L.726. Text of Council resolution 937 (XXXV), containing draft resolution for Assembly action. Draft resolution adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 29 November 1963, meeting 939.

A/5587/Add.1. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1914(XVIII), as submitted by Second Committee, A/5587/Add.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 937 (XXXV) of 10 April 1963, that the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme should be enlarged by the addition of four members, two to be elected by each appointing body,

"1. Decides to amend section I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of its resolution 1714(XVI) of 19 December 1961, so as to provide the following:

"(a) The Committee will consist of twenty-four States Members of the United Nations and members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(b) The Economic and Social Council will elect two additional members;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, to elect these two additional members and to undertake the review of the membership of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee specified in section I, paragraph 9, of General Assembly resolution 1714(XVI)."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 36TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1307.

E/L.1040. Elections and review of United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on World Food Programme. Note by Secretary-General.

CHAPTER V

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In 1962, it will be recalled, the Economic and Social Council had discussed proposals for action during the United Nations Development Decade. By resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,¹ which dealt with the Development Decade, the Council had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed action programme. Entitled "Activities of the United Nations and Related Agencies in the Immediate Future," his report, prepared in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1963 session.

A preliminary version of the report had been submitted to the Special Committee on Co-ordination² in February 1963 and revisions made in it in accordance with the Committee's suggestions.

The Secretary-General's report specified the main activities planned for the next two or three years by all the organizations of the United Nations system on an agency-by-agency basis. As directed by the Council, these activities related to the basic factors of economic growth set forth in Council resolution 916

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 234-35.

² The Special Committee on Co-ordination was established under Council resolution 920(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962. See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 235-36.

(XXXIV) as follows: industrial development; improved access for exports of developing countries to world markets; appropriate measures to stabilize world market prices of primary commodities at remunerative levels; the effects of the policies of regional and sub-regional economic groupings; the flow of long-term development capital; the development of human resources; and the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

Among the important activities envisaged for the Development Decade in the Secretary-General's report were: assistance in the formulation and execution of national development plans; education and training of all types and at many levels to facilitate the transfer of advanced scientific and technological knowledge; assistance in the exploration and development of natural resources; assistance in the industrialization effort; and, finally, assistance in the field of international trade.

In the course of the discussion on the programme of activities initiated for the first years of the Development Decade, the Council also considered a number of other subjects, such as a United Nations institute for training and research (see p. 237), the World Food Programme (see p. 211), the Conference on Trade and Development (see p. 164), and various aspects of economic growth. The Council also was concerned with social progress during the Development Decade and took up this question in connexion with its examination of the world social situation (see p. 284).

With reference to the Secretary-General's report and to the progress report also requested by resolution 916(XXXIV) and subsequently postponed until 1964, the Council, on 2 August 1963, by part I of resolution 984(XXXVI), commended the Secretary-General's report and decided that the progress report might be conceived as a contribution to the International Co-operation Year and should be prepared for the mid-1965 session of the Council in the form of a consolidated report, with special emphasis on those areas of activity which were of primary importance for the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

The Council also had before it during these discussions a report from the Special Committee

on Co-ordination, which it had established on 3 August 1962 by the terms of resolution 920(XXXIV).³ The Council had charged this Committee, among other things, with keeping under review the activities of the Development Decade and with recommending priorities. In its report to the Council, the Committee suggested two sets of priority areas related to the objectives of the Development Decade. The first set was in terms of fields of activities as follows: (a) development of international trade as a primary instrument of development; (b) industrial development; (c) development of human resources; (d) development of agricultural production; and (e) development of natural resources.

The second set of priority areas was in terms of development methods and techniques as follows: (a) co-ordinated development planning at the country level; (b) establishment of close and effective relations among development institutes in the economic and social field; and (c) development of measures and techniques for a more effective transfer of knowledge and technology.

In this connexion, the Special Committee on Co-ordination noted that careful consideration should be given to devising a general framework to put the activities of the United Nations system under the Development Decade into a proper perspective of functional classifications, rather than an agency-by-agency approach. Acting upon this recommendation, the Council, by part II of resolution 984(XXXVI), requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to submit to the 1964 session of the Council a draft framework of functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields, during the United Nations Development Decade. It also requested the Secretary-General and the heads of agencies to take account of the priority areas suggested by the Special Committee. (See also pp. 390-91 below for additional Council decisions concerning the application of functional classifications to the United Nations programme.)

In its report to the Council, the Special Committee on Co-ordination had also noted the de-

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 233, 235-36.

sirability of promoting close inter-relationships among the various world-wide and regional planning institutes, so as to ensure complementary action and avoid undesirable overlapping and competition. The Council, by part III of resolution 984(XXXVI), acted on this view, with a recommendation to Governments for co-ordinated development plans at the country level and for close relationships among planning bodies.

Resolution 984(XXXVI) was based on a proposal made in the Council's Co-ordination Committee by Argentina, Australia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay, and adopted by the Committee on 26 July 1963, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. The Council adopted the resolution on 2 August 1963 by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In another move aimed at strengthening the programmes of economic and social development, the Council, by resolution 991 (XXXVI) of 2 August, called for formulation of evaluation procedures by ACC in co-operation with Governments. (See p. 194 above.)

WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER, DISEASE AND IGNORANCE

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1943 (XVIII)) calling for a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance to be carried out by non-governmental organizations during the second half of the United Nations Development Decade.

The resolution was recommended to the As-

sembly by its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved it unanimously on 3 December 1963, and it was based on a proposal by Argentina, Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Iran, Ireland, Liberia, Nepal, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

By this resolution, the Assembly appealed to all non-governmental organizations to put their enthusiasm, energy and other resources into a world campaign in the basic human fields of food, health and education—including training—starting in 1965 and continuing for the remainder of the Development Decade. The Assembly urged States to facilitate the efforts of their non-governmental organizations taking part in such a campaign and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session in 1964 on the feasibility and the methods of stimulating such a campaign of non-governmental organizations under the auspices of the United Nations. The Secretary-General was asked to keep in mind the value of closer contact between the peoples and non-governmental organizations of developed and developing countries for the purpose of improving understanding and also to keep in mind the desirability of developing more active methods of co-operation between United Nations organizations—including the specialized agencies—and non-governmental organizations.

The Assembly further invited the Economic and Social Council to take such action as it might deem appropriate on the basis of the Secretary-General's report. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 332, 333.

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 236, 239-41.

Plenary Meetings 1274-1277, 1302, 1303.

E/3776. United Nations Development Decade: Activities of United Nations and related agencies in immediate future. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3778. General review of development, co-ordination and concentration of economic, social and human rights programme and activities of United Nations, specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.

E/AC.24/L.221. Australia, Italy, Jordan, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.221/Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 241, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.222. Argentina: amendment to draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.221.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 984(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted by Council

on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303, by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Development Decade, prepared in co-operation with the agencies, and the comments thereon contained in the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination,

"Recalling that the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a progress report setting forth the achievements of the United Nations Development Decade and that this report was postponed until 1964,

"Recalling further General Assembly resolution 1844(XVII) of 19 December 1962 concerning an International Co-operation Year, and that the General Assembly Preparatory Committee on the International Cooperation Year has requested the co-operation of the Council in this respect,

"1. Commends to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies the report of the Secretary-General prepared in co-operation with the agencies as a helpful presentation, within the limitations of an agency by agency approach, of plans for the immediate future high-lighting the wide range of activities of the United Nations system;

"2. Decides that the progress report requested under paragraph 13 of Council resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, which might be conceived as a contribution to the International Co-operation Year, should be prepared for the 1965 summer session of the Council in the form of a consolidated report, with special emphasis on those areas of activity which are of primary importance for the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the inter-relationship within these areas of the programmes and activities of the United Nations family of organizations and on their combined impact;

II

"Noting that the Special Committee on Co-ordination has stated that careful consideration should be given to devising a 'general framework to put the activities of the United Nations system under the United Nations Development Decade into a proper perspective of functional classifications, rather than an agency by agency approach,'

"Having considered the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination with respect to priority areas in terms of fields of activities,

"Noting further the recommendation of the Social Commission to the Council with respect to 'Planning for balanced economic and social development,'

"1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies, when planning and implementing their programmes to take account of the priority areas in terms of activities, as suggested by the Special Committee on Co-ordination;

"3. Requests the agencies to include in their annual reports information on the extent to which their activities correspond to the priority areas from the

point of view of fields of activities contained in paragraph 11 of the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination;

"4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit to the 1964 session of the Council a draft framework of functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields, during the United Nations Development Decade, for which it reports that arrangements have already been made;

"5. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in developing the above-mentioned framework to consider the inclusion of information on budgetary implications;

"6. Requests the Special Committee on Co-ordination, in the carrying out of its functions, to submit recommendations on these matters to the Council;

"7. Recognizes that this information is essential to the United Nations, to the agencies and to Member Governments for an over-all appreciation of the contribution being made by the United Nations system of organizations as a whole towards the attainment of the economic and social objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

III

"Considering the urgent need to accelerate the economic and social growth of the developing countries in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade,

"Noting that the Special Committee on Co-ordination has suggested certain development methods and techniques as worthy of priority consideration,

"Desiring to strengthen the collective approach to these tasks at all levels,

"1. Recommends to Governments Members of the United Nations and the agencies that they should stimulate sound and co-ordinated development plans at the country level;

"2. Calls the attention of Governments to the potential contributions to such planning of world-wide and regional development institutes functioning within the framework of the United Nations system and of inter-agency development planning teams, which should work in co-operation with the resident representatives;

"3. Urges Member Governments, the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and the agencies concerned to promote close inter-relationships among the various world-wide and regional planning institutes, so as to ensure complementary action and avoid undesirable overlapping and competition in the planning and operations;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, assisted by the regional economic commissions and in co-operation with the specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to report to the 1964 session of the Council the degree to which these objectives are being met."

WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST
HUNGER, DISEASE AND IGNORANCE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meeting 943.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/G.2/L.747 and Add.1, 2. Argentina, Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Ghana, Iran, Ireland, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.747/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2. Argentina, Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Iran, Ireland, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, United Kingdom: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 3 December 1963, meeting 943.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XII.

RESOLUTION 1943(XVIII), as submitted by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961, establishing the United Nations Development Decade,

"Convinced that the achievement of the objectives of the Decade requires investment in human resources by a world-wide effort against hunger, disease and ignorance,

"Recalling that 1965 has been designated as International Co-operation Year by the General Assembly in its resolution 1907(XVIII) of 21 November 1963,

"Recognizing the great contribution made by non-governmental organizations to international co-operation and to furthering the objectives of the United Nations,

"Believing that widespread support can be engendered for a concerted effort to combat hunger, disease and ignorance, which would mark the second half of the Decade,

"1. Appeals to all non-governmental organizations

to put their increased enthusiasm, energy and other resources into a world campaign in the basic human fields of food, health and education, including training, to start in 1965 and to continue for the remainder of the United Nations Development Decade;

"2. Urges States to facilitate in all appropriate ways the efforts of their non-governmental organizations taking part in such a campaign in the fields of food, health and education and contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Governments of Member States and the specialized agencies, as well as with non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session on the feasibility and the methods of stimulating such a campaign of non-governmental organizations under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind the following considerations:

"(a) The value of closer contact between peoples and non-governmental organizations in the developed and the developing countries in order to improve understanding between them;

"(b) The desirability of developing more active methods of co-operation between the United Nations—including the specialized agencies—and non-governmental organizations, designed to extend non-governmental participation in the progress of the Decade, particularly in the fields of food, health and education;

"(c) The need to ensure that such a campaign is conducted under conditions which are acceptable to, and receive the approval and support of, the Governments of the countries concerned;

"4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider the Secretary-General's report at its thirty-seventh session, and to take such action as it may deem appropriate."

THE FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Consideration during 1963 of the financing of economic development by United Nations bodies concentrated mainly on the question of establishing a United Nations capital development fund. Attention was also given to the need for an increased and accelerated flow of long-term capital to the developing countries.

Following review by a special committee and by the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly adopted a resolution calling for a study of the practical steps required to transform the Special Fund into a capital development fund

(see section below) and requesting that this study be prepared in time to comprise part of the documentation for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In connexion with the flow of long-term capital to developing countries, the Assembly asked the Council to establish machinery to keep this matter under continuous review and asked the Secretary-General to review methodological problems and submit proposals for making more meaningful the annual reports on this subject. (See p. 223 below.)

Proposals for the Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its seventeenth session the General Assembly, by resolution 1826(XVII), adopted on 18 December 1962,⁴ instructed the Committee on

the United Nations Capital Development Fund to continue to study the need for international

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 248.

financing in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade. Specifically, the Committee was called upon: to study the comments of Governments on the draft legislation (statute) for the proposed fund; to propose practical measures designed to ensure the beginning of the fund's operations, with special emphasis, among other things, on the possible utilization of the existing machinery of the Special Fund for that purpose; and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in preparing the report on the reconsideration by the economically advanced countries of possibilities of undertaking measures designed to ensure the establishment of the fund. The Committee was further instructed to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963, and the Council, in turn, was requested to transmit the Committee's report, together with its comments, to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

The Committee on the United Nations Capital Development Fund subsequently decided, however, that a session could not be held before the thirty-sixth session of the Council and arranged for a meeting to begin in the first week of September 1963.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At the thirty-sixth session of the Council, the representative of Japan expressed the view that it would be practical to make better use of existing institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (IDA), as opposition to the establishment of a capital development fund by potentially large contributors made it unlikely that such a fund, even if established, would be workable.

Others, such as the representative of Ethiopia, spoke in favour of a United Nations capital development fund and urged its early establishment. The hope was expressed by Yugoslavia that the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development would make progress in that direction. The representative of the USSR, in urging that the Special Fund's competence should be extended to the field of capital development, re-stated his Government's views with respect to the way in which a United Nations capital de-

velopment fund should operate, including, for example, concentration on aid to the government sector of the economy and universal participation by all States in the fund.

CONSIDERATION BY COMMITTEE

At the session of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund held from 5 to 13 September 1963, the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of Governments submitted under Council resolution 921 (XXXIV) and General Assembly resolution 1826 (XVII) was considered.⁵ It indicated that there had been little change in the positions of Governments regarding a United Nations capital development fund. The economically under-developed countries continued to support its establishment and generally favoured the draft statute, while most of the economically advanced countries opposed the establishment of the proposed fund. These latter, including Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, expressed the view that funds which could be devoted to international assistance were, within the foreseeable future, limited and that the creation of such a fund would not raise the level of assistance already being provided. Specifically, France and the United States felt that the International Development Association (IDA) met the need in this area. Among the economically advanced countries supporting the establishment of the proposed fund were Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the USSR. These countries, along with some of the under-developed countries, favoured for varying reasons extending the terms of reference of the Special Fund to permit it to engage in capital development.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Committee noted that a substantial majority of its members recommended to the Assembly that the Secretary-General be requested to undertake a study 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. The Committee also recommended that the General Assembly take into consideration the desire of the Committee for a continuous study of the needs for,

⁵ For text of resolutions, see Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 247, 248

and flow of, capital for development and the views expressed as to the machinery most appropriate for this purpose; and that the Committee's mandate be extended for one more year.

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The recommendations of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund were discussed in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee of the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. Positions previously expressed by Members were re-stated during the Second Committee's debate, as well as in explanations of vote on a draft resolution proposed by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. By this draft resolution, the Assembly would extend the mandate of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund and would request the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and such other institutions as might be necessary, a study 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.

The Assembly would further request the Secretary-General to complete and circulate this study as part of the documentation prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and would request the Committee on the Capital Development Fund to consider the study in the light of the views which might be expressed at the Conference, as well as by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to formulate recommendations for submission to the Assembly at its nineteenth session in 1964.

At the request of France and the United States, the Second Committee on 12 November 1963 voted separately on the paragraph of the draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to prepare the proposed study. The paragraph was adopted by 81 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions, and the draft resolution as a whole by 85 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The Assembly adopted the draft text at a plenary meeting on 11 December 1963 as resolution 1936(XVIII) by a vote of 81 to 0, with 9 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The recommendations of the Committee on a United Nations Development Fund relating to the study of the needs for and the flow of development capital were dealt with by the Assembly in resolution 1938(XVIII). (See below, p. 223.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 337-339.
Plenary Meeting 1302.

E/3790 and Add.1.2. Financing of economic development. United Nations Capital Development Fund.
Report of Secretary-General.
E/3829. Report of Economic Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 880-902, 920-922.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section II.
A/5532. Economic development of under-developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.
A/5536. Report of Committee on Establishment of United Nations Capital Development Fund submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1826(XVII).
A/C.2/L.738 and Add.1-5. Afghanistan, Algeria,

Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution adopted by Second Committee on 12 November 1963, meeting 922, by 85 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1936(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276, by 81 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1521(XV) of 15 December 1960, 1706(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1826(XVII) of 18 December 1962,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund at its third session,

"1. Decides to extend the mandate of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund so as to enable it to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly in paragraph 5(c) of resolution 1826(XVII);

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare, in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and such other institutions as may be necessary, a study 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;

"(b) To complete and circulate this study as part

of the documentation prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development jointly with the other documents required by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference in the field of the financing of development;

"3. Instructs the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund to consider the study of the Secretary-General in the light of the views which may be expressed at the Conference as well as by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session, and to formulate appropriate recommendations for submission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session for action."

The Flow of Long-Term Capital to Developing Countries

REPORTS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Two reports by the Secretary-General on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations were considered during 1963 by various United Nations organs concerned with the financing of economic development. One dealt with the flow of such capital during the period 1959-1961 and the other, an interim report, with the flow in the period 1960-1962.

The first of these reports was before the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1963 session (after having been discussed by the General Assembly in 1962). The other report was one of the documents submitted in 1963 to the General Assembly's eighteenth session.

The report examined by the Economic and Social Council (for the period 1959-1961) showed, among other things, that the net outflow of long-term capital and official donations from the developed private enterprise countries to the rest of the world had risen substantially, from \$5,200 million in 1959 to \$6,000 million in 1960, and to a new peak of \$7,200 million in 1961. The flow of capital to less developed countries through bilateral agencies, it estimated, rose from the equivalent of 0.6 per cent of the combined gross product of the developed private enterprise countries in 1960 to 0.7 per cent in 1961.

During the period 1959-1961, the report noted, average annual aid commitments by the centrally planned economies to less developed countries amounted to over \$1,000 million. These were substantially higher than in earlier years.

During 1959-1961, the report also noted, official donations and loans, inclusive of capital subscriptions to international institutions, ac-

counted on the average for 80 per cent of the total net flow of long-term funds from developed private enterprise countries.

As in the past, the United States was the largest contributor of funds to the developing countries, followed by France, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. The United States provided most of the funds flowing to Latin America and South-East Asia. Western European countries accounted for between one-third and one-half of the funds going to the Middle East and Africa. International institutions provided only about 5 per cent of the total funds going to under-developed countries in 1960; this was close to 20 per cent of the capital from official sources. The centrally-planned economies contributed on the average almost one-eighth of the official loans received by the developing countries in 1960.

The report's analysis of private long-term capital transactions showed that the average annual net flow from the major private capital-exporting countries during the period 1958-1961 had been somewhat larger than in the 1950's. However, the net flow from this group of countries to less developed countries had declined after 1958. In recent years, transactions between developed private enterprise countries accounted for an increasing proportion of the international flow of private long-term capital.

The interim report submitted to the General Assembly's eighteenth session (for the period 1960-1962) showed, among other things, that the bilateral flow from developed market economies to developing countries levelled off in 1962. It indicated that the failure of the capital flow to increase in 1962 appeared to have

resulted in a set back in the progress towards the United Nations target of 1 per cent of the gross domestic product of developed countries for capital transfers to developing countries. The report noted that credit commitments by the centrally planned economies to developing countries also declined in 1962. Net disbursements by multilateral agencies, however, increased significantly in 1962 as several newly established leading agencies increased their operations.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

As recommended by its Economic Committee, the Economic and Social Council, on 1 August 1963, unanimously adopted a resolution (981(XXXVI)) taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1959-1961.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

The General Assembly, on 11 December 1963, following discussions of the reports before it, including the Report of the Committee on the Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, unanimously adopted a resolution (1938(XVIII)) on the accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries.

The draft text had been recommended by its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it had been originally put forward by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, which were later joined by Burma, Ceylon, Liberia and Nigeria. To take into account amendments submitted, the sponsors revised the draft text three times. After further oral changes, the draft text was unanimously approved on 18 November 1963.

The resolution expressed the Assembly's recognition that the international flow of assistance and development capital could make a positive contribution to the economic development of developing countries, but noted that in spite of

the appreciable contribution already made over the years by international capital and aid, there was a widening gap in standards of living between economically advanced and developing countries.

By this resolution, the Assembly also took cognizance of the recommendation of the Committee on the Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, which had asked the Assembly to consider its desire for a continuous study of the needs for, and flow of, capital for development. The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to consider the establishment of a standing committee or any other appropriate machinery to keep under constant review international capital flows between the developed and the developing countries and to advise the Council on matters relating to the nature and volume of these flows.

In the Second Committee, the representatives of Algeria and the United Arab Republic had stressed the need for reviewing capital outflows from the developing countries, without which a complete picture of the availability of resources to the developing countries could not be obtained. It was also understood that the first requirement for any proper assessment of the role of international capital flows in accelerating the economic development of developing countries was a full account of movements of capital and assistance. Information about these movements was often incomplete, it was pointed out in the Committee, and, because of methodological problems, even when the data were available they were not always comparable. Accordingly, by resolution 1938(XVIII) the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to review, with the assistance of experts, if advisable, such methodological problems and to submit proposals for making the annual presentation of data on capital flows and aid as meaningful and comprehensive as possible. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 337-339.
Plenary Meeting 1302.

International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1959-1961 (A/5195/Rev.1). Report of Secretary-General, U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.D.2.

E/3829. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 981(XXXVI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3829, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1302.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1959-1961."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 880-902, 922, 924-929. Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section II.

A/5532. Economic development of under-developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5536. Report of Committee on Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1826(XVII).

A/5546. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries. Progress report by Secretary-General on international flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1960-1962.

A/C.2/L.739. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.739/Rev.1 and Add.1-3, Rev.2 and Rev.3. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as orally modified, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 18 November 1963, meeting 928.

A/C.2/L.761 and Add.1. Statements by Secretary-General of financial implications of revised draft resolutions, A/C.2/L.739/Rev.1 and Rev. 2.

A/C.2/L.764. United Kingdom: Amendments to 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.739/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.765. Yemen: amendments to 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.739/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.766 and Rev.1. New Zealand: amendment and revised amendment to 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.739/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.768. Algeria, United Arab Republic: amendment to 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.739/Rev.2.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1938(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its various resolutions as well as those of the Economic and Social Council on the international flow of assistance and development capital,

"Recognizing that the creation and mobilization of domestic capital must be a primary concern of all Governments planning their economic development

with a view to attaining a self-sustaining rate of growth,

"Recognizing further that the international flow of assistance and development capital on acceptable terms has a positive contribution to make to the accelerated economic development of the developing countries,

"Bearing in mind that, in spite of the appreciable contribution already made over the years to the promotion of development by the flow of international assistance and development capital, there is a widening gap in the standard of living between economically advanced and developing countries,

"Mindful of the aim expressed in the Preamble of the Charter to the United Nations to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, as well as of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter,

"Taking into account the recommendation of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund that the General Assembly should take into consideration the Committee's desire for a continuous study of the needs for and flow of development capital, and the views expressed in the Committee as to the machinery most appropriate for this purpose,

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to give prompt and serious consideration, at its thirty-seventh session, to the establishment of a standing committee or any other appropriate machinery, in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations and in the light of the relevant decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to keep under constant and systematic review, against the background of total capital resources, the inflow of international assistance and development capital to the developing countries, as well as the outflow of capital from those countries, and to advise the Council on matters relating to the nature and volume of these flows with a view to accelerating the economic development of developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To review, with the assistance of such experts as he may consider advisable and in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other interested bodies and taking into account the views expressed in the various organs of the United Nations, the conceptual and methodological problems posed in the recent reports submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations;

"(b) To submit proposals for making the annual presentation of data on capital flows and aid as meaningful and comprehensive as possible, drawing on information available from other international organizations and from the regional economic commissions, in order to contribute to the assessment of the adequacy of capital, in particular international capital, available to the developing countries, in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade."

Reports of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation and International Development Association

In April 1963, at its thirty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its two affiliates, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA) for the period ending 30 June 1962, together with supplements recording the principal activities of the three agencies up to February 1963.

Introducing the reports of these agencies, George D. Woods, the President of the Bank and its two affiliates, recalled that in the fiscal year ended June 1962, the Bank and IDA had extended loans and credits of well over \$1,000 million. He anticipated a similar total for the current fiscal year. Latin America, he said, had displaced Asia as the Bank's largest customer, but more IDA credits had gone to Asia than to any other region. He pointed out that credits for agriculture had increased to the point where they accounted for one quarter of all IDA lending, and that IDA had for the first time undertaken a commitment in the field of education, in the form of a credit to finance the building of new schools in Tunisia linked with a study of methods of school design and construction.

The President of the Bank reviewed the new responsibilities and additional functions assumed by the Bank to accelerate the economic growth of its member countries. The Bank had co-operated with other lenders by sponsoring, for instance, the consortia of countries and institutions assisting the development of India and Pakistan and, less formally, by organizing consultative groups of aid-giving nations and agencies for Nigeria, Tunisia and Colombia. The Bank had also co-operated closely with the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Other services undertaken by the Bank included over 20 full-scale surveys of the development needs of different countries. Resident advisers had also been assigned to assist various member countries—always at their request—on major problems of

development programming and economic and financial policy.

The President also referred to the training programmes organized by the Economic Development Institute for government officials. It was possible for the first time, he pointed out, to meet calls for economic and financial advisers on a continuing basis, because of the establishment of the Development Advisory Service, a permanent staff of highly qualified advisers, available to serve for extended periods in member countries. The Bank had also decided to offer greater help in organizing and financing feasibility studies.

He pointed out that although the Bank's assistance was directed primarily to Governments and public agencies, one of its basic objectives—and the primary objective of the IFC—was to foster the growth of private shareholder-owned industries in the economically under-developed countries. The Bank had provided more than \$1,000 million in loans for private industrial projects. The IFC now was free to invest in capital stock and in addition had primary responsibility, on behalf of the Bank and IDA, for fostering local development banks and finance corporations—a function likely to become of central importance in its activities.

The IFC could, however, offer only small amounts of investment to private industry; much larger contributions must be provided by the participating private companies themselves. He believed that the flow of private capital to the economically under-developed countries would increase greatly if the fear that investments in such countries might be threatened by expropriation without fair compensation, or by other arbitrary government action, could be overcome. The most direct approach—and perhaps the most difficult—would be to establish certain rules for the treatment of foreign investment to which countries would agree to adhere and to have, in addition, some kind of international tribunal to deal with violations. Another possibility studied by the Bank had been that of a multilateral investment scheme. A third technique—more modest, but perhaps more prom-

ising—would be the establishment of facilities, linked in some way to the Bank itself, available to foreign investors and host Governments wishing to have recourse to conciliation or arbitration in the settlement of investment disputes.

As the ability of a number of economically under-developed countries to borrow on conventional terms had continued to weaken, it was imperative that ways be found to assist them with grants and with credits on softer terms. While bilateral aid programmes would undoubtedly continue to play a major role, the President felt strongly that more emphasis on an international approach to the problems of economic development could greatly accelerate the flow of international investment.

The Bank had continued to act as a bridge across which private capital could move from the developed to the less developed countries. Through the sale of its own securities, the Bank had raised over \$2,000 million and had succeeded in establishing the credit of its borrowers on the open market, as evidenced by the sale to other investors of participations in Bank loans, which now totalled more than \$1,500 million.

The President pointed out that an increased proportion of the Bank group's development financing should come from IDA and said that he was confident that subscribing countries would continue to give further aid and support to IDA.

He emphasized the fact that while the economically under-developed countries needed capital, advice and help in acquiring technical skills, donor countries should not regard them as objects of charity, for in time they would take their place as full partners in the economic as well as the political life of the world.

In the subsequent debate, the achievements of the three international financial institutions were praised, and many Council members pledged their Government's continued support of the Bank, IFC and IDA. The representative of the United Kingdom said that there was no need to stress the importance of an institution which in the year under review had approved loans totalling more than \$880 million. The fact that IFC had sold over \$10 million of its investments was gratifying proof of its success and, if that trend continued, IFC would

be able to play a promotional role of very real significance to the developing world. The representative of Italy noted that a reasonable rate of development could be maintained only if foreign financial assistance was increased and if it was made in the form of long-term, low-interest loans.

The representative of Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction that the activities of the Bank and its affiliates had expanded to cover the economic and technical problems of planning and programming economic development. Although his delegation attached great importance to the development and financing of infra-structure, it thought that the Bank should devote more resources to financing directly productive projects in the developing countries.

On 5 April 1963, the Council adopted, without formal vote, a resolution (932(XXXV)) taking note of the reports of the three agencies.

In view of the decision not to hold a session of the Economic and Social Council in April 1964, the reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IFC and IDA for the period ending 30 June 1963 were presented to the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session in December 1963.

Introducing the reports, the President of the Bank and its two affiliates recalled that the most outstanding event of the past year had been the decision to carry on the work of IDA on an increased scale. He pointed out that the 17 developed member countries of IDA had already indicated their intention of contributing \$750 million, in addition to an equal amount subscribed at the time IDA was established. The President of the Bank said that in the fiscal year ending 30 June 1963 the Bank, IFC and IDA had entered into new commitments amounting to \$727 million. He pointed out that the development of transport and power continued to be the backbone of the Bank's business, but that IDA had continued to show a strong propensity for agricultural development as well.

A striking feature of 1963, he went on, had been the extent to which new loans and credits had been made for the purpose of building a higher level of activity in financial institutions concerned with development financing.

The President pointed out that he had re-

commended to the Executive Directors of the Bank and IDA that Governments of developing countries be aided in improving agriculture and in expanding educational facilities and that the terms of lending be modified in suitable cases so that grace periods could be extended beyond the present maximum of 25 years.

The President said that the Bank had undertaken three studies as part of the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He mentioned the advantages to be gained in the field of economic development by co-ordinating and combining the efforts of countries through international agencies and multilateral organizations.

In the subsequent debate, the spectacularly increased lending activities of the three international agencies were praised and many Council members pledged their Governments' continued support of the Bank and its two affiliates. The United States representative pointed out that the measures taken by the Bank to encourage private investment should be taken into account by the Secretariat in its studies of the private

flow of capital. He added that the activities of IFC, which helped in the growth of capital markets and private enterprise, made IFC unique among public international institutions.

Many representatives expressed satisfaction that the capital of IDA would be replenished, and said they saw no objection to having the Bank extend loans on more flexible terms.

A number of representatives welcomed the Bank's decision to extend its activities in new directions, especially as economic development was essentially a dynamic process: there should be a readiness to modify established practices so as to adapt them to the changing needs of the developing countries. They also welcomed both the expansion of the Bank's co-ordinating activities through the consortia technique, and the Consultative Group idea, and its co-operation with other specialized agencies and the Special Fund.

On 18 December 1963, the Council adopted without formal vote resolution 996(XXXVI), taking note of the reports of the International Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1247, 1248.

E/3710 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting annual report of International Development Association for 1961-1962 and summary of developments in Association from 1 July 1962 to 28 February 1963.

E/3711 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting annual report of International Finance Corporation for 1961-1962 and summary of developments in Corporation from 1 July 1962-20 February 1963.

E/3712 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting annual Report of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1961-1962 and summary of developments in Bank from 1 July 1962-28 February 1963.

RESOLUTION 932(XXXV), taking note of reports of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation and International Development Association, adopted by Council without formal vote on 5 April 1963, meeting 1248.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, meeting 46.

Plenary Meetings 1297, 1301.

E/3823. Calendar of conferences for 1964. Memorandum by Secretary-General, para. 11.

E/3825. Report by Secretary-General (on meeting of Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences).

E/3834. Calendar of Conferences for 1964.

E/3816. Resolutions of 36th session of Council, page 43, para.(g).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 36TH SESSION.

Plenary Meetings 1309, 1310.

E/3836. Note by Secretary-General transmitting annual report of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1962-1963.

E/3837. Note by Secretary-General transmitting annual report of International Finance Corporation for 1962-1963.

E/3838. Note by Secretary-General transmitting annual report of International Development Association for 1962-1963.

RESOLUTION 996(XXXVI), taking note of reports of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation and International Development Association, adopted by Council without formal vote on 18 December 1963, meeting 1310.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The role of the United Nations in promoting and accelerating the industrial development of the developing countries continued to receive considerable attention during 1963. An Advisory Committee of Experts on Industrial Development Activities of the United Nations System, established under an Economic and Social Council resolution of 10 April 1962,⁶ met at United Nations Headquarters to study the question of what further organizational changes might be necessary in order to intensify the activities of the United Nations system in the industrialization field. The Committee's proposals were later considered by the Committee for Industrial Development, by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly.

Technical meetings on different problems of industrialization were organized and convened during the year, among them the "Inter-regional Symposium on the Application of Modern Technical Practices in the Iron and Steel Industry to Developing Countries." Studies on a variety of industrialization questions were published during 1963.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE
OF EXPERTS ON INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

As directed by the Economic and Social Council, an Advisory Committee of Experts, appointed by the Secretary-General, met at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 29 March 1963 to examine the question of the organizational changes required to intensify the industrial development activities of the United Nations system.

In its report to the Committee on Industrial Development, the Advisory Committee reviewed the aims and activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development, evaluated these activities and concluded that the resources of the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development were inadequate. The Advisory Committee examined several proposals for providing leadership and co-ordination to the United Nations efforts in this field, including the establishment of a new specialized

agency and strengthening the resources of the existing industrial development centre, and reached the conclusion that a central organization should be established within the United Nations. It recommended that a special organ, which might be called the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), be established under the authority of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee also made recommendations on the structure and operations of the proposed organization.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

At its third session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 31 May 1964, the Committee on Industrial Development reviewed the activities of the United Nations family in the field of industrialization, expressed satisfaction with the work done by the Centre for Industrial Development during the preceding twelve months, broadly approved the work programme of the Centre for the coming year and made a number of suggestions for expanding the operational activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development.

Reporting to the Economic and Social Council, the Committee noted that it had discussed the various aspects and problems of industrial development in the developing countries and the role of the United Nations, devoting particular attention to the following matters: methods of industrial planning and programming and experience of various countries in this respect; training of technical and managerial personnel and facilities available for this purpose in the advanced as well as the developing countries; problems of transfer and adaptation of technology to the developing countries with special reference to the need for standardization in the early stages of the industrialization process; financing of industrial development; social aspects of industrialization; and the role of small-scale industries. The Committee agreed upon a provisional working definition of the

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 262-63.

term "industrialization" and recommended that the Centre for Industrial Development should generally concentrate its activities on the development of the manufacturing sector.

The Committee for Industrial Development indicated to the Council that it agreed generally with the views of the Advisory Committee of Experts and with its conclusion that the resources available to the Centre for Industrial Development were inadequate for assisting effectively the industrialization efforts of the developing countries.

With regard to the organizational changes recommended by the Advisory Committee, some members—including Algeria, Brazil and Yugoslavia—had felt that the experts had rejected without sufficient explanation the alternative of creating a specialized agency for industrial development; a number of members, among them France, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered that the experts' proposal to set up a new organization was premature and unnecessary and that the Centre for Industrial Development, recently established, should be given time to test its performance; others—including India—found the experts' proposal to be an adequate compromise solution and supported it in principle. The Committee felt that before a decision was taken on the Report of the Advisory Committee of Experts, the recommendations of the experts and additional pertinent information should be made more widely known among Member countries and recommended a proposal to that effect, which also asked that the matter be submitted for consideration by the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council took up the reports of the Committee for Industrial Development and the Advisory Committee of Experts at its thirty-sixth session, and on 25 July 1963 it unanimously adopted a resolution (968(XXXVI)) endorsing the programme of work set out in the report of the Committee on Industrial Development.

The Council also considered a draft resolution recommended by the Committee, adopting it unanimously on 25 July 1963 as resolution 969(XXXVI). By this, the Council requested the Secretary-General: to transmit the report

of the Advisory Committee of Experts to Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and to the specialized agencies themselves for their comments; to prepare a report containing a summary of the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development and of activities relating to assistance in the field of manufacturing industry under the United Nations programme of technical assistance and the Special Fund; to prepare a summary of the activities of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the field of industry; and to transmit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session the information requested above, together with such comments as he might deem appropriate. (For full text of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In further indication of its concern with the question of industrialization of developing countries, the Council, by resolution 949 II (XXXVI), invited Governments of countries receiving technical aid to attach special attention to the promotion of industrial development which could be accelerated through training programmes (see p. 197 above).

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Industrial development activities of the United Nations were subsequently discussed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, mainly in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

The Second Committee had before it the reports called for by Council resolution 969 (XXXVI) (see above) and a memorandum submitted by Brazil to the second session of the Committee for Industrial Development, in addition to the report of the Economic and Social Council, which summarized the views of the Committees which had reported to it earlier in the year.

In his report on the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development, the Secretary-General noted its over-all function of mobilization and co-ordination of the industrial development activities within the United Nations system. He listed the activities of the Centre and gave, as well, an outline of the industrial development work programmes of the regional economic com-

missions. Reports from the specialized agencies and IAEA provided summaries of their activities pertaining to industrial development, as well as their comments on the proposals of the Advisory Committee of Experts.

The Brazilian memorandum analyzed the institutional machinery of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development and favoured the establishment of a specialized agency to co-ordinate and give impetus to United Nations efforts towards industrialization of the developing countries.

The debate in the Second Committee dealt with: (a) the question of organizational changes that might be required in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite United Nations efforts in the field of industrial development; and (b) the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded by regional and sub-regional symposia, relating to the problems of industrialization of the developing countries. There was general agreement on the need for strengthening industrial development activities and for organizational improvements. A draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee to the Assembly evolved from a proposal submitted in the Second Committee by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Syria, Thailand, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. The following became sponsors of the text as it was later revised: Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Libya and Nigeria.

The draft text was revised three times to meet amendments and suggestions offered during the debate. After some final oral changes were agreed to by the sponsors, the draft resolution was unanimously approved by the Committee on 27 November 1963.

The sponsors of the resolution were joined by other Members—for example, Ghana, Poland and Uruguay—in the view that a new organization was required to promote industrial development. Most of the developing nations felt that this should be a new specialized agency; some considered that it should be an organization within the structure of the United Nations, as proposed by the Advisory Committee of Experts. Members opposing the establishment of a new

specialized agency included Australia, Austria, Canada, Greece, Japan, Italy, Madagascar, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Japan and Italy were among those contending that the Centre for Industrial Development should be strengthened and expanded.

In another aspect of the discussion, the Committee debated a suggestion put forward by Ghana and Nigeria that the proposed new organization should deal with the utilization of natural resources as well as industrial development. Additionally, there was debate on the question of convening an international symposium on industrialization; this centred on the value of a large conference as opposed to a series of smaller regional and inter-regional seminars.

The final text of the draft resolution was unanimously approved by the Assembly on 11 December 1963 as resolution 1940(XVIII). The Assembly thereby endorsed the view of the Advisory Committee of Experts that the present institutional framework of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development was not satisfactory and that existing resources were not adequate. It declared the need of carrying out changes in the existing United Nations machinery so as to provide an organization capable of dealing with the problem of industrialization of the developing countries, and it recommended that the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session instruct the Committee for Industrial Development to consider the establishment of such an organization for industrial development, including its structure and functions, having due regard both to the close relationship between industrial development and the utilization of natural resources and to the advisability of the close co-operation between this organization, on the one hand, and the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, on the other hand, and to submit its report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session for a final decision.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a working paper on the need for changes in United Nations machinery

for submission to the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations and studies on the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded, as appropriate, by regional and sub-regional symposia, relating to the problems of industrialization of developing countries, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly in 1964.

The Economic and Social Council, during its resumed thirty-sixth session (December 1963), agreed to consider the above-mentioned resolution and to transmit the resolution to the Committee for Industrial Development for action.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued in 1963 and dealing with industrial matters included the sixth issue of the Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1291, 1295, 1296.

E/3781 and Corr.1. Report of 3rd session of Committee for Industrial Development, 13-31 May 1963. (For list of documents before Committee, see Annex III.)

E/3781, Annex VIII. Report of Advisory Committee of Experts on Industrial Development Activities of United Nations System.

E/3781, Para. 148. Draft resolution proposed by Committee for Industrial Development.

RESOLUTION 969(XXXVI), as proposed by Committee for Industrial Development, E/3781, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1963, meeting 1296.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1712(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1821(XVII) of 18 December 1962, and its resolution 873(XXXIII) of 10 April 1962,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Industrial Development Activities of the United Nations System,

"Considering that, in the light of the importance of industrial development for developing countries, it is highly desirable that this report be circulated among all Governments of States Members of the United Nations for careful examination,

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To transmit the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies for their attention, together with the report of the third session of the Committee for Industrial Development;

"(b) To transmit to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts for such comments as they may deem appropriate, these comments should be presented in time for the Secretary-General to submit them to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session;

"(c) To prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, a report containing:

"(i) A summary of the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development and of those relating to assistance to the development of manufacturing industry under the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the Special Fund, including a statement of expenditures in recent years relating to these activities;

"(ii) A summary of the activities of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in their general areas of competence and specifically in the field of industry, to be prepared by the agencies concerned, together with such analysis of budgetary trends as may be helpful in providing a meaningful interpretation of their activities;

"(d) To include in the provisional agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, under the item relating to industrial development, a Sub-item on the consideration of the industrial development activities of the United Nations system and to transmit to this session the information requested in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above, together with such comments as he may deem appropriate;

"(e) To transmit to the Committee for Industrial Development, for consideration at its fourth session, the information and comments requested in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above, together with a summary of the General Assembly's discussion of this item and of any decision thereon."

RESOLUTION 968(XXXVI), as proposed by President of Council, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1963, meeting 1296.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development (third session);

"2. Endorses the programme of work contained in the report."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 880-902, 926, 929-936, 938, 939.

Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IV.

A/5532. Economic development of under-developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5534. Activities of United Nations in field of industrial development. Summary of activities of Centre for Industrial Development. Report by Secretary-General.

A/5534/Add.1. Note by Executive Chairman of Technical Assistance Board on resources devoted to industrial development under Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

A/5534/Add.2. Summary of activities of Special Fund in field of industrial development.

A/5535 and Add.1-5 and Add.5/Corr.1. Activities of United Nations in field of industrial development. Summary of activities of specialized agencies and of International Atomic Energy Agency and their comments on report of Advisory Committee of Experts (E/3781, Annex VIII) : International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Food and Agriculture Organization; World Health Organization and International Atomic Energy Agency.

A/C.2/221. Note by Secretary-General concerning memorandum on industrial development submitted by Brazil to Committee for Industrial Development at its 2nd session in 1962.

A/C.2/L.740 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Syria, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.740/Rev.1 and Add.1, and Rev.2. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above powers and in addition by Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador and Libya.

A/C.2/L.740/Rev.3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Syria, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 27 November 1963, meeting 938.

A/C.2/L.769 and Rev.1. Ghana, Nigeria: amendment to 20-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740, and revised amendment to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.772 and Rev.1. United Kingdom: amendments to 20-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740, and revised amendments to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.773. Tunisia: amendment to 20-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740.

A/C.2/L.774 and Rev.1. Sweden: amendments to 20-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740, and revised amendment to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.775. France: sub-amendment to Tunisian amendment, A/C.2/L.773.

A/C.2/L.778. Austria, Colombia, Denmark, Jamaica, Madagascar, Panama, Turkey: amendment to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740/Rev.2.

A/C.2/L.779. Madagascar: amendment to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.740/Rev.2.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IX.

RESOLUTION 1940(XVIII) as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1712(XVI) of 19 December 1961, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 873(XXXIII) of 10 April 1962 and 969(XXXVI) of 25 July 1963,

"Mindful of the aim expressed in the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, and of the provisions of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, which place upon the Organization the responsibility for promoting higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

"Recognizing that a dynamic industrial sector is of strategic importance in diversifying the economies of developing countries generally, in raising the per capita income of their populations and in assuring a more balanced economic and social structure,

"Considering the priorities which are being given to industrial development in the national economic plans of developing countries,

"Bearing in mind that the developing countries need the greatest possible international assistance and co-operation in the solution of technical, financial, economic, commercial and social problems connected with industrial development,

"Convinced of the need to expand the means of providing advice, information and assistance through the United Nations system to the developing countries in the planning and execution of their industrial development,

"Having considered the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Industrial Development Activities of the United Nations System, established under Council resolution 873(XXXIII), and all other relevant documentation,

"1. Endorses the view of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Industrial Development Activities of the United Nations System that the present institutional framework of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development is not satisfactory and that existing resources are not adequate;

"2. Declares 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 the developing countries, in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite United Nations efforts for industrial development;

"3. Recommends the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session to instruct the Committee for Industrial Development to consider, in the light of the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts and of the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the establishment of such an organization for industrial development, including its structure and functions, having due regard

both to the close relationship between industrial development and the utilization of natural resources and to the advisability of close co-operation between this organization on the one hand, and the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the other hand, and to submit its report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the Assembly at its nineteenth session, for a final decision;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a working paper on the subject referred to in paragraph 2 above for submission to the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the need for organized changes, to initiate consultation and studies with States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agen-

cies, 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 problems of industrialization of developing countries, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session."

PUBLICATIONS

Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 6, March 1963. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.B.1.

A Study of Industrial Growth (ST/ECA/74). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.B.2.

THE ROLE OF PATENTS IN THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961,⁷ the Secretary-General continued the preparation of a report on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries for consideration by the United Nations Committee for Industrial Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

In December 1962, the Council approved a proposal of the Secretary-General that in view of the extensive substantive and geographical coverage of the inquiry requested by the General Assembly resolution of 19 December 1961, the collection and analysis of information should be continued during 1963 and the report presented in 1964, first to the Committee for Industrial Development, then to the thirty-eighth session of the Council and to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

During 1963, the Council's recommendation was considered by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. On 11 December 1963, the Assembly adopted a resolution whereby, bearing in mind that, in the report on its third session,

the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had suggested that the study should be expedited so that it might be available for consideration by the Conference, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue with the preparation of the study and submit it to the Conference on Trade and Development, as well as to the Committee for Industrial Development, the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. The Assembly also recommended that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development give serious consideration to the study to be prepared by the Secretary-General. The resolution to this effect (1935(XVIII)) was adopted unanimously by the Assembly on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which, on 11 December 1963, had unanimously approved a draft proposal submitted by Bolivia and Brazil. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 407-9.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 34TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1237.

E/3702. Report of Secretary-General on integrated programme and budget policy, para. 8(vi).

E/3781. Report of third session of Committee for Industrial Development (13-31 May 1963), Chapter III, para.68.

E/3799. Report of second session of Preparatory Committee of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (21 May-29 June 1963), para. 165.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 919, 920.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/C.2/L.736. Bolivia, Brazil: draft resolution, adopted

unanimously by Second Committee on 11 November 1963, meeting 920.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1935(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1713(XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries,

"Taking into account that the study requested of the Secretary-General in resolution 1713(XVI) could not be completed in time for submission to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, owing to its broad geographical coverage and substantive character,

"Considering the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council that the compilation and analysis of the necessary information should be continued through 1963 so that the study may be submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development, to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh

session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session,

"Bearing in mind that, in the report on its second session, the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizing the importance of patents in facilitating access to technological experience and know-how, suggested that the study should be expedited so that it may be available for consideration by the Conference,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue with the preparation of the study referred to in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of resolution 1713 (XVI), and to submit it to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as to the Committee for Industrial Development, to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"2. Recommends the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its deliberations under item IV of the provisional agenda, entitled 'Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries,' to give serious consideration to the study to be prepared by the Secretary-General."

USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ACTIVITIES IN 1963

The volume and scope of United Nations operational activities in the development of natural resources during 1963 continued to expand.

Several major operational projects were begun or continued. In the field of water resources, operational projects included several national and international river-basin surveys.

In Nepal, a preliminary investigation was made into the possibilities of hydroelectric development on the Karnali River, and the preparation of comprehensive feasibility reports was then begun in respect of the most favourable sites. In China (Taiwan), work commenced on a comprehensive hydraulic development survey of the Choshui and Wu Basins—a survey which was expected to take three years and which was designed to enable the Government to prepare a comprehensive plan for optimum utilization of the water resources of these basins.

In the case of the Senegal River project, four States were involved—Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The United Nations mission that went to Senegal in 1962 produced a general report and seven technical reports, and these were submitted to a special Inter-State Committee, established with the help of the United Nations for purposes of co-ordinating

the development of the basin. Operational projects were also under way in the field of desalination in Argentina and Tunisia. Still other work involved the installation and operation of a hydraulics laboratory in Peru; dam construction in Cyprus and China; and ground-water exploration in Jordan and Lebanon.

In the fields of geology, hydrogeology, mining and mineral development, two United Nations Special Fund projects were completed—the aerial geophysical survey in Uganda and the mineral survey in the Atacama Province of Chile. The purpose of the Uganda survey was to delineate the areas in which the economic mineral potential was considered to be high, and to provide a prior basis for an intensive ground exploration programme. A number of magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies were identified. The survey in Chile, similarly carried out mainly by airborne exploration techniques, resulted in the discovery of a major deposit of high grade iron ore. This discovery was expected to have a considerable impact on the iron ore supply situation in Latin America. Surveys in Burma and Pakistan were also producing valuable results.

Other projects in advanced stages of implementation were the establishment of a Geological Survey Institute in Iran; the establish-

ment of an Institute of Applied Geology in the Philippines; the survey of metallic mineral deposits in Mexico; the survey of ground-water resources in Lebanon; and the pilot mineral survey of the Cordillera and Altiplano in Bolivia. In addition, several projects were still in an early stage of implementation. Among these were the mining and metallurgical research institute being established at La Paz, Bolivia; the mineral survey in Nicaragua; and the mineral survey in the Andean Cordillera, Argentina. The United Nations was also assisting in the establishment of a mineral laboratory in the Ivory Coast and a public works laboratory in Mali. In several countries of Equatorial Africa and in Madagascar, projects were under way for the training of gold prospectors. A training course was organized in Madagascar in semi-precious and ornamental stone-cutting techniques. In addition, advice was provided by United Nations specialists on numerous specific problems—in a large number of countries—ranging from mining legislation and mining operations to large scale ground-water development.

In the field of energy resources, one Special Fund project which received continuing support was the establishment of an institute for petroleum exploration in India. The United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) jointly assisted the Philippines in carrying out an evaluation of the energy resources of the Island of Luzon. A number of countries received assistance in tackling institutional problems, ranging from the reorganization of an electric-power supply and distribution system to the formulation of a tariff policy and the management of electric-power utilities. In addition, the possibilities for exploiting natural gas where this occurs as a wasting resource in petroleum production were investigated in several countries. Lastly, a number of countries were aided in the assessment of their geothermal resources.

THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Pursuant to a request of the Economic and Social Council of 16 April 1962,⁸ the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre submitted to the Council at its thirty-sixth (mid-

1963) session, 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 proposals, three in number, were designed to stimulate further systematic development of water resources and, more particularly, the orderly evolution of effective operational activities.

The first proposal was for the promotion of surveys of the water needs and resources of developing countries to be conducted with the assistance of small teams of high-level experts. The surveys would have the purpose of providing guide lines both for long-term and more immediate government action in the development of water resources. The second was that priority be given to preliminary surveys of international river basins of interest to two or more developing countries. The surveys would aim at outlining possible schemes of river-basin development and would formulate concrete proposals for further action and assistance, including the establishment of suitable inter-governmental machinery. The third proposal related to large-scale pre-development investigations of ground-water basins where these extended over two or more countries.

On 1 August 1963, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (978(XXXVI)) whereby it asked the Secretary-General to study the priority proposals further in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), and to submit his recommendations to the Council at the session in mid-1964. The Council further invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and of IAEA, in co-operation with the Water Resources Development Centre, to continue to make appropriate facilities available for the implementation of projects in the field of water resources development. Lastly, the Council recommended to Governments that due consideration be given to the importance of more adequate water resources development in the submission of Special Fund and technical assistance requests.

Resolution 978(XXXVI) was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Economic

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 225.

Committee, where it had been approved unanimously on 19 July 1963 on the basis of a proposal submitted by Ethiopia, India, Senegal

and Yugoslavia, as orally revised by its sponsors. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 332, 333.

Plenary Meetings 1274-1277, 1302.

E/3760. Proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in field of water resources within framework of United Nations Development Decade. Report of United Nations Water Resources Development Centre.

E/AC.6/L.290. Ethiopia, India, Senegal, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 19 July 1963, meeting 333.

E/3822. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 978(XXXVI), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3822, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1302.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 876(XXXIII) of 17 April 1962 and 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

"Reaffirming the fundamental importance of water resources development to economic development and the contribution it can make during the United Nations Development Decade and beyond,

"1. Notes with appreciation the report of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre prepared in response to the above-mentioned resolution 876(XXXIII) and the preliminary proposals for priority action contained therein, outlining as initial steps towards more substantial development adequate to meet growing needs,

"(a) Preliminary country surveys of water needs and resources;

"(b) Preliminary surveys of international river basins of interest to developing countries;

"(c) Large-scale pre-development investigations of ground-water basins;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to study these proposals further, in collaboration with the specialized

agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to submit his recommendations to the 1964 session of the Council;

"3. Invites, in the meanwhile, the Secretary-General by appropriate action at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, in line with its resolution 955(XXXVI) of 5 July 1963 on the decentralization of economic and social activities of the United Nations, as well as invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in co-ordination with the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, to continue to make available such facilities as appropriate for the implementation of projects in the field of water resources development, including those for the training of local technical personnel, in response to Government requests;

"4. Draws the attention of Governments of Member States of the United Nations to these preliminary proposals for action and for this purpose recommends that due consideration be given to the importance of more adequate water resources development in the submission of Special Fund and technical assistance requests, with such assistance being sought as appropriate from the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, regional and other bodies;

"5. Requests the Centre to furnish information to the Council, in its biennial reports, on the progress achieved."

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section IV.

Water Desalination in Developing Countries (ST/ECA/32). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.B.5.

Techniques of Petroleum Development. Proceedings of the United Nations Inter-regional Seminar on Techniques of Petroleum Development, New York, 23 January to 21 February 1962 (ST/TAO/SER.C/60). U.N.P. Sales No.:64II.B.2.

UNITED NATIONS TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

By resolution 1827(XVII) of 18 December 1962,⁹ it will be recalled, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a United Nations training and research institute. This Assembly decision had been taken within the framework of proposals for the United Nations Development Decade.

In a report prepared for the 1963 sessions of the Council and the Assembly, the Secretary-General supported the proposal for the estab-

lishment of a United Nations institute and put forward a general plan for its creation. The Council's Co-ordination Committee, on the proposal of Colombia, Ethiopia, Jordan, Senegal and the United States, recommended to the Council a draft resolution endorsing the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan, requesting him to explore possible sources of financial assistance to the institute, both governmental and non-governmental, and setting out a draft

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 233, 237.

resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. The Committee approved the text on 23 July by 14 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, and the Council adopted the text as resolution 985 (XXXVI) on 2 August 1963, by 14 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

When the Council's text was considered by the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee at the Assembly's eighteenth session later in 1963, it was adopted—after having been amended—on 5 November 1963 by a vote of 81 to 1, with 14 abstentions. Amendments were proposed by Canada, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Syria, Thailand, the United Arab Republic and the United States. By these amendments, the Committee added an Assembly request to the Secretary-General to continue to explore possible sources of financial support to the institute, called on

him to report to the Council before the end of 1963 and suggested that the proposed institute should supplement and co-operate with existing institutions. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish the institute.

The Assembly accepted the text recommended by the Second Committee, adopting it at a plenary meeting on 11 December 1963, by 78 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1934(XVIII). (For texts of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Reporting in late December 1963 to the resumed thirty-sixth session of the Council on his initial efforts, the Secretary-General said that some informal contacts had already been made with Governments and private foundations. Since firm pledges of not less than \$5 million were needed before operations began, the Secretary-General urged Governments to consider the possibility of contributing in the very near future.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 238, 239.
Plenary Meetings 1274-1277, 1303.

E/3780. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.220. Colombia, Ethiopia, Jordan, Senegal, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 23 July 1963, meeting 239, by 14 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 985(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303, by 14 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1827(XVII) of 18 December 1962 concerning a United Nations training and research institute,

"Having considered the note prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant thereto,

"Noting that the Secretary-General has given his strong support to the proposal for the establishment of a United Nations institute and has stated that it should be able to make a contribution of great value to the United Nations,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the observations and recommendations in his note;

"2. Endorses the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan for the United Nations training and research institute;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of financial assistance to the institute;

"4. Recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the purpose and principles of the United Nations, as set forth in Article I of the Charter,

"Noting in particular the close interrelationship between economic and social development and the achievement of peace and security and the dependence of both of these on international co-operation,

"Reaffirming its belief that the provision and training of personnel of the highest calibre from the developing Member States for national service and service with the United Nations and the specialized agencies are important in order to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling its resolution 1827(XVII) of 18 December 1962 which requested the Secretary-General "to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute for a training programme under the auspices of the United Nations, to be financed by voluntary contributions both public and private,"

"Having considered the note prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant thereto,

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council

has endorsed the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan for the United Nations training and research institute,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the observations and recommendations in his note concerning the institute;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for the institute along the lines set forth in his note, taking due account of suggestions regarding the frame of reference of the institute, as stated in operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1827(XVII);

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth regular session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 881-902, 913-915.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Section I.

A/5539. Note by Secretary-General transmitting text of Economic and Social Council resolution 985 (XXXVI).

A/5539, Annex. Council resolution 985(XXXVI), as amended by 24 Powers, A/C.2/L.743, by Mexico, A/C.2/L.749, and orally by India, adopted by Second Committee on 5 November 1963, meeting 915, by 81 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.743 and Add.1. Canada, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Syria, Thailand, United Arab Republic, United States: amendments to Council resolution 985(XXXVI).

A/C.2/L.749. Mexico: amendment to Council resolution 985 (XXXVI).

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1934(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276, by 78 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

"Noting in particular the close inter-relationship between economic and social development and the achievement of peace and social security, and the de-

pendence of both of these on international co-operation,

"Reaffirming its belief that the provision and training of personnel of the highest calibre from the developing Member States for national service and service with the United Nations and the specialized agencies are important in order to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations, especially in the context of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling its resolution 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, which requested the Secretary-General to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute or a training programme under the auspices of the United Nations, to be financed by voluntary contributions both public and private,

"Having considered the note prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to that resolution,

"Bearing in mind that the proposed institute can make its most effective contribution by supplementing and co-operating with existing organizations engaged in training and research, including regional and other qualified institutes, and by avoiding duplication,

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council has endorsed the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan for the United Nations training and research institute,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the observations and recommendations contained in his note concerning the institute;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish the institute, taking due account of its frame of reference, as defined in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII), and of the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the Assembly and at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of financial assistance to the institute with a view toward its establishment during the first half of 1964, if feasible;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 36TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1312.

E/L.1050. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 19 December 1963, meeting 1312.

LAND REFORM

Land reform was considered during 1963 by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Council's Social Commission and other United Nations bodies.

Acting on the basis of a Social Commission recommendation, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (975 D (XXXVI)), on 1 August 1963 whereby, noting the integral re-

lationship between land reform and social development, it called the attention of United Nations Member Governments to: (a) the importance of carrying out comprehensive land reform programmes, where necessary, in conjunction with adequate measures for community development and, where appropriate, speeding up the implementation of such programmes; (b) the need for systematic planning and evaluation of the effectiveness of such programmes in relation to the economic and social conditions in the respective countries concerned; (c) the value of exchanging information on land reform matters; and (d) the availability of international resources, particularly through the activities of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), in planning and carrying out land reform programmes and evaluation of their impact on social and economic development. The Council, among other things, also recommended that due priority in the work programme of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the regional development planning institutes, be given to land reform studies with particular reference to: (a) over-all development planning and the impact of land reform on social development; (b) fiscal and financial questions; and (c) community development. In addition, it suggested to the specialized agencies concerned, especially FAO and ILO, that efforts be made to accelerate research in their respective technical fields of land reform, including problems of employment in rural areas. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

Ways of promoting agrarian reform was the subject of a General Assembly resolution (1932 (XVIII)), adopted on 11 December 1963.

Noting, among other things, that changes in the agrarian structure of the developing countries were closely inter-related with their industrial development, the Assembly considered that financing might be one of the main problems impeding the realization of land reform and that the past experience of other countries in respect of land reform could be of particular importance to the developing countries. Land reform, it further considered, was a complex operation entailing a far-reaching national re-

adjustment and therefore required information, popularization and guidance services.

Recognizing that land reform was within the sovereign rights of States, the Assembly declared that the United Nations should make a maximum concerted effort to facilitate effective, democratic and peaceful land reform in the developing countries. It encouraged the United Nations Member States concerned to carry out, as part of their economic and social development programmes, the land and other institutional reforms necessary for the development of their agrarian structures and in the interest of landless and small- and medium-scale farmers.

Member States and all the international bodies concerned were invited to strengthen their technical assistance to the developing countries carrying out agrarian reform programmes and to give adequate consideration to requests for financial or any other appropriate aid for agricultural development made by developing countries within their land reform programmes, and especially by those developing countries which had already committed national resources, including funds, in order to solve their respective agrarian problems.

The United Nations Committee for Industrial Development was asked to take into account the need for a more extensive co-ordination and integration of industrial and agricultural development in the developing countries. The Secretary-General was asked for a study on the different approaches and methods of financing at the national level of a comprehensive land reform programme, including the method of financing by bonds.

In addition, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, FAO and all international organizations concerned, to give prompt consideration to requests by developing countries for studies of the financial problems which they might encounter in connexion with their land reform programmes and to examine the feasibility of achieving regional or international co-operation, as appropriate, to meet their problems.

The Secretary-General and the specialized agencies were, in addition, asked to continue rendering technical assistance, on request, to

Member States which had land reform programmes in progress, to enable them to organize information, popularization and guidance services to promote such programmes. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly's resolution of 11 December

1963 to this effect was adopted unanimously on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which approved the text, also unanimously, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru and the Philippines, as revised during debate.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 483, 484.
Plenary Meeting 1301.

Third Report on Progress in Land Reform (E/3603).
U.N.P. Sales No.:63.IV.2.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter III.

E/3769, Chapter VII. Draft resolution IV, as submitted by Commission and as orally amended by Italy and India, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 22 July 1963, meeting 484.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 975 D (XXXVI), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3824, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1828(XVII) of 18 December 1962 and Council resolution 887 (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962,

"Noting the integral relationship between land reform and social development in general and, accordingly, the need for a comprehensive approach which takes into account the various economic, social and administrative measures necessary to support land reform,

"Recognizing the substantial achievements of some developing countries as a result of the measures adopted in the field of land reform and their impact on the economic and social development of their peoples as well as the wide experience gained from the adoption and application of such measures,

"1. Calls the attention of the Governments of Member States to:

"(a) The importance of carrying out comprehensive land reform programmes, where the need exists, in conjunction with adequate measures for community development and, where appropriate, speeding up the implementation of such programmes;

"(b) The need for systematic planning and evaluation of the effectiveness of such programmes in relation to the economic and social conditions in the respective countries;

"(c) The value of exchange of information in the field of land reform, drawing particularly on the experience of countries which have obtained positive results through the application of comprehensive measures in that field and their impact on economic and social development;

"2. Further calls the attention of the Governments

of Member States to the availability of international resources, particularly through the United Nations, including the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including the agrarian research and training institutes, the International Labour Organisation and the World Food Programme for assistance in the planning and implementation of land reform programmes and the evaluation of their impact on social economic development;

"3. Recommends the use, whenever feasible and at the request of the Government concerned, of joint field missions and joint seminars and the joint arrangement of other field activities by the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other agencies concerned;

"4. Further recommends that due priority in the work programme of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the regional development planning institutes, be given to studies in the field of land reform with particular reference to: (a) over-all development planning and the impact of land reform on social development; (6) fiscal and financial questions; (c) community development;

"5. Suggests to the specialized agencies concerned, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, that efforts be made to accelerate research in their respective technical fields of land reform, including problems of employment in rural areas;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the fourth report on progress in land reform, to devote particular attention to the role of land reform measures in national development plans and to the implementation of such measures."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 880-902, 905-911.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section I.

A/5481 and Add.1. Letter of 19 August 1963 from Costa Rica, requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Means of promoting agrarian reform."
A/C.2/L.727. Peru: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.727/Rev.1. Costa Rica, Peru: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.728. Costa Rica: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.734 and Rev.1. Costa Rica and Peru: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/L.734/Rev.2 and Rev.3. Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru, Philippines: revised draft resolution, as orally modified, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 1 November 1963, meeting 911.

A/C.2/L.741. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of 4-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.734/Rev.2.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, draft resolution I. RESOLUTION 1932(XVIII), as submitted by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Having regard to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on land reform and its significance for economic and social development,

"Considering that the United Nations and the specialized agencies have recognized that, in many developing countries, one of the great obstacles to economic, social and cultural development results from the persistence of obsolete systems of land tenure and cultivation,

"Observing that the General Assembly, in resolution 1526(XV) of 15 December 1960, invited the Secretary-General to carry out studies in order to determine how tax, financial and budgetary factors as well as the present utilization of land could impede or expedite the execution of national land reform programmes, and that it is desirable to supplement such studies by others concerning methods of financing land reform at the national level,

"Emphasizing the relevant parts of General Assembly resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, and in particular paragraph 4(b) which recommends measures for assisting the developing countries, at their request, to establish well-conceived and integrated country plans—including, where appropriate, land reform—which will serve to mobilize internal resources and to utilize resources offered by foreign sources on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis for progress towards self-sustained growth,

"Bearing in mind that changes in the agrarian structure of the developing countries are closely related to the industrial development of those countries,

"Considering that financing may constitute one of the main problems impeding the realization of land reform, and that the past experience of other countries in respect of land reform could be of particular importance to the developing countries,

"Considering also that land reform is a complex operation entailing a far-reaching national readjustment and therefore requires information, popularization and guidance services,

"Recognizing that land reform is within the sovereign rights of States,

"1. Declares that the United Nations should make a maximum concerted effort to facilitate effective, democratic and peaceful land reform in the developing countries;

"2. Encourages the Member States concerned to carry out, as part of their economic and social development programmes, the land and other institutional reforms necessary for the development of their agrarian structures and in the interest of landless, small and medium farmers;

"3. Invites the Member States and all the international bodies concerned to strengthen their technical assistance to the developing countries which are carrying out agrarian reform programmes and to give adequate consideration to requests for financial or any other appropriate aid for agricultural development made by developing countries within their land reform programmes, and especially by those developing countries which have already committed national resources, including funds, in order to solve their respective agrarian problems;

"4. Requests the Committee for Industrial Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1525(XV) of 15 December 1960 and in the implementation of its work programme, to take into account the need for a more extensive co-ordination and integration of industrial and agricultural development in the developing countries;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to include among the studies which he is to pursue in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1526(XV), taking into account the experience of the various countries in this regard, the different approaches and methods of undertaking the financing at the national level of a comprehensive land reform programme, including the method of financing by bonds;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all international organizations concerned, to give prompt consideration to requests by developing countries to study the financial problems which they may encounter in connexion with their agricultural development within their land reform programmes and to examine the feasibility of achieving regional or international co-operation, as appropriate, to meet their problems;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to continue to render technical assistance at the request of Member States which have land reform programmes in progress, with a view to enabling them to organize information, popularization and guidance services to promote such programmes."

LITERACY CAMPAIGNS AND THE SUPPLY OF FOOD

At its eighteenth session in 1963, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Commit-

tee, a resolution (1933(XVIII)) on literacy campaigns and the supply of food. Member States were invited to make full use of the

international assistance available, including that provided under the World Food Programme, on behalf of literacy campaigns for both school-age population and for adults, and to examine the feasibility of including this type of co-operation in any bilateral or regional agreements concerned with economic and educational development.

In its opening paragraphs, the text recalled a 1960 resolution (1496(XV)) in which the Assembly appealed to Member States to take suitable measures to relieve the suffering of food-deficient peoples and to assist them in their economic development, and a 1961 resolution (1714(XVI)) which, among other things, established the World Food Programme on an experimental basis.

The valuable aid given by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to children in developing countries was also referred to and the fact that literacy campaigns in such countries were likely to be more successful if at the same time food deficiencies were remedied, particularly among the school-age population. The resolution noted further that absenteeism among school children was linked with the need for such children to work in order to supplement the family income or produce food and emphasized that illiteracy among the working population constituted a serious obstacle to vocational and technical training, and therefore to economic and social development.

As finally approved, the resolution also contained a request to the United Nations Secretary-General and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in joint consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF, to include in the expert studies on the future development of multilateral food programmes, called for in resolution 1714(XVI) of 19 December 1961, the question of supplying food in connexion with literacy projects, including the free distribution of food to the school-age population and, where

feasible, in connexion with community development or adult literacy projects.

When the original proposal was introduced in the Second Committee by the representative of Peru, this paragraph (operative paragraph 2) would have had the Assembly request the World Food Programme, through the Secretary-General and UNICEF, to study jointly with UNESCO "the measures required for utilizing food surpluses in an orderly manner and without harming the position of the food-exporting developing countries, in order to supply food in connexion with literacy projects"

Although general support was given to the humanitarian principles of the draft resolution, reservations were expressed by some representatives concerning operative paragraph 2. It was said, for example, that the scope of the Peruvian draft resolution seemed to go beyond the period of implementation of the experimental World Food Programme and that decisions on illiteracy and its relationship with food deficiencies should not confront the General Assembly with a fait accompli or prejudice the final solution to be found for the problem of food aid.

Other suggestions were that FAO should be associated with the request, that the paragraph should specify that the studies in question were those referred to in Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and were not limited to the World Food Programme, and that the phrase concerning food surpluses and the position of the food-exporting developing countries—which, in the words of one representative, seemed to give rise to difficulties—should be omitted. These amendments, along with others, were agreed to by the Peruvian representative, and the draft resolution in its revised form was approved by the Second Committee on 4 November 1963 by 87 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

At a plenary meeting on 11 December 1963, the General Assembly endorsed the Second Committee's draft resolution by a vote of 89 to 0, with 1 abstention. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 911-913.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/C.2/L.730 and Add.1. Peru: draft resolution, as

orally modified by sponsor, adopted by Second Committee on 4 November 1963, meeting 913, by 87 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.
A/C.2/L.751. Gabon: amendments to Peruvian draft resolution, A/C.2/L.730.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1933(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276, by 89 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 1496(XV) of 27 October 1960 in which an appeal was made to Member States to take suitable measures to relieve the suffering of food-deficient people in other nations and assist them in their economic development and in their efforts towards a better life, and its resolution 1714(XVI) of 19 December 1961 which approved the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme,

"Taking into consideration the valuable work of the United Nations Children's Fund on behalf of aid to children in the developing countries,

"Considering that the literacy campaigns in the developing countries are likely to be more successful if at the same time the food deficiencies frequently existing among their people are remedied, particularly among the school-age population,

"Noting that the majority of the developing countries show a deficiency of food consumption and that such a situation has an adverse effect on the people, particularly on the school-age population, as well as on the labour force,

"Noting further that absenteeism among school

children is closely associated with the need for school children to work, mainly in rural areas, in order to supplement the family income or to produce needed food,

"Emphasizing that illiteracy among the working population constitutes a serious obstacle to vocational and technical training and, consequently, to economic and social development,

"1. Invites Member States to make full use of the available international assistance, including that provided under the World Food Programme, on behalf of literacy campaigns for the school-age population as well as for adults of both sexes;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, jointly and in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to include in the studies to be made pursuant to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1714(XVI), section II, the question of supplying food in connexion with literacy projects, including the free distribution of food to the school-age population, and, where feasible, in connexion with broader community development or adult literacy projects;

"3. Further invites Member States to examine the feasibility of including this type of co-operation in any bilateral or regional agreements made by them concerning economic and educational development."

WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

UNESCO REPORT

By resolution 1677 (XVI) of 18 December 1961,¹⁰ the General Assembly invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to prepare a world literacy survey together with recommendations for action which might be taken by the United Nations family to eradicate illiteracy.

This survey, and UNESCO's recommendations, entitled "World Campaign for Universal Literacy," were submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963. The survey reported that some two-thirds of the 700 million adults presumed to be illiterate in the world were in Asian, African and Latin American countries. In some countries, while the percentage of illiterates was being reduced, the total number was still increasing; the gap between the population increase and the increase in school enrolment had not yet been closed. In 85 countries in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and Latin America, only 110 million out of 206 million school-age children had

been attending school two years before. Unless that proportion increased steadily, some 20 to 25 million illiterates would be added to the adult population of the world each year.

The survey indicated that any campaign against illiteracy must include measures to achieve both universal primary education and adult literacy. Blueprints for action to attain universal primary education within 10 to 20 years had been prepared at regional conferences in Africa, Asia and Latin America under the direct guidance of UNESCO; literacy education for adults had, however, been largely neglected. Of the 67 countries replying to the UNESCO inquiry, only 54 were making special provision for adult literacy.

The General Conference of UNESCO invited the attention of the General Assembly to the following broad conclusions of the survey: (i) that plans for the attainment of universal primary education should be accompanied by a world campaign for adult literacy as an essen-

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 351-52.

tial element in the promotion of social and economic progress within the United Nations Development Decade; (ii) that the initial phase of the world campaign for universal literacy should aim to make literate—within the Decade—two-thirds of the 500 million adults currently presumed to be illiterate in the States which were Members of UNESCO in Africa, Asia and Latin America—namely, a total of 330 million persons between the ages of 15 and 50 years; (iii) that the total cost of such a programme was estimated at \$1,883 million over 10 years (subsequently revised to \$1,911 million); that the programme would involve a sum of at least \$44 million per year to be made available for international assistance to the Governments; and that it would also involve having a further sum of about \$10 million per year made available to UNESCO, the greater part of which would come from extra-budgetary sources, for the conduct of the campaign during the Development Decade; and (iv) that subject to the foregoing conditions, UNESCO declared its readiness to promote and support a world campaign for universal literacy.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL DECISION

Members of the Economic and Social Council, noting the extent of the problem of illiteracy, as reported by UNESCO, stressed that it posed a threat to the goals of the Development Decade and was a waste of human resources which developing countries could not afford.

They felt that universal primary and adult education must be regarded as basic elements in balanced economic and social development during the Development Decade and, since the problem of combating illiteracy was essentially a national one, it was felt that Governments must regard literacy campaigns as an important element in their education plans.

By resolution 972 (XXXVI), adopted unanimously on 31 July 1963, the Council decided to take note of the UNESCO report and to transmit it to the General Assembly, together with the records of its discussion on the subject.

DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The UNESCO report and the records of the

Economic and Social Council's consideration of the problem of illiteracy were discussed in the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee at the Assembly's eighteenth session later in 1963. By the terms of resolution 1937 (XVIII), which the Assembly adopted unanimously on 11 December 1963, the importance of literacy to economic and social progress was reaffirmed, as was the right to education.

The Assembly expressed its deep concern at the extent of world illiteracy; it recognized that while the eradication of illiteracy is mainly a problem calling for national effort, intensified international co-operation also had an important role to play in the solution of the problem. The Assembly noted the conclusions which had been brought to its attention by the UNESCO General Conference, and it invited Members in whose territories illiteracy was still widespread to give appropriate priority to its eradication. It also invited Governments in whose territories mass illiteracy was no longer a major problem, to help those national efforts and it asked non-governmental educational organizations to aid in a world-wide action for the achievement of universal literacy. Finally, the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the executive heads of UNESCO, the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was invited to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy through a world campaign, and to report to the Assembly's nineteenth session in 1964.

The draft resolution had been recommended to the Assembly by the Second Committee, on the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Yemen.

Their draft text was twice revised, with Mauritania, Nepal and Rwanda also becoming sponsors in the course of debate. Account was

taken in the revisions and in subsequent oral changes of amendments offered by France, the Ivory Coast, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Prior to voting on the draft resolution as a whole, the Committee rejected by a vote of 56 to 7, with 30 abstentions, a request by the United Kingdom for a separate vote on the

operative paragraph whereby the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the heads of other United Nations bodies, was asked to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts to eradicate illiteracy. The draft text was adopted by the Committee on 13 November 1963 by 98 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1298, 1300.

E/3771 and Corr.1, 2. Report submitted by UNESCO in response to request of United Nations General Assembly at its 16th session.
RESOLUTION 972(XXXVI), as proposed orally by United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Council on 31 July 1963, meeting 1300.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report entitled 'World Campaign for Universal Literacy' submitted by the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization in response to the request in General Assembly resolution 1677(XVI) of 18 December 1961;

"2. Transmits the report to the General Assembly, together with the records of the discussion of this subject in the Council."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 880, 881, 902 (General Debate), 915-920, 923, 924.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5527. Note by Secretary-General. Co-operation for eradication of illiteracy throughout world: Report of UNESCO.

A/C.2/L.731. Statement by Director-General of UNESCO on 18 October 1963, meeting 889.

A/C.2/L.733 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, Togo, United Arab Republic, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.733/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.733/Rev.2. Draft resolution (second revision) submitted by sponsors of A/C.3/L.733/Rev.1, joined by Mauritania.

A/C.2/L.733/Rev.3 and Add.1. Draft resolution (third revision) submitted by 40 sponsors of A/C.3/L.733/Rev.2, joined by Nepal and Rwanda, adopted as orally revised, by Second Committee on 13 November 1963, meeting 924, by 98 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.2/L.752. Ivory Coast: amendments to 39-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.733/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.754 and Rev.1. United States: amendments and revised amendments to 39-power and 42-power revised draft resolutions, A/C.2/L.733/Rev.1 and Rev.3.

A/C.2/L.755. United Kingdom: amendments to 39-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.733/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.756. New Zealand: amendments to 39-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.733/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.757. France: amendments to 39-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.733/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.758. Nicaragua: amendment to 39-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.733/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.759. Mongolia: amendments to 39-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.733/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.760. Peru: amendments to 40-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.733/Rev.2.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1937(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1677(XVI) of 18 December 1961 and 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961, and Economic and Social Council resolution 972(XXXVI) of 31 July 1963 on co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world.

"Having considered with appreciation the report on the world campaign for universal literacy, called for by the General Assembly, which was approved by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twelfth session and transmitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council,

"Expressing its deep concern at the grave situation revealed in this report, which indicated that,

"(a) According to the best available estimate, more than 700 million adults fifteen years of age and over, or more than two-fifths of the world's population, were illiterate in the mid-twentieth century,

"(b) In many countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the percentage of adult illiterates is between 70 and 90 per cent of the population and the rate of illiteracy among women is considerably higher, and in the present circumstances, in these countries alone, approximately 20 to 25 million new illiterates will be added annually to the adult population in the next six or seven years,

"Reaffirming its belief that the right to education is one of the fundamental rights of man, as set forth in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that mass illiteracy is an obstacle to social and economic progress during the United Nations Development Decade and thereafter,

"Recognizing, that, while the eradication of illiteracy is in the main a problem requiring national effort, intensified international co-operation also has an important role to play in the solution of this problem,

"Noting the broad conclusions brought to the attention of the General Assembly by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in its resolution 1.2531 of 12 December 1962, adopted at its twelfth session,

"1. Invites States Members of the United Nations in whose territories illiteracy is still widespread to accord appropriate priority to the eradication of illiteracy within their over-all development plans and, where they deem it necessary, to establish national programmes for continuing education for adults, including governmental services to plan and execute such programmes;

"2. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, in particular those States in whose territories mass illiteracy is no

longer a major problem, to contribute technical and/or financial assistance, as appropriate, to national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy for the benefit of all in those countries where it is widespread;

"3. Invites non-governmental organizations which are active or interested in the field of education to collaborate to the fullest possible extent in a world-wide action for the achievement of universal literacy as an essential element of social and economic progress in the United Nations Development Decade and thereafter;

"4. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on its activities in connexion with the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world and expresses the hope that it will further pursue its work in this field and continue to give due consideration to the methods of achieving this goal, including the planning, supervision and financing of pilot projects;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy through a world campaign and any other measures, if appropriate, of international co-operation and assistance, both non-financial and financial, and to submit a report thereon, together with appropriate proposals, to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session."

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The question of education and training was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session within the context of co-ordinated action to achieve the goals of the United Nations Development Decade. Referring to General Assembly resolution 1710(XVI)¹¹ and its own resolution 916 (XXXIV),¹² the Council, in unanimously adopting resolution 989 (XXXVI) on 2 August 1963, recalled that the promotion of human resources through education and vocational training was one of the priority aims of the Development Decade.

The Council expressed satisfaction with the efforts made to integrate educational planning with economic planning through the regional conferences on educational development in relation to economic development, which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cul-

tural Organization (UNESCO) had been organizing in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and other international and regional organizations. It also welcomed the establishment in Paris, France, of the International Institute for Educational Planning, sponsored by UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as the inclusion of an educational planning section in the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

Finally, the Council recommended intensified measures by Governments and urged that the United Nations and other United Nations organizations and institutes in the field of education intensify their co-ordinated action in order

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 234-35.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 231-32.

to co-operate with Governments requesting aid.

This resolution had been recommended to the Council by its Co-ordination Committee, which had adopted it unanimously on 30 July 1963. It arose from a proposal by Argentina, Colom-

bia, India and Senegal, orally amended by USSR and the United States. (For text see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) Other measures adopted by the Council to further co-ordination are referred to on p. 389.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 236-247.
Plenary Meetings 1274-1277, 1303.

E/AC.24/L.226. Argentina, Colombia, India, Senegal: draft resolution as orally amended by USSR and United States, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1963, meeting 244.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 989(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having regard to General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and its own resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

"Having noted resolution 231(X) of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

"Considering that the promotion of human resources through education and vocational training is one of the priority aims of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Considering that in all countries, and particularly in developing countries, it is essential for educational systems to be planned and developed in keeping with available human resources, the requirements due to population growth and to economic and social development needs,

"Considering that such planning, in order to be effective, calls for appropriate machinery duly co-ordinated with over-all national development planning machinery, qualified personnel, the continuous improvement of planning techniques, and the integration

of educational plans with economic and social development plans,

"Expressing its satisfaction with the efforts made to integrate educational planning with economic planning through the regional conferences on educational development in relation to economic development convened in recent years by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and other international and regional organizations,

"Welcoming the establishment in Paris of the International Institute for Educational Planning, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

"1. Welcomes the establishment of an educational planning section as an integral part of the Latin-American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in Santiago;

"2. Recommends to Governments that they intensify the application of educational planning principles and techniques to the formulation and execution of educational policy, particularly through the training of additional educational planners and development economists concerned with educational planning problems, as well as specialists in the various other subjects connected with educational development problems;

"3. Recommends further that the United Nations and other United Nations organizations and institutes in the field of education intensify their co-ordinated action in order to co-operate with Governments requesting assistance at the various stages of the educational planning process."

CHAPTER VI

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 4 to 20 February 1963. There were 1,665 registered participants, including governmental

delegations, representatives from specialized and related agencies and observers from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. There were also 54 official guests. The Govern-

ments represented at the Conference were:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, the Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet-Nam (Republic of) and Yugoslavia.

The specialized and related agencies represented were:

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, Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

It was envisaged that the Conference should aim at demonstrating the means of accelerating development through the application of the latest advances of science and technology with particular emphasis on the following points: (a) the development of the economy of the less developed countries through a better utilization of their human, raw material and energy resources; (b) the acceleration of industrial development through the use of the latest achievements in science and technology and the development of engineering as basic to industrial development; (c) the development of agriculture by the utilization of the latest techniques, particularly irrigation, land improvement and mechanization; (d) the training of cadres of scientists, engineers, scientific teachers and technicians; (e) the organization of scientific research in developing countries; and (f) the

improvement of public health. During the Conference some 6,000 scientific and technical books and articles were exhibited. The exhibit, which was visited by 2,250 persons, was housed in a conference room in the Palais des Nations in which reading-room facilities were available.

The agenda comprised 12 items: natural resources; human resources; agriculture; industrial development; transport; health and nutrition; social problems of development and urbanization; organization, planning and programming for economic development; organization and planning of scientific and technological policies; international co-operation and problems of transfer and adaptation; training of scientific and technical personnel; and communications.

In all, 1,839 papers were presented to the Conference, at which 99 sessions were held. These were divided into plenary, general and specialized sessions.

At each of the general and specialized sessions a report of the Conference's secretary-general, circulated in advance of the Conference, served as one of the main bases of discussion, and at the close of the session the Rapporteur drew up a report on the proceedings. Ninety-three reports of the Conference's secretary-general and 93 rapporteurs' reports were thus prepared.

During the Conference more than 250 scientific and technical documentary films, submitted by 23 Member States and five international organizations were shown in two cinemas in the Palais des Nations.

REPORT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

The report on the Conference prepared by the United Nations Secretary-General for consideration by the Economic and Social Council was published in two stages. The first stage provided a summary account of the organization and of the proceedings of the Conference and included recommendations to the Council by the Secretary-General for desirable follow-up action arising from the proceedings.

The second stage consisted of an extension of the Secretary-General's report to the Economic and Social Council. This report was made up of eight volumes covering the proceedings at plenary sessions and indices and reference documentation. These volumes were entitled: I. World of Opportunity; II. Natural Resources;

III. Agriculture; IV. Industry; V. Peoples and Living—Population, Health, Nutrition, Rural Development, Urbanization; VI. Education and Training; VII. Science and Planning; VIII. Plenary Proceedings; List of Reports and Papers and Index.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The report of the United Nations Secretary-General was considered by the Council at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963. In introducing his report the Secretary-General drew attention to the significance of the Conference for the Development Decade. He stated that it was necessary to build centres of scientific and technological strength in the less developed countries; to focus more resources in the advanced countries on science and technology for the benefit of the less developed countries; and to make judicious assessment of priorities. The less developed societies needed to secure training and to provide physical facilities and suitable incentives for their own technical personnel, and the advanced countries needed to give higher priority to those scientific advances that came first in the general opinion of mankind. He emphasized the results that could be achieved by bilateral aid, private investment, and, above all, by the United Nations family, but stressed that the role of the latter would have to be largely one of stimulating appropriate action on the part of others. The Secretary-General suggested, however, that consideration be given to the possible advantage of establishing on a regional or inter-regional level one or more applied research institutions of the highest standards in manufacturing and related industrial fields. The United Nations and the specialized and related agencies would need henceforth to keep under continuing review scientific progress as such and, especially, the degree and the manner in which new discoveries as well as existing knowledge were applied for the benefit of the developing countries. The Secretary-General suggested for the consideration of the Council the desirability of establishing an Advisory Committee on Science and Technology to report to it periodically through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC).

After general debate, the matter was referred to the Council's Co-ordination Committee, to which three draft resolutions were submitted. The first, sponsored by Czechoslovakia, proposed the creation of a committee on the application of science and technology to development, composed of 24 members who would represent both developing and developed countries. This draft resolution was subsequently withdrawn by the sponsor. The second draft, sponsored by Ethiopia, Jordan and Yugoslavia, proposed the establishment of an ad hoc committee composed of representatives of 30 members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA. The committee's function would be to propose practical means of applying science and technology in the less developed areas and to study the appropriate international machinery, including the possibility of establishing a United Nations agency in this field. The three-power draft resolution was rejected by the Committee by 5 votes in favor, 10 against, with 2 abstentions.

The third draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Australia, France and the United Kingdom. Written amendments to this draft were submitted by India and Colombia. During the debate, the sponsors accepted oral amendments proposed by Austria, Australia, India, France, Japan and the United States. On 1 August 1963, on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by 13 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 980 A (XXXVI). By this resolution the Council decided to establish an advisory committee on the application of science and technology to development, consisting of 15 members appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Secretary-General after consultation with Governments. Members would be appointed on the basis of their personal qualifications, knowledge or experience, with due regard to equitable geographical representation. The committee's proposed functions were: to keep progress in that field under review and to propose to the Council practical measures for the benefit of the less developed areas; to review the relevant programmes of the United Nations and related agencies, in close co-operation with ACC, and to propose to the Council measures for their im-

provement; to consider questions referred to it by the Council, the Secretary-General, or the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA; and to study and advise the Council as to the need for making changes of organization and other arrangements which would advance the application of science and technology for the benefit of developing countries. The Council further decided to arrange for the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee at its resumed thirty-sixth session.

At its resumed thirty-sixth session on 18 December 1963, the Council adopted resolution 997 (XXXVI) by which it decided to increase to 18 the membership of the Advisory Committee. The Council also decided to appoint the members of the Advisory Committee at its next meeting to be held in January 1964.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly decided unanimously to request the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to examine the possibility of establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development, in which scientists and technicians of highly developed countries would help to study the problems of the developing countries and ex-

plore suitable solutions. It further requested the Secretary-General to consult Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning their views on the nature and scope of such a programme and on the measures they envisaged undertaking in this regard. In connexion with such a programme, the Assembly recommended that the Advisory Committee should envisage: (a) mobilizing the efforts of universities and scientific and technological institutions of the developed countries; (b) creating and strengthening national and regional institutes for scientific and technological research and training in the developing areas of the world; (c) obtaining the human, technical and financial resources required for the execution of such a programme. It further requested the Advisory Committee to report to the Economic and Social Council at its session in mid-1965. The Assembly reached this decision on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which on 4 December had unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted by Australia, Brazil, France, Ghana, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. The Assembly decision was embodied in resolution 1944 (XVIII). For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

THE CONFERENCE

Report on United Nations Conference on Application of Science and Technology for Benefit of Less Developed Areas. Vol. I: World of Opportunity. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.I.21; Vol. II: Natural Resources. U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.I.22; Vol. III: Agriculture. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.I.23; Vol. IV: Industry. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.I.24; Vol. V: People and Living—Population, Health, Nutrition, Rural Development, Urbanization. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.I.25; Vol. VI: Education and Training. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.I.26; Vol. VII: Science and Planning. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.I.27; Vol. VIII: Plenary Proceedings, List of Reports and Papers and Index. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.I.28.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 232-234, 245, 246. Plenary Meetings 1271-1273, 1302.

E/3772 and Corr.1, 2 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.211 and Add.1. Possible functions and composition of an Advisory Committee on Science and Technology. Note by Secretary-General and statement of financial implications.

E/AC.24/L.212. Argentina, Australia, France, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as amended by Colombia (E/AC.24/L.230), and as orally amended by Austria, Australia, India, France, Japan and United States, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1963, meeting 246, by 11 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.213. Czechoslovakia: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.214. Ethiopia, Jordan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by India, and by Committee vote, rejected by Co-ordination Committee on 31 July 1963, meeting 246, by 5 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.215. India: amendments to 4-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.212.

E/AC.24/L.230. Colombia: amendments to 4-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.212.

E/3832. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 980 A (XXXVI), as recommended by the Co-ordination Committee, E/3832, adopted by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1302, by 13 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its decision in resolution 834 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, that an international technical conference of Governments should be held, under the auspices of the United Nations, to explore the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas,

"Noting with satisfaction the positive results achieved by the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, which met in Geneva from 4 to 20 February 1963,

"Emphasizing the important contribution which the more effective application of science and technology can make to the economic and social advancement of the developing countries, and to the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Calling attention to the important part which national scientific research institutions in developing countries, and the training of national scientific personnel, can play towards these ends,

"Recognizing its responsibility for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the scientific and technological field,

"Considering the need for ensuring the adequate co-ordination of all efforts aimed at the utilization of science and technology in the interests of the developing countries,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas;

"2. Recommends that the United Nations and specialized agencies give high priority to the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas in the preparation of their economic and social programmes;

"3. Welcomes the action being taken by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to follow up the work of the Conference, particularly the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to establish a sub-committee on science and technology, and the reviews being undertaken with a view to enabling the members of the United Nations family to discharge more effectively their growing responsibilities in the field of science and technology, to define more sharply, where necessary, the respective competence of the various agencies in this field, and to promote closer co-ordination;

"4. Decides to establish an advisory committee on the application of science and technology to develop-

ment, consisting of fifteen members appointed by the Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General after consultation with Governments, on the basis of their personal qualifications, knowledge or experience in this field, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, the committee to have the following functions:

"(a) To keep under review progress in the application of science and technology and propose to the Council practical measures for such application for the benefit of the less developed areas;

"(b) To review, in close co-operation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the scientific and technological programmes and activities of the United Nations and related agencies and propose to the Council measures for their improvement, including the establishment of priorities and the elimination of duplication;

"(c) To consider specific questions referred to it by the Council, or by the Secretary-General, or by the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"(d) To study and to advise the Council as to the need for making changes of organization or other arrangements which would advance the application of science and technology for the benefit of developing countries;

"5. Decides further to arrange for the appointment of the members of the Committee at its resumed thirty-sixth session;

"6. Invites the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit their views and suggestions to the Committee, thus assisting it to carry out its task;

"7. Requests the Committee to report to the Council at its 1964 session;

"8. Urges States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to lend their full co-operation in ensuring that science and technology are more effectively applied in the interests of the economic and social advancement of the developing countries and to transmit their observations to the Committee through the Secretary-General;

"9. Urges States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure that the United Nations and related agencies are provided with adequate resources so as to help ensure effective follow-up action resulting from the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 36TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1310, 1312, 1313.

E/3848 and Corr.1, E/3852 and Corr.1. Notes by Secretary-General on appointment of members of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development.

RESOLUTION 997 (XXXVI), adopted by Council on 18 December 1963, meeting 1310.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Decides to increase to eighteen the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, referred to in its resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 881-902 (general debate); 942-944.

Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section I.

A/C.2/L.722 and Corr.1. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 27 September 1963, meeting 881.

A/C.2/L.746. India, Iraq, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.746/Rev.1 and Corr.1. Australia, Brazil, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.746/Rev.2 and Add.1, 2. Australia, Brazil, France, Ghana, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 4 December 1963, meeting 944.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XIII.

RESOLUTION 1944(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the sustained efforts the Governments of the developing countries are making in their endeavour to raise the standards of living of their peoples, in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the United Nations Development Decade as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

"Recalling with appreciation the assistance provided for economic and social development by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Children's Fund,

"Considering that science and technology, when suitably adapted and applied to the specific conditions of the developing countries, can make an outstanding contribution to the achievement of the aims of the Decade and the aspirations of the people,

"1. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts and achievements of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas;

"2. Welcomes the statements on the subject by the Secretary-General in his report and his address to the Economic and Social Council on the follow-up to the Conference, as well as the action taken by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in creating an inter-agency sub-committee on science and technology, and the decision taken by the Council in resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 to seek to intensify practical efforts in this field by establishing an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

"3. Requests the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to examine, in keeping with its terms of reference, the possibility of establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development, in which scientists and technicians of the highly developed countries would, as a matter of priority, help to study the problems of the developing countries and explore suitable solutions, having regard to limitations upon the material resources and trained personnel currently available to the developing countries;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to consult States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in particular those which have achieved a high level of scientific and technological development, concerning their views on the nature and scope of such a programme and on the measures they envisage undertaking in this regard, and to communicate these views to the Advisory Committee;

"5. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present to the Advisory Committee, through the Secretary-General, the comments of its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology on the assistance which the participating organizations, including the regional economic commissions, might render within the framework of such a programme;

"6. Recommends that the Advisory Committee should envisage, in connexion with such a programme, the possibilities of:

"(a) Mobilizing the efforts of universities and scientific and technological institutions of the developed countries for active participation in such a programme;

"(b) Creating and strengthening, with the aid of the highly developed countries, national and regional institutes for scientific and technological research and training in the developing areas of the world;

"(c) Obtaining the human, technical and financial resources required for the execution of such a programme;

"7. Requests the Advisory Committee to report to the Economic and Social Council at its summer session in 1965."

CURRENT TRENDS IN NATURAL SCIENCES AND APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

On 2 August 1962, it will be recalled, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secre-

tary-General to study, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other agencies concerned, what steps should be taken to keep up to date the information contained in the survey *Current Trends in Scientific Research*.¹ The Survey, published in 1961, attempted to present a report on the entire field of scientific and technological research on a world-wide basis.

The Secretary-General consulted on this matter with the heads of agencies at the twenty-eighth session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in May 1963. ACC agreed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to mobilize a sufficient number of specialists to provide the up-to-date and balanced information required for a survey equally complete in respect of all the fields of scientific and technological research. On the other hand, the original survey established a framework, system and method which could be used for studies on a smaller scale. Such studies, in defined fields that had been selected for the variety of methods and trends of research, for

the importance of the applications derived from the research activities, or for the utilization of new methods that should be made known to specialists, would appear to constitute the best follow-up to the initial survey. Non-governmental organizations in the fields of science and technology could prepare these reports on a contractual basis. Finally, the ACC decided that suggestions for particular studies might be made at a later date in the light of discussions arising out of the Conference on Science and Technology.

On 17 July 1963, the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council accepted the proposals of ACC after a brief discussion in which a suggestion was made by France that the survey might be brought up to date every four or five years and reissued in a completely new edition every eight or ten years. The Council received the report of the Co-ordination Committee on this subject but took no formal action on it.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 230, 235.

E/3765. 28th report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Chapter IV, part(b).
E/3832. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTING SERVICES

At its mid-1963 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the organization and functioning of abstracting services in various branches of science and technology. Consideration of this report had been deferred from the mid-1962 session.² The report outlined a code of good practice for scientific publications in the field of natural sciences. It described various types of primary scientific publications and specific abstracting services and it surveyed the main abstracting and indexing periodicals in various technical areas. It examined the possibilities of setting up a world centre of scientific documentation and suggested intensified co-ordination on every level.

On 1 August 1963, on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (980 B (XXXVI)) asking UNESCO to intensify its programme on the subject and calling the attention of Member States to the importance of the developing national or regional scientific documentation centres and of concluding, where possible, agreements grouping such centres by geographical area or major branch of science and technology.

This resolution, proposed by Argentina, France and Italy, had been approved unanimously by the Co-ordination Committee on 19 July 1963.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 390, 391.

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 390-92.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 231, 236.
Plenary Meetings 1271-73, 1302.

E/3618. Co-ordination of results of scientific research.
Survey by UNESCO on organization and functioning of abstracting services in various branches of science and technology.

E/AC.24/L.216 and Rev.1. Argentina, France, Italy:
draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 19 July 1963, meeting 236.

E/3832. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 980 B (XXXVI), as submitted by Co-ordination Committee, E/3832, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1302.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 804 A (XXX) of 3 August 1960 on the improvement, at the international level, of abstracting services in the various branches of science and technology,

"Emphasizing once again that progress in this field represents one of the basic conditions for the full development of scientific and technical research,

"1. Notes with appreciation the survey submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on this question and welcomes the collaboration of the organizations and specialists concerned which enabled the survey to be made;

"2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its work for the development of scientific documentation at the international level, more particularly by intensifying its already impressive programme on the subject;

"3. Calls the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the importance of developing national or regional scientific documentation centres, to include the training of staff and use of the appropriate modern equipment, and of concluding where possible, agreements grouping such centres by geographical areas or major branches of science and technology."

CHAPTER VII

THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

ACTIVITIES IN 1963

During 1963, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) undertook an examination of basic trade policy issues which had arisen between ECE countries with different economic systems. Progress was made in arranging the international exchange of technological information, particularly in the fields of electric power, gas, steel, housing, agriculture and timber. The Steel, Coal, Agriculture and Timber Committees of ECE kept developments in various market areas under close scrutiny. ECE's contribution to work done in the United Nations on behalf of the developing countries was greatly expanded.

The Commission's eighteenth session was held from 18 April to 4 May 1963, and resolutions were adopted on such subjects as: the convening of an ad hoc group to study problems of east-west trade; the simplification and standardization of export documents as an important means of facilitating international trade; trade

in agricultural commodities; the location of industrial plants; the study of market trends and prospects for chemical products; problems of air pollution; the use of water resources in Europe; a work programme for exchanges of scientific abstracts of documents relating to applied economics, and the implementation of the declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. The name of the Housing Committee was changed to "Committee on Housing, Building and Planning."

The Commission took note of the Executive Secretary's intention to publish, in its final form, the report on Fifteen Years of ECE Activity. It also appealed to all members of ECE to participate constructively in the preparations for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Various studies for this end were prepared by the secretariat, in accordance with Commission requests.

During the year, the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration was ratified by three more countries (Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia), as a result of which the Convention entered into force on 7 January 1964.

AGRICULTURE

ECE's Committee on Agricultural Problems considered the market situation and the outlook for trade in the most important agricultural products. A report entitled *Agricultural Trade in Europe—Recent Developments* was issued.

The Committee's Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture approved the publication of reports on automation in agriculture, on mechanization of poultry keeping and on equipment and methods used to control soil erosion.

The Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs adopted "European Standards" for seed potatoes and asparagus. It also decided to set up an expert group on the standardization of frozen foods and, working jointly with the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), to continue work on the standardization of fruit juices.

FUEL AND ENERGY

Coal

The ECE's Coal Committee examined, on the basis of a secretariat report, the long-term trends and the future outlook for coal in Europe. During 1963, it continued its work programme designed to increase productivity in the European coal industry, and conducted studies to this end as well as studies on the efficient utilization of solid fuels. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee continued to review the European market situation on the basis of information supplied by Governments as to requirements for, and availability of, solid fuels.

Gas

The Committee on Gas examined the economic, statistical and technical aspects of the production, transport and utilization of gas, both natural and manufactured, in respect of

which it was considered that useful results could be accomplished by international action. In addition to the annual review of the gas industry—a permanent feature of its activities—the Committee completed its examination of the use of petroleum products as raw material for the gas industry and studied light distillates and other liquid petroleum products. The Committee also undertook an analysis of the methods used for forecasting gas demand. In addition, it studied ways to improve the comparability of statistical data on natural gas reserves and examined the question of the status of international gas pipelines.

Electric Power

The Commission's Committee on Electric Power continued to assist governmental action aimed at the effective development of Europe's electric power supply; its standing working groups drew up long-term programmes of activity directed to this end. The Committee considered an annual report on the situation and prospects of the electric power industry, continued work on problems in the design, construction and operation of thermal power plants and on economic methods and criteria used in solving problems of investment choices for plants and transmission lines. A symposium on the problems of covering peak loads was held in Venice, Italy, in May 1963.

The Working Party on Rural Electrification considered a first triennial report on the state of rural electrification in Europe as well as a number of reports dealing with aspects of the supply of electric power in rural areas and its economic application in agriculture.

The Group of Experts for the Study of Legal Questions continued during 1963 a study of financial charges imposed on electric power undertakings and financial advantages granted to them; drew up a model index and revision clause for use in international contracts for electric power supply; and undertook a study of compensation payable for the crossing of agricultural land by electric power supply lines.

The Group of Experts for the Study of Hydro-Electric Resources and their Utilization continued its work.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

A survey of housing progress and of major changes in housing policies during the past two years was examined by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and subsequently published in the autumn of 1963. (See also pp. 297-98.) A study on effective future demand for housing was published. An enquiry was started on problems of housing for the elderly. Work continued on a comprehensive enquiry into major problems of government housing policy. An enquiry was undertaken on the supply and allocation of land for housing and related facilities. The annual and quarterly statistical bulletins continued to be published.

A report was published on industrialization of house-construction. A study tour to observe house-construction and town planning was held during June in France, Spain and Portugal.

INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS Automation

ECE's subsidiary bodies continued to study various problems of automation in their respective fields of activity. Pursuant to a decision taken at the 1963 session of ECE, the secretariat entered into contact with governmental rapporteurs, in order to collect further relevant information for a study on some of the broad aspects of the economics of automation.

Engineering

Selected sectors of the engineering industry and the general state of supply and demand for engineering products are kept under review by the Commission. At its 1963 session, the Commission had before it a study by the ECE secretariat on the production and export of mechanical and electrical engineering goods.

Chemicals

In accordance with an ECE resolution of 4 May 1963, the Executive Secretary enquired of Governments whether they would be prepared to co-operate in the preparation of a study on market trends and prospects for chemical products, and on their consumption. For the guidance of Governments, a draft outline of the projected study was communicated to them. The answers received were to be considered by the Commission in 1964.

Productivity of Labour

Work on labour productivity, with particular emphasis on methodological aspects, was carried out during 1963 by the Commission's secretariat and subsidiary bodies.

STEEL

The Steel Committee reviewed current trends in European and world steel markets on the basis of a secretariat report entitled *The European Steel Market in 1962*. The secretariat continued to publish steel statistics in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe* and in *Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1961*.

The Steel Committee pursued its inquiries on productivity and automation in the iron and steel industry on the use of steel in construction and on the economic aspects of iron ore preparation and initiated a new inquiry on the use of steel in competition with other materials. New long-term inquiries were included in the Steel Committee's programme of work on the economic aspects of continuous casting, world trade in steel and steel demand in developing countries, and the world market for iron ore.

The ECE secretariat participated actively in the inter-regional symposium on the application of modern technical developments in the iron and steel industry to developing countries, held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and in Geneva, Switzerland, from 11 to 26 November 1963. The symposium, in which 130 participants from 54 countries participated, reviewed the problems concerned with the preparation and utilization of raw materials and the latest techniques of steel-making, especially from the point of view of their application to the developing countries.

TIMBER

The Timber Committee reviewed the 1963 European market in forest products and appraised the prospects for 1964. The regular programme included the publication of annual and quarterly market reviews and statistics and activities concerned with the raising of productivity in forest operations and wood-processing industries. In addition, the Committee held a symposium on the planning of forest roads and cableways and published a study on the European tropical hardwood trade.

TRADE

The work of the Committee on the Development of Trade during 1963 took on special importance in view of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and because of concern expressed by Governments over major problems of trade policy. At its annual meeting in October 1963, the Committee—after reviewing the progress made in east-west trade, the consequences on trade of sub-regional economic groupings and the contributions to be made to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—discussed a preliminary report prepared by an ad hoc expert group on some major issues of trade policy concerning countries with different economic systems. The Committee agreed that this report was "an important step towards the solution of problems of east-west trade," invited Governments to study the report carefully, and looked forward to further work by the ad hoc group.

In 1963, also, progress was made in simplifying and standardizing export documents, in putting into effect the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration which was to enter into force in January 1964, and in the procedures for multilateral compensation of bilateral balances.

TRANSPORT

The Commission's Inland Transport Committee continued with work during 1963 on the simplification of customs formalities both for passengers and goods and, in the fields of road transport and inland waterways, on the standardization of national legislation concerning road traffic, road signs and signals, vehicle equipment and traffic rules. Work also progressed on a draft convention on the registration of inland water craft and on two protocols to be attached to this convention. Studies were undertaken on future traffic trends in goods and passenger rail transport and on the economic impact of new inland waterways. Some technical railway problems were discussed.

STATISTICS

The eleventh session of the Conference of European Statisticians was held in June 1963.

Work was started or continued in the following fields: electronic data processing; comparisons of systems of national accounts in use in Europe; financial statistics and accounts; current housing and building statistics; public sector statistics; population and housing censuses and industrial production indices; input-output tables; productivity statistics; agricultural statistics and sector accounts; consumers' expenditure, family budget enquiries; and statistical indications of current economic changes. The Conference also considered a number of other matters, including technical assistance in statistics, the work of the United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre, systems and techniques for publishing official statistics, lists of national statistical publications, and regional statistical seminars.

**CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRAMMES
TO AID DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

By the end of 1963, the work of the Geneva Office of the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO), which had been incorporated into the ECE secretariat in March 1962, had been completely integrated into the work of ECE. During 1963, ECE participated in: a study tour of the USSR for some 60 building technologists from developing countries throughout the world; a seminar in Hungary on sampling methods in current statistics; and an inter-regional symposium on the application of modern techniques in the iron and steel industry in developing countries.

ECE co-operated with United Nations Headquarters and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in the organization of a seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in August and September 1963. The Commission also assisted in the preparations for the first African electric power meeting, organized in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in October 1963.

The eighth ECE in-service training programme started in May 1963, with economists and statisticians participating from Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Romania, as well as from Barbados, Cameroon, Pakistan, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963, the Economic and Social Council considered the activities of ECE in various fields, the results of the Commission's eighteenth session and its work programme. The Council, by resolution 945(XXXVI), adopted unanimously on 5 July 1963, took note of the annual report of ECE, and of views expressed and the resolutions adopted during the eighteenth session of the Commission, and endorsed its programme of

work and priorities. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Council, a consensus was reached on the importance of the report Fifteen Years of ECE Activity as a means whereby the experience of ECE could be shared with the other regional economic commissions. By resolution 956(XXXVI) the Council decided to transmit this report in its final form to the members of the other regional economic commissions. (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

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"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 12 May 1962 to 4 May 1963, of the views expressed during the discussion, and the resolutions adopted during the eighteenth session of the Commission;

"2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report."

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"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the report entitled 'Fifteen Years of ECE Activity,' prepared by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe;

"2. Decides to transmit the report in its final form through the secretariats of the regional economic commissions to the States members of the other regional commissions."

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Economic Methods and Criteria Used in Selection of Investments in Electric Power Industry. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.E/Mim.16.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

During 1963, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) continued its efforts to accelerate the economic and social advancement of the countries of the region. Emphasis was placed on promoting regional co-operation through an agreed and detailed programme (known also as Manila Charter) and on practical activities designed to have an immediate impact. In line with policies for decentralizing the economic and social activities of the United Nations, increased responsibility was taken by the Commission's secretariat for United Nations technical assistance operations during the year.

ACTIVITIES IN 1963

At the Commission's nineteenth session, held in Manila, the Philippines, between 5 and 18 March 1963, a resolution calling for the speeding up of regional co-operative measures was unanimously adopted. It led to a ministerial conference, held in Manila from 3 to 6 December 1963, at which a six-point programme, described as a charter for regional economic co-operation, was agreed on. The following were among the measures envisaged: trade

liberalization, promotion of primary exports; co-ordination in industrialization; establishment of an Asian Development Bank; rationalization of freight rates; and co-ordination of air transport facilities.

The strengthening of regional co-operation within the global United Nations framework found expression in broadening of the Commission's membership. During the Commission's 1963 session, Australia requested that it be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE. New Zealand also applied for inclusion in the geographical scope of the Commission and Western Samoa asked for admission to membership and inclusion in the Commission's geographical scope. Recommendations to this effect were made by the Commission and approved later in the year by the Economic and Social Council. (See p. 264 below.)

The Asian Economic Development and Planning Institute was established under ECAFE's aegis to train government officials from the region in economic development planning, to carry out research and to render advisory services. The Institute was to begin its first training course in Bangkok early in 1964. Considerable

progress was made in the Lower Mekong Basin development programme and in preparations for the Asian Highway project.

In its review of the economic situation in the region, undertaken in the light of the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1962, prepared by the secretariat, the Commission noted that the most favourable economic development in the region was a continued high rate of growth in industrial production, offsetting to some extent the effects of the slower production increase in agriculture, which had not kept up with population growth. It was pointed out that export receipts of ECAFE countries, excluding those of Japan, had lagged behind the global increase; that the region needed an expansion of its exports to industrialized countries; and that foreign aid, though generous, could not provide an adequate substitute for trade. The Survey also contained a special study on Asian trade with Western Europe.

TRADE

Topics discussed at the sixth session of ECAFE's Committee on Trade, held in Bangkok, Thailand, in January/February 1963, included development in trade and trade policies of the ECAFE region, the implications of regional trading arrangements in Europe and other regions, foreign trade aspects of economic development plans of ECAFE countries, customs administration, and shipping and ocean freight rates. The Committee made suggestions relative to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was scheduled for March 1964.

Representatives of 14 member countries of ECAFE participated in the fifth series of intra-regional trade promotion talks in Bangkok in January 1963. As a result of these talks several agreements leading to increased trade and improved commercial relations were concluded.

Pursuant to the resolution on accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation, adopted by ECAFE at its nineteenth session, a meeting of experts was convened in Bangkok in August/September 1963 to undertake technical investigations and make recommendations on practical measures for promoting such co-operation. The report of this expert group was con-

sidered in Manila in December 1963 by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, which adopted a resolution outlining the specific objectives of regional economic co-operation and decided that, in specific cases, technical investigations and inquiries be undertaken. Among the measures considered by the Conference were trade liberalization, tariff reduction, stabilization of prices of primary exports at reasonable levels, and the creation of an Asian Development bank.

A Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration for senior customs officials from ECAFE countries was conducted in Bangkok from 28 May to 2 July 1963.

A second series of consultations on coconut and coconut products was held in Bangkok in August 1963 and the participants—representatives of coconut-producing countries in the ECAFE region—decided to hold such consultations regularly and called for strong representations to be made to the European Economic Community (EEC) for sympathetic consideration of their interests with regard to policies affecting imports of coconut oil by EEC countries.

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its fifteenth session, held in Bangkok from 8 to 18 February 1963, reviewed the industrial programmes and policies of countries of the region and considered specific measures to accelerate industrial development in the region during the United Nations Development Decade.

In view of the continued disparity in the rate of industrial growth between developed and less developed countries in the region, the Committee stressed the need for diversification of industries and higher productivity and pointed out the necessity for co-ordinating industrial development plans with over-all economic development programmes and for flexibility to permit shifts in resource allocations to meet changing conditions. The Committee considered that the problems which arose as a result of the smallness of domestic markets in some countries could be alleviated by the establishment of industries on a regional or sub-regional basis.

On the question of investment promotion, the

Committee suggested that a team of experts should undertake an extensive study of measures for promoting industrial development in one country of the region and that a seminar on investment promotion be convened subsequently. It also suggested the preparation of a regional investment manual.

The Committee supported the suggestion made by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for the creation of permanent productivity organizations in countries of the region and expressed the hope that the ILO Asian Productivity Organization (APO) and other agencies would continue to assist in this task.

Among other matters discussed by the Committee were: the development of basic chemical and allied industries, small-scale industries, housing and building materials, mineral resources development, energy resources development, United Nations activities in industrial development in the region and technical assistance and Special Fund operations in the field of industrial and natural resources development.

Questions of developing industry and natural resources were also dealt with during 1963 by: the Working Party of Senior Geologists; the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development; the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries; a seminar on geochemical prospecting methods and techniques; the Sub-Committee on Electric Power; and a conference on the development of the fertilizer industry in Asia and the Far East. In addition, representatives from various parts of the region attended the United Nations inter-regional symposium on the application of modern technical practices in the Iron and Steel industry to developing countries, held at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Asian Highway project was a main topic at the twelfth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, held at Bangkok from 27 November to 4 December 1963. This highway, a major regional project of ECAFE, has as its priority objective the linking of existing roads in Southern Asia to provide a single, standard, unbroken route from the Turkish border to Saigon. The Committee

stressed the need for making as soon as possible pre-investment surveys under the sponsorship of the United Nations Special Fund. The Committee also recommended that a conference of Asian Transport Ministers be called to review over-all progress on the highway scheme.

Other topics dealt with by the Committee included: tourism, in which connexion it urged Governments to carry out the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (see p. 400); the development of telecommunication facilities; and preparation of a guide to transport planning and problems of port efficiency.

Other ECAFE transport groups which met during 1963 included: the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, and the Working Party on Road Goods Transport. Also held in 1963 was a study week on traffic engineering and highway safety, the third of its kind. A study week of the new Tokaido railway line in Japan was organized by the Japanese Government under the auspices of ECAFE.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

In 1963, the Commission concentrated on activities bearing on the formulation of development policies and those most likely to yield practical results in the field of water resources development. Major projects included preparation of: the Manual of Standards and Criteria for Planning Water Resource Projects; a study of water codes; a comparative study of the cost of water projects; and the organization of the regional symposium on the development of deltaic areas, held at Bangkok in July 1963.

On the operational side, ECAFE was actively engaged in a consulting, advisory and operational capacity in a number of projects, such as those relating to the supply of water to the Jurong Industrial Estate in Singapore, to the Mu and Sittang rivers in Burma, the Nam Pong project in Thailand and the Lower Mekong River Basin project (see below).

In co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), ECAFE took part in hydrological studies, including studies of typhoons and maximum flood in the region.

MEKONG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

During 1963, the Lower Mekong Basin development programme moved from the planning stages into implementation with the beginning of construction of the Nam Pong tributary project in North-east Thailand. This project was to include a storage dam, a hydro-electric installation and an irrigation diversion dam and canals.

The five-year programme of investigations begun in 1959 were completed in 1963—a year ahead of schedule—by the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, the inter-governmental organization established in 1957 by the riparian States, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. A new programme for the years 1964-68 was established by the Committee.

The total of countries co-operating in this project reached 24 in 1963 with the addition of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, while resources available or pledged grew by some \$8 million equivalent to a year-end total of approximately \$44 million.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

In reviewing the economic situation in the region, the Commission noted that the expected rate of increase in per capita income outlined for the United Nations Development Decade had not been achieved. Agricultural production, affected by unfavourable weather conditions, had been particularly disappointing. In spite of the impressive growth of manufacturing production, the total output of the region had increased only slightly. Because of the high rate of population growth, per capita income and the living level of the population had at the best been maintained at the 1961 level.

An ad hoc Committee on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, in June 1963, unanimously adopted a "Plan of Operation" setting out a five-year programme for the Institute. The Plan provided for annual and short-term training courses, research and advisory services. It was signed by 13 of the 18 participating members or associate members of ECAFE, by the Special Fund and by the United Nations. The Governing Council of the Institute held

its first meeting in September 1963 to consider the budget and the work programme for 1964.

The Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, at its eighth session, held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 16 to 23 September 1963, considered a variety of foreign trade problems in relation to economic development planning.

STATISTICS

The Fifth Conference of Asian Statisticians, meeting at Bangkok, from 27 May to 7 June 1963, set out guide lines for formulating and implementing national statistical development programmes and stressed to the countries of the region the importance of co-operation with the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics. Secretariat advisory services on statistical training were increased during the year.

The statistical needs of the ECAFE region were also considered at a seminar on housing statistics and programmes for Asia and the Far East, which met at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 25 August to 14 September 1963.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The need for programming techniques in the social fields comparable to those in the economic fields was emphasized by a meeting of experts on social development planning convened by ECAFE at Bangkok in April 1963.

The Asian Population Conference, held at New Delhi, India, from 10 to 20 December 1963 on the recommendation of the Commission, urged Governments of the region to adopt a positive population policy and requested ECAFE to expand its work in population research and training.

Other meetings held under Commission sponsorship during the year included a Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development, at Bangkok, 12 to 31 August 1963, and the Fifth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting for Rural and Community Development, at Bangkok in May 1963. ECAFE also collaborated during the year with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) by, among other things, assisting interested Governments to formulate requests for UNICEF assistance in the field of social services.

AGRICULTURE

The Joint ECAFE/Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Agriculture Division continued to review the current food and agricultural situation and to study agricultural development plans and planning. It published a case study on relationships between agricultural and industrial development in China (Taiwan), 1953-60, and prepared a preliminary study of input-output relationships in Asian agriculture. With FAO, it co-sponsored a centre on institutions for agricultural financing and credit, and prepared a regional review on the subject.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 5 July 1963, the Economic and Social

Council on 5 July 1963 adopted unanimously a resolution (946(XXXVI)) taking note of the annual report of ECAFE and endorsing ECAFE's programme of work and priorities.

By this resolution the Council also approved the recommendation of the Commission that Western Samoa be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and be admitted as a member of the Commission. The Council further approved the recommendation of the Commission that continental Australia and New Zealand be included in the geographical scope of the Commission. Accordingly, by the same resolution the Council decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

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RESOLUTION 946(XXXVI), as submitted by ECAFE, E/3735, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1269.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 20 March 1962 to 18 March 1963, 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;

"2. Approves the recommendation of the Commission that Western Samoa be included in the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and be admitted as a member of the Commission;

"3. Further approves the recommendation of the Commission that continental Australia and New Zealand be included in the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;

"4. Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly."

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Small Industry Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/20).

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Geological Map of Asia and Far East.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) completed its fifteenth year of activities and held its tenth session in 1963. With the admission of Jamaica (April) and Trinidad and Tobago (October) as new members, ECLA's total membership increased to 27.¹

ACTIVITIES IN 1963

At its 1963 session, the members of ECLA, in the light of a lagging Latin American economic growth rate, undertook to review and evaluate the collective experience acquired in Latin America during the post-war period for the purpose of formulating of a more dynamic policy of economic and social development. One of the highlights of the session was the recognition of the importance of a Latin American position for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled for March 1964.

In 1963, ECLA gave priority to preparations for the Trade Conference, at the same time carrying out its work programme in the fields of economic integration, research, advisory services and training activities. Preparations were made for again issuing the Economic Survey of Latin America (discontinued in 1961), the new edition to cover the Latin American economy for the years 1960-63.

TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

The tenth session of ECLA was held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from 6 to 18 May 1963. Among the studies prepared for the session by the ECLA secretariat was one entitled Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America. Among other things, this advocated an integrated approach to the formulation of guiding principles for a dynamic development policy for Latin America. In this connexion, attention was given to the phenomenon of external bottle-

necks—involving trade and balance-of-payments problems, among other things—and to the lines of action that might lead to their removal, namely, regional economic integration and trade relations with other areas.

Members of the Commission were in general agreement that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would give the developing countries an opportunity to put forward their points of view and secure remedies for their trade problems, both in the institutional sphere and with regard to markets and prices, and the secretariat was asked to give priority to preparations for this conference.

The Commission also adopted a resolution requesting the ECLA secretariat to give priority to activities connected with the formation of a Latin American common market. Other resolutions dealt with such matters as: questions of agricultural development, housing, financing of development, external financing, regional and national planning and programming of social development. The Commission requested the secretariat to undertake studies and suggest appropriate formulas whereby private initiative and enterprise could play a more dynamic part in the economic and social development of Latin America. With reference to the urgent problem of solving the slow rate of growth of income and its inequitable distribution, the Commission asked the secretariat to explore means of adapting social programmes to a policy capable of accelerating development and influencing income distribution in ways conducive to economic development itself and to a greater measure of social justice.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The 1963 annual basic training course of the

¹ See APPENDIX III for list of members.

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in Santiago, Chile, began in April and ended in December; it was attended by 75 economists, engineers, accountants, statisticians, sociologists, lawyers and other professionals from 19 Latin American countries.

Another 38 government officials from 16 Latin American countries attended the shorter, three-month specialized training course on educational planning, organized by the Institute in 1963 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 World Health Organization's Regional Office, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, and was attended by 35 officials from 17 Latin American countries. This brought to 120 the total number of participants in these special educational and public health planning courses that were started in 1962.

Another specialized, three-month training course held in 1963, dealt with planning in the field of human resources. It was organized by the Institute in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and was the first of its kind to be held in Latin America. Government officials from 12 Latin American countries participated.

The Institute continued its intensive three-month training courses in development planning. These, in 1963, included courses in Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Central America.

ADVISORY GROUPS

Under the terms of the ad hoc Committee on Co-operation of the Organization of American States (OAS), ECLA and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), a number of joint activities were undertaken in connexion with the organization of advisory groups to help Governments set up the planning machinery and train the specialized personnel required in the preparation and execution of national economic and social development programmes.

During 1963, advisory groups of this type were functioning in Bolivia, Central America, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. In most cases they co-ordinated their activities with other

programmes of technical assistance being carried out in these countries under the auspices of United Nations family and were also linked to the training programmes annually sponsored by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in Santiago, Chile, and in other Latin American countries.

SEMINARS, WORKING GROUPS AND MEETINGS

As a complement to its research and advisory activities, ECLA organized or co-sponsored meetings and seminars during 1963.

A seminar on industrial planning was held at São Paulo, Brazil, from 4 to 16 March, to discuss the relationship between general economic programming and the formulation of industrial development programmes. In preparation for the United Nations Trade Conference, two consultative meetings on trade policy were held at ECLA headquarters, the first from 9 to 16 October and the second from 9 to 16 December, at which a detailed analysis of the main regional problems on trade and development was made.

From 4 to 15 November, a working group of experts from seven Latin American countries met in Santiago to undertake an exhaustive revision of the standard lists of manufactured products of the International Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, to be used in the censuses and surveys scheduled in the region, in connexion with the world programme sponsored by the United Nations and the Inter-American Statistical Institute.

Meetings of the following bodies were held within the framework of the work of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee in connexion with the implementation of the General Treaty of Central American Integration (Central American Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee, at San Salvador, El Salvador, 13 to 19 May; Central American Electric Power Sub-Committee, at Guatemala City, Guatemala, 27 May to 1 June; Central American Transport Sub-Committee, at Managua, Nicaragua, 17 to 21 June).

A seminar on housing programming was held at ECLA's Mexico Office from 2 to 7 December. The seminar studied preliminary bases for the adoption of a uniform housing policy and

for joint housing programming in the context of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

The ECLA secretariat played a part in other meetings directly or indirectly concerned with Latin American economic and social development. In conjunction with the Central American Integration Programme, it co-operated in a meeting on development and price stabilization institutes (Guatemala City, 6 to 10 May); and in the activities of the working groups on foreign trade statistics (Guatemala City, September and October); and on agricultural statistics (San José, Costa Rica, December).

With the School of Public Administration for Central America at San José, ECLA co-operated in the arrangements and activities of: seminars on administration for development (August) and on customs administration (November); the workshop for budgetary classification and management in Central America and Panama (September); and in training courses on planning techniques and project evaluation (August-November) and on administration for development (October-December).

On water resources, ECLA participated in UNESCO's Latin American Conference for the study of Arid Zones, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September. On the steel industry, it prepared

documents for the Third Latin American Steel Congress and Fourth General Assembly of the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAFA) at Caracas, Venezuela, in July, and for the Inter-Regional Symposium on the application of modern techniques in the iron and steel industry at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in November.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its mid-1963 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual report of ECLA (covering the period 17 February 1962 to 17 May 1963). Council members referred to the wide range of productive activities undertaken by ECLA and stressed the important rôle that the Commission could play in connexion with the economic integration of Latin America. They also expressed appreciation of the results achieved by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in training personnel to help in the execution of development programmes of the Latin American countries. By resolution 947(XXXVI), adopted unanimously on 5 July 1963, the Council took note of the annual report of ECLA and endorsed its programme of work and priorities.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1265-1270, 1289, 1290, 1292-1294, 1299, 1303.

E/3766/Rev.3. Annual report of Economic Commission for Latin America, 17 February 1962-17 May 1963.

E/3766/Rev.3, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECLA.

RESOLUTION 947(XXXVI), as submitted by ECLA, E/3766/Rev.3, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1269.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 17 February 1962 to 17 May 1963 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

"2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained therein."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/3857/Rev.2. Annual report of ECLA, 18 May 1963-14 February 1964.

Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. VII, No. 2, Statistical Supplement (December 1962). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.9.

Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. VIII, No. 1, March 1963. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.8.

Possibilities of Integrated Industrial Development in Central America (E/CN.12/683/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.10.

Report of Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, 13 December 1960-29 January 1963 (E/CN.12/673). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.12.

Report of Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes. Copenhagen, Denmark, 2-25 September 1962 (E/CN.12/647/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.G.14.

Textile Industry in Latin America. II. Brazil (E/CN.12/623). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.G.2.

Livestock in Latin America. Status, Problems and

Prospects. II: Brazil. Joint ECLA/FAO Study. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.G.3.
Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.G.4.
The Economic Development of Latin America in the

Post-War Period. (E/CN.12/659/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.G.6.
Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. 1, No. 1. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.G.9.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held its fifth session from 18 February to 2 March 1963 at Leopoldville, Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Commission described progress made in most African countries in mobilizing national resources, human and natural, and in the introduction of more comprehensive and articulate forms of planning for the future. They also indicated, however, that the over-all economic picture of the region was far from satisfactory, mentioning insufficient integration of national economies, lack of diversification of production, low productivity, low income levels, inadequate savings, malnutrition, poor health conditions and unsatisfactory educational levels. The persistent downward trend in primary commodity prices was singled out as a matter of deep concern to the region.

Kenya and Zanzibar became members of ECA in 1963, and Mauritius, Fernando Póo and Rio Muni became associate members. At its 1963 session, the Commission noted that the Economic and Social Council had in December 1962¹ rejected ECA recommendations that South Africa and Portugal be deprived of membership. The Commission decided to ask the Council to reconsider its decisions on these issues and also to modify the Commission's terms of reference to change the status of France, Spain and the United Kingdom to that of associate members. (See also pp. 271-72 below for Council decisions.)

Other resolutions adopted by the Commission concerned studies to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and studies concerning an African common market and an African payments union.

ACTIVITIES IN 1963

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

A syllabus for the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning was sub-

mitted to the 1963 session of the Commission. This syllabus provided that development and planning would be given the broadest interpretation and would cover all social and economic aspects. The establishment of this Institute, it will be recalled, had been decided upon by ECA in 1962.²

The Commission approved a schedule for financial support of the Institute by African member states which would lay the groundwork for support financing by the United Nations Special Fund over a five-year period. The Commission noted with appreciation the large contribution in kind made by the Government of Senegal in furtherance of the establishment of the Institute at Dakar and thanked the specialized agencies—the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO)—for their participation in the work of the Institute. It also noted with appreciation offers of co-operation made by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Poland, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the USSR. Preparatory work for the Institute began in Dakar in November 1963.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

At its 1963 session, the Commission urged all Governments to take part in the Conference of African Finance Ministers, scheduled for later in the year. The Conference, which took place in Khartoum, Sudan, concluded an agreement on 9 August 1963 for the establishment of the African Development Bank. The Agreement was to come into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification or acceptance by 12 signatory Governments, whose initial subscriptions totalled 65 per cent of the authorized

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 288-89.

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 286.

capital stock of \$211 million. The Bank, to be directed by Africans, was intended to aid multinational projects and to be a means of attracting additional capital for investment in economic and industrial development.

PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

The Secretariat's work centred upon the areas of comparative analysis of development plans, social planning, analysis of demographic data and projections.

A Regional Centre for Demographic Research and Training began operations in Cairo in March 1963. The ECA secretariat also provided advisory services to ECA member Governments, at their request, in formulating development plans and assessing plans already in operation. In another aspect of planning activities, a working group of experts on the integration of social development plans with over-all development planning met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 18 October 1963.

TRAINING

The training of personnel continued to occupy an important place in the work programme of ECA. In addition to the statistical training courses mentioned below, the Commission's secretariat organized various seminars, workshops and training courses, and it began compilation of a handbook of the various training facilities available to African candidates.

TRADE

The Commission, when considering the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (scheduled for early 1964), expressed the hope that such urgent problems as the expansion of international trade in developing countries, price parity on world trade, the trade needs of African countries and the commodity-by-commodity approach to the stabilization of primary commodities in African economies would be considered by the Conference. It called for intensified studies on structural imbalance and commodity arrangements as major areas for consideration by African governments in connexion with their participation in the Trade Conference.

The Secretariat prepared a number of papers on the African trade situation, including relations with extra-African economic groupings.

The Secretariat also devoted considerable time to the preparation of the economic survey of Africa and prepared papers on steps to be taken towards an African common market and an African payments union.

AGRICULTURE

During 1963 the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division continued to assemble information on current trends in production, trade and prices of agricultural commodities of special importance to Africa, and on agricultural development programmes and planning.

In the broad field of agriculture, the Commission continued a pattern of work primarily directed to problems of agricultural economics. The technical aspects of agriculture were referred to FAO or examined with the assistance of experts from that organization.

Other areas of agricultural activity in which the Division directed or participated in studies were livestock development, agricultural credit, irrigation, the transition from subsistence to market agriculture and land tenure. The Division continued its collaboration on the African timber trends study in assessing present and probable future levels of forest production and consumption through the year 1975 as a guide for forest development programmes.

ECA formed the connecting link between the joint United Nations/FAO World Food Programme and the African countries. ECA urged more African countries to make use of the programme in addition to those already benefiting from the programme's provisions. The plan to use food surpluses for development and self-help was strongly approved.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

At its 1963 session the Commission expressed the view that training and civil service organization were items deserving the highest priority. It requested the secretariat to use the report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (October 1962) as a guide in planning regional and sub-regional activities relating to public administration. It also suggested that member States use the services of the Commission's regional advisers in public administration in cases where technical assistance over a long period was not required.

Secretariat activities were concentrated on personnel management, organization and methods, treasury control, customs administration, purchase and supplies, and local government.

STATISTICS

The Commission's statistical programme continued to be directed mainly towards training, with the purpose of helping the development of national statistical services. A meeting of all directors of the United Nations statistical training centres in Africa was held in Addis Ababa in April 1963 for consultation with the secretariat on policies relating to training centres and on co-ordination and standardization of training courses.

The third Conference of African Statisticians, which met in Addis Ababa in October 1963, recommended a further expansion of the training facilities which had been established in the region following its earlier recommendations.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Secretariat studies, begun in 1962, emphasized the need to establish large-scale modern industries, strategic for economic development. Industries studied included: the steel industry; the non-ferrous metals industry; engineering, the chemical and fertilizer industries; the textiles industry; and the building materials industry.

Industrial co-ordination missions visited East, West and Central Africa in 1963. These missions were regarded as a beginning step of the ECA secretariat's efforts to aid industrial development with emphasis on sub-regional co-operation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Following a decision by the Commission to emphasize research in the assessment of mineral and water resources, the ECA secretariat began an evaluation of present and foreseeable water needs of the African countries and began to assemble basic data on African minerals for studies on the location of industries.

In the field of cartography, the secretariat helped various ECA member countries to survey and map their territories, and advised on the preparation and use of topographic and topical maps for resource development.

In addition, the secretariat initiated a series of studies in all forms of energy, including thermal power, hydro-electricity, petroleum and gas. A study of the situation, trends and prospects of electric power supply in Africa was presented to the first African Electric Power Meeting, held in October 1963.

TRANSPORT

The secretariat continued to collect statistics and other data on transport by sea, air, road and rail. These studies were intended to help African countries to plan balanced and co-ordinated transportation facilities. Study subjects included West African transport problems, and the possibility of a trans-Saharan highway.

In co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the secretariat began a programme looking towards the establishment of an adequate telecommunications system in Africa and, working with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), it made air transport studies.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The second session of the Commission's Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development was held from 4 to 9 February at Leopoldville. In addition to the questions of social welfare and community development, the experts attending the meeting discussed problems of urbanization and low-cost housing. At its 1963 session, the Commission considered reports dealing with population problems, certain aspects of racial discrimination and progress in community development programmes.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

A meeting of experts on housing problems in Africa, held in January 1963, recommended the establishment of a long-term programme of work for a committee of housing and physical planning to be established within the Commission. The Commission approved this.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued in 1963 included: the Economic Bulletin for Africa (bi-annual); the Statistical Newsletter (quarterly); African

Trade Statistics, Series A and Series B (quarterly); Agricultural Economic Bulletin for Africa (quarterly) and Foreign Trade Newsletter (quarterly). The two latter publications appeared in 1963 for the first time.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963, the Economic and Social Council considered draft resolutions proposed to it by the Economic Commission for Africa which concerned amendments to the membership provisions in the Commission's terms of reference. These proposals related to the non-self-governing territories, to France, Spain and the United Kingdom and to Portugal and South Africa. The Council also considered a proposal relating to the representation of African States in the Economic and Social Council.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP STATUS

At the beginning of the Council debates, the representatives of France and of the United Kingdom stated that their Governments would accept associate membership in ECA. The President of the Council advised that he had received a communication from the representative of Spain stating that his Government would accept the status of associate member under the same conditions as those accorded to France and the United Kingdom. On 5 July 1963, the Council, by a vote of 16 to 0, with 1 abstention, adopted resolution 974 D I (XXXVI) by which it ratified the decision of ECA which concerned the membership status in ECA of the non-self-governing territories in Africa and the membership status of France and the United Kingdom and modified the provisions in respect of Spain to accord that country a similar treatment to that of France and the United Kingdom. Accordingly, the non-self-governing territories situated within the Commission's geographical area, France, Spain and the United Kingdom were henceforth to be associate members of the Commission.

QUESTION CONCERNING MEMBERSHIP OF PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

In regard to the membership of Portugal and

South Africa in ECA, the Commission had, on 23 February 1963, recommended that the Council should reconsider its previous decision regarding membership of these two countries³ and should transmit to the General Assembly the views and recommendations of the Commission, namely, that Portugal and South Africa should be deprived of membership in ECA. This recommendation was embodied in a draft resolution before the Council.

The Council also had before it a draft resolution concerning South Africa and Portugal submitted by Ethiopia and Senegal, which, according to its sponsors, was identical in purpose with that of the Commission and which, as the Commission had proposed, would transmit the ECA recommendation to the Assembly. This two-power text was withdrawn by its sponsors, who substituted two draft resolutions, the one relating to South Africa and the other to Portugal. These new drafts differed from their earlier proposal and from the Commission's draft resolution in that they proposed that the Council itself act to deprive Portugal and South Africa of membership in ECA.

Early in the debate, the Council heard the observer for South Africa, who cited the terms of reference of ECA, specifically the provisions of paragraph 4 of these terms of reference establishing the Commission on a geographical basis covering the whole continent and paragraph 5 opening membership to all present and future African Members of the United Nations. He felt that the proposals before the Council could not be reconciled with those provisions and that the ECA decision to seek the suspension of South Africa had been taken for political reasons, consideration of which was out of place in a purely economic body like the Council.

Subsequently, and following discussion of draft resolutions concerning the membership of South Africa in ECA, the Council was informed by the President of a communication dated 13

³ On 19 December 1962, the Council had rejected a draft resolution from the Commission which would have deprived South Africa of ECA membership "until it should set a term to its policy of racial discrimination." It also rejected an ECA recommendation to deprive Portugal of Commission membership. See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 288-90.

July 1963 addressed to him by the Ambassador of South Africa to Berne, Switzerland, transmitting the text of a cable from the Government of South Africa to the Executive Secretary of ECA, which stated that "the Government had decided not to attend any ECA conferences in the future nor to participate in the other activities of the Commission while the hostile attitude of the African States towards South Africa persists."

In support of the proposals before the Council, several delegations—among them, Ethiopia, Jordan, Senegal, the USSR and Yugoslavia—referred to the practices of South Africa and Portugal as a systematic violation of human rights, in defiance of the principles of the Charter and of the accepted standards of present-day international life, which amounted to a policy of genocide and colonial oppression. It was also stated that South Africa had refused to comply with General Assembly resolutions and requests by ECA regarding South West Africa, and that Portugal had on several occasions refused to comply with resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the representation of non-self-governing territories.

Colombia, Italy, the United States and the United Kingdom were among those who indicated that while they could support reconsideration of the Council's previous decision, they could not agree to the proposal to transmit the Commission's views to the General Assembly, since it was for the Council to decide the matter. On the other hand, Uruguay felt that the Council should declare itself not competent and refer the matter to the General Assembly, since any decision by the Council on the subject would constitute a political pronouncement and involve intervention in matters of domestic policy.

The view was also expressed that the Council's competence was limited to a decision on the right of South Africa to participate in the work of ECA.

Decisions on South Africa's Membership

The Council decided to vote on the Ethiopian-Senegalese proposal concerning South Africa before it voted on the text proposed by

the Commission. By the two-power text, the Council would decide: (a) to reconsider its previous decision relating to South Africa's membership in ECA; and (b) to deprive South Africa of membership in the Commission "until it shall have set a term to its policy of racial discrimination".

The differing views of Council members on procedure in respect of Council action on South Africa's membership in ECA were further reflected by two amendments to the Ethiopian-Senegalese proposal, both of which were adopted by the Council.

One amendment, proposed by the United Kingdom, added a preambular paragraph by which the Council would take into account the communication from the Government of South Africa which had advised that South Africa would no longer participate in meetings or other activities of the Commission. This was agreed to by roll-call vote of 10 to 7, with 1 abstention.

The other amendment, jointly proposed by Argentina and the United States, was a two-part one. The aim of the first part was to add a preambular paragraph by which the Council would note that the root cause of the incompatibility which made impossible any co-operation between the Government of South Africa and other members of the Commission was the current racial policy of the South African Government, which the General Assembly had found to be in violation of the United Nations Charter. This was approved by roll-call vote of 6 to 5, with 7 abstentions.

The purpose of the other part of the two-power amendment was to replace the operative paragraph in the Ethiopian-Senegalese text by which the Council would have decided to "deprive the Republic of South Africa of membership in the Commission until it shall have set a term to its policy of racial discrimination." By the amended text, the Council would decide that South Africa "shall not participate in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until the Council finds that conditions for constructive participation will have been restored by a change in its racial policy."

The amendment to this effect was approved by roll-call vote of 8 to 7, with 3 abstentions.

The Council, however, rejected the entire

draft resolution as thus amended on a roll-call vote of 6 to 6, with 6 abstentions.

Subsequently, on 30 July 1963, the Council, in adopting resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI), decided to reconsider its decision of 19 December 1962 in respect of South Africa's membership, and it further decided that South Africa was not to take part in the Commission's work until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, found that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in that country's racial policy. The text as a whole was adopted by vote of 6 to 2, with 10 abstentions, following a paragraph-by-paragraph vote. The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal by Argentina, Colombia and the United States.

Decisions on Portugal's Membership

As regards Portugal's membership in ECA, the Council, on 24 July 1963, approved an Ethiopian-Senegalese text on the matter as resolution 974 D III (XXXVI). By this resolution it took note of the fact that the non-African members, of ECA, with the exception of Portugal, had accepted the status of associate membership. The Council decided: (a) to reconsider its decision of 19 December 1962 relating to the membership of Portugal in the Commission;⁴ (b) to expel Portugal from membership in ECA; and (c) to amend the Commission's terms of reference accordingly.

The resolution was approved by roll-call vote of 7 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

Then, in adopting resolution 974 D II (XXXVI) on 30 July 1963, the Council, agreeing to an ECA proposal of 23 February 1963, on a paragraph-by-paragraph vote, accepted the first part of that ECA proposal by a vote of 14 to 0, with 2 abstentions, thereby deciding to reconsider its decisions of 19 December 1962 on ECA's recommendations of 1962 in respect of the membership of Portugal and South Africa.⁴ In accord with its earlier action, the Council rejected the second part of the ECA proposal by a vote of 9 to 7, with 1 abstention, whereby it would have referred the Commission's recommendations to the General Assembly. The text as a whole as amended was adopted by 8 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. (For full texts

of these resolutions see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

REPRESENTATION OF AFRICA IN COUNCIL AND ENLARGEMENT OF COUNCIL

The Council had also before it a proposal from the Commission regarding the representation of African States in the Council. On this question, the Council, on 22 July 1963, adopted, by a vote of 15 to 0, a resolution 974 B (XXXVI) which incorporated the proposal of the Commission, and which recommended that the General Assembly ensure the rapid application of its Declaration of 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples to peoples and territories of the African continent and islands, in order to enable African States to play a full role in the work of the Council. It proposed to the General Assembly that all measures be taken to ensure adequate representation of Africa in the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

By another resolution (974 C (XXXVI), adopted on 22 July 1963, by a vote of 15 to 2, the Council, on the proposal of Argentina, Austria, France, Italy, Japan, Senegal, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay, urged the Assembly, in the light of the additional increase in the membership of the United Nations, to take the necessary action at its eighteenth session (due to open in September 1963) to bring about an appropriate increase in the membership of the Council, in order to enable it to remain the effective and representative organ envisaged in chapters IX and X of the United Nations Charter. (For the text of these Charter chapters, see APPENDIX II.) The Council also invited all Member States to support such action in the General Assembly and to take subsequent steps necessary to bring about the increase in the Council's membership as soon as possible.

During the discussions leading to the adoption of resolutions 974 B and C (XXXVI), the USSR reiterated its position that enlargement of the Council would entail a revision of the Charter and that such action was not possible until such time as the People's Republic of

⁴ On 19 December 1962, the Council rejected a proposal to deprive Portugal of membership in ECA. Sec Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 288-90.

China was a permanent member of the Security Council. Redistribution of the existing seats at the expense of the Western powers, in the opinion of the USSR representative, was in the meantime the only equitable solution. Most members of the Council were in favour of an increase in its membership and considered that the Council's resolution left it open to the General Assembly to find the means of remedying the existing unbalance in the Council's membership and achieving an equitable geo-

graphical distribution. (See also pp. 77-78.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

On 30 July 1963, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 974 A (XXXVI), as proposed by ECA, by which it took note of the annual report of ECA and endorsed its programme of work and priorities.

(For texts of the aforementioned resolutions see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REPORT OF COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1265-1269, 1289, 1290, 1292-1294, 1303.

E/3727/Rev.1. Annual Report of Economic Commission for Africa, 4 March 1962-2 March 1963.
E/3727/Rev.1, Part IV. Draft resolution I, submitted by ECA.

RESOLUTION 974 A (XXXVI), as submitted by ECA, E/3727/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1963, meeting 1299.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 4 March 1962 to 2 March 1963, 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."

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP STATUS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1266-1269, 1289, 1290, 1292-1294, 1299, 1303.

E/3808. Communication dated 5 July 1963 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Spain to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

E/3727/Rev.1, Part IV. Draft resolution III proposed by Economic Commission for Africa.

E/L.1016. Text of resolutions 42(IV) and 44(IV) adopted by ECA at its 4th session in February 1962.

RESOLUTION 974 D I (XXXVI), as submitted by ECA, E/3727/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1269, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Ratifies the provisions of resolution 42(IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa which concern the Non-Self-Governing African countries and those con-

cerning the status of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland while modifying the provisions in respect of Spain, to accord that country similar treatment to that of France and the United Kingdom."

QUESTIONS CONCERNING MEMBERSHIP OF PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

E/3727/Rev.1, Part IV. Draft resolution II, as submitted by ECA.

E/3820. Communication of 15 July 1963 from Republic of South Africa.

E/L.1017. Ethiopia and Senegal: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 974 D II (XXXVI), as submitted by ECA, E/3727/Rev.1, and as amended by Council, adopted by Council on 30 July 1963, meeting 1299, by 8 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Reconsiders its decision on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa in respect of the membership of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa in the Commission."

Decisions on South Africa's Membership

E/L.1016. Texts of resolutions 42(IV) and 44(IV) adopted by ECA at its 4th session in February 1962.

E/L.1019. Ethiopia, Senegal: draft resolution, as amended by United Kingdom (E/L.1024), and by Argentina and United States (E/L.1025/Rev.1), failed of adoption by Council on 24 July 1963, meeting 1296. Vote, by roll-call, was 6 to 6, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Italy, Japan, United States.

Against: Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Jordan, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Australia, El Salvador, France, India, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

E/L.1024. United Kingdom: amendment to 2-power draft resolution, E/L.1019.

E/L.1025 and Rev.1. Argentina, United States: amendments and revised amendments to 2-power draft resolution, E/L.1019.

E/L.1031. Argentina, Colombia, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 974 D IV (XXXVI), as submitted by 3

powers, E/L.1031, adopted by Council on 30 July 1963, meeting 1299, by 6 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Decides to reconsider its decision on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa in respect of the membership of the Republic of South Africa;

"2. Decides that the Republic of South Africa shall not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa, shall find that conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in its racial policy."

Decisions on Portugal's Membership

E/L.1020. Ethiopia, Senegal: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 974 D III (XXXVI), as submitted by Ethiopia and Senegal (E/L.1020), adopted by Council on 24 July 1963, meeting 1294, by roll-call vote of 7 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind resolution 42(IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa which recommended, inter alia, that Portugal be deprived of membership in the Commission because of its refusal to accept its obligations under General Assembly resolution 1466(XIV) of 12 December 1959 and the Commission's resolution 5(II),

"1. Takes note of resolution 68(V) of the Economic Commission for Africa which recommends the Council to reconsider its decision in respect of the membership of Portugal in the Economic Commission for Africa, and resolution 69(V) which reaffirms its position as expressed in its resolution 42(IV);

"2. Also takes note that non-African members of the Commission, with the exception of Portugal, have accepted the status of associate membership;

"3. Decides:

"(a) To reconsider its decision relating to the membership of Portugal in the Commission;

"(b) To expel Portugal from membership in the Economic Commission for Africa;

"(c) To amend the terms of reference of the Commission as follows:

"(i) To replace paragraph 5 by the following text:

'Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab

Republic and Upper Volta and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.'

"(ii) To replace paragraph 6 by the following text:

'The following shall be associate members of the Commission:

'(a) The Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical area defined in paragraph 4 above;

'(b) Powers other than Portugal responsible for international relations of those territories.'

"(iii) To omit paragraph 7."

REPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN STATES IN COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1267-1269, 1289, 1290.

E/3727/Rev.1, Part IV. Draft resolution IV proposed by ECA.

RESOLUTION 974 B (XXXVI), as submitted by ECA, E/3727/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 22 July 1963, meeting 1290, by 15 votes to 0.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Recommends the General Assembly to ensure the rapid application of its Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, to peoples and territories of the African continent and islands, in order to enable African States to play a full role in the work of the Council;

"2. Proposes to the General Assembly that all measures be taken to ensure adequate representation of Africa in the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution."

ENLARGEMENT OF COUNCIL

E/L.1008 and Add.1. Argentina, Austria, France, Italy, Japan, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 974 C (XXXVI), as submitted by 9 powers, E/L.1008 and Add.1, adopted by Council on 22 July 1963, meeting 1290, by 15 votes to 2.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered resolution 81(V) 'Representation of Africa in the Economic and Social Council' of the Economic Commission for Africa,

"Recalling its resolution 690 B (XXVI) of 31 July 1958 which considered 'that an increase in the membership of the Council would provide a more effective organ for carrying out the obligation placed upon the Council under Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations,'

"Being aware that the General Assembly at both its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions acknowledged that in view of the increase in the membership of the United Nations since its establishment, an increase in the membership of the Council is desirable in order

to achieve a wider and more equitable representation of all geographic areas,

"Noting that since the fourteenth session of the General Assembly twenty-eight additional Members have been admitted to the United Nations,

"Noting further that the General Assembly at its fourteenth session expressed the hope that the strong desire manifested by a large number of States Members of the United Nations will help to bring about the necessary amendment to Article 61(I) of the Charter, at the earliest opportunity,

"1. Urges the General Assembly, in the light of the additional increase in the membership of the United Nations, to take the necessary action at its eighteenth session to bring about an appropriate increase in the membership of the Council in order that it can remain the effective and representative organ envisaged in Chapters IX and X of the Charter;

"2. Invites all States Members of the United Nations to support such action in the General Assembly and to take the subsequent necessary steps to effectuate the increase as soon as possible."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/3864/Rev.1. Annual report of Economic Commission for Africa, 3 March 1963-2 March 1964. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. III, January 1963, and Annex I (African Statistics). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.K.2.

Industrial Growth in Africa (E/CN.14/INR/1/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.II.K.3.

Agreement Establishing African Development Bank (E/CN.14/ADB/36). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.K.5.

United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, 1-12 July 1963. Vol. I: Report of Conference. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.I.2.

DECENTRALIZING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

During 1963 the question of decentralizing the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening the regional economic commissions continued to receive the attention of various United Nations organs, in accordance with earlier decisions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.⁵

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session, the Economic and Social Council discussed the question of decentralization in connexion with the reports submitted by the regional economic commissions. The Council also had before it reports by the Secretary-General on (a) progress that had been made in the field of decentralization and (b) on the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions in 1963.

On 5 July the Council adopted a resolution whereby, among other things, it: (1) looked forward to the recommendations of the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the future steps that might be necessary to carry out the Assembly's decision of 18 December 1962 on decentralization;⁶ (2) noted with satisfaction the measures already taken by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the policy of decentralization, and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions, including

the establishment in the regional secretariats of technical assistance co-ordination units and of regional advisers; (3) invited the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of expanding the economic and social activities of the United Nations office in Beirut; (4) expressed the hope that the process of decentralization would further evolve in a way that would enable the regional secretariats increasingly to assist developing countries in the formulation of their technical assistance programmes and in the evaluation of the results of such programmes and projects, upon their specific requests and in co-operation with the resident representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board; (5) expressed the hope that the secretariats of the regional economic commissions would, when requested, play an active role in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development scheduled to be held early in the first part of 1964; and (6) requested the Secretary-General to report annually on the progress of decentralization and strengthening of the regional economic commissions.

The resolution to this effect (995(XXXVI)) was adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Senegal and Yugoslavia, as amended by Czechoslovakia, France and the United Kingdom.

⁵ See also Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 320-23; Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 285-90; and Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 290-93.

⁶ Y.U.N., 1962, p. 293.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1963, the question of decentralizing United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening the regional economic commissions was again considered at the General Assembly's eighteenth session.

On 11 December 1963, the Assembly approved a resolution by which, among other things, it: (1) welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, and his first report on the meeting with the Executive Secretaries of those commissions; (2) welcomed in particular the Secretary-General's decision that the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions would participate actively in the programming of technical co-operation for the biennium 1965-1966; and the growing number of regional advisers in the regional secretariats; (3) welcomed the report of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the subject; (4) endorsed the Economic and Social Council's views and recommendations of 5 July on the matter and recommended the creation of a technical aid co-ordination unit in the United Nations Office in Beirut; (5) reaffirmed its conviction that all regional economic commissions, as well as the Beirut Office, had a special and increasing role to play with regard to the United Nations technical assistance activities as well as the projects of the United Nations Special Fund; (6) reaffirmed also that its earlier resolutions concerning decentralization of the eco-

nomic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions applied to all the existing regional economic commissions in so far as they affected United Nations Member States; (7) requested the Secretary-General to accelerate the continuing implementation of the policy of decentralization and strengthening of the regional economic commissions and to submit a comprehensive report on this question for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1965 session and by the General Assembly at its twentieth (1965) session; and (8) requested the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to assess the results of decentralization in terms of its fundamental objectives and to submit its report to the Assembly at its twentieth session. (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 1941 (XVIII), which was adopted at a plenary session of the Assembly on 11 December 1963 by 91 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The Assembly did so on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where the text was approved on 2 December 1963. The Second Committee took this action on the basis of a proposal (as revised in the discussion) submitted by: Algeria, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1265-1270.

E/3727/Rev.1. Annual report of Economic Commission for Africa.

E/3735. Annual report of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East.

E/3759. Annual report of Economic Commission for Europe.

E/3766/Rev.2. Annual report of Economic Commission for Latin America.

E/3786. Decentralization of the economic and social activities of United Nations and strengthening of regional economic commissions. Report by Secretary-General.

E/3798. Report of meeting of executive secretaries of

regional economic commissions.

E/L.1001 and Rev.1. Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Senegal, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

E/L.1002. Czechoslovakia: amendments to 5-power draft resolution, E/L.1001.

RESOLUTION 955(XXXVI), as proposed by 5 powers (E/L.1001/Rev.1) and as amended by Czechoslovakia, France and the United Kingdom, adopted by Council on 5 July 1963, meeting 1270, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 793(XXX) of 3 August 1960, 823(XXXII) of 20 July 1961 and 879(XXXIV) of 6 July 1962,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General of the

meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to the Council,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

"Noting also the annual reports of the regional economic commissions and the resolutions adopted at their last annual sessions regarding decentralization,

"Recognizing the important role of the regional economic commissions in the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"1. Looks forward to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the further steps that may be necessary to carry out the Assembly's decision on decentralization as requested by General Assembly resolution 1823(XVII) of 18 December 1962, taking into account in particular the views of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions;

"2. Notes with satisfaction the measures already taken by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the policy of decentralization of economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, including the establishment in the regional secretariats of technical assistance co-ordination units and of regional advisers who will considerably enhance the capacity and the expertise available in the regional economic commissions necessary for advisory services to the Governments;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of expanding the economic and social activities of the United Nations Office in Beirut, including the possible creation of a technical assistance co-ordination unit in it;

"4. Expresses the hope that the process of decentralization will further evolve in a way that will enable the secretariats of the regional economic commissions increasingly to assist developing countries, upon their specific request, and in co-operation with the Technical Assistance Board resident representatives, in the formulation of their technical assistance programmes, both Regular and Expanded, as well as Special Fund projects, and in the evaluation of the results of such programmes and projects for which their assistance may be requested by the developing countries concerned;

"5. Expresses the hope that the secretariats of the regional economic commissions will, upon the request of the secretary-general of the conference and in accordance with the process of decentralization, play an active role in the preparation for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually on the progress of decentralization and strengthening of the regional economic commissions."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 881-902, 930, 933-935, 939-941.

Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5501. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, Chapter VIII.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section I.

A/5532. Economic development of under-developed countries. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5584. Economic development of under-developed countries: decentralization of economic and social activities of United Nations and strengthening of regional economic commissions. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.2/L.742 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Yemen: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.742/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, submitted by original sponsors joined by Jamaica and Liberia.

A/C.2/L.742/Rev.2 and Add.1. Second revision of draft resolution, submitted by 27 sponsors of A/C.2/L.742/Rev.1, joined by Sudan.

A/C.2/L.742/Rev.3 and Add.1. Algeria, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Yemen: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Second Committee on 2 December 1963, meeting 940, by 88 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.762. Ukrainian SSR: amendment to revised 27-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.742/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.763. Sudan: amendments to 27-power revised draft resolution A/C.2/L.742/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.776. Ireland: amendments to 28-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.742/Rev.2.

A/5653. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution X.

RESOLUTION 1941(XVIII), as recommended by Second Committee, A/5653, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276 by 91 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly

"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, and his first report on the meeting with the executive secretaries of those commissions indicating the steps that have been taken and his intention of further implementing the policy of decentralization;

"2. Welcomes in particular:

"(a) The decision of the Secretary-General that the executive secretaries will participate actively in the programming of technical co-operation for the biennium 1965-1966;

"(b) The growing number of regional advisers in the regional secretariats, which enhances the capacity and the expertise necessary for efficient advisory services to the Governments at their request;

"3. Welcomes the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the subject, and the very constructive comments and recommendations contained therein pertaining both to the concept and to the process of implementing the policy of decentralization;

"4. Endorses the views and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council set forth in its resolution 955(XXXVI) of 5 July 1963, particularly paragraph 5 thereof relating to the participation of the regional secretariats in the preparation for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and paragraph 3 regarding the United Nations Office in Beirut, and recommends to the Secretary-General the establishment of a technical assistance co-ordination unit in the United Nations Office in Beirut;

"5. Reaffirms its conviction that all regional economic commissions, as the principal United Nations bodies in the economic and social field in the various regions, as well as the United Nations Office in Beirut, have a special and increasing role to play with regard to the Expanded Programme and the regular programme of technical assistance as well as the projects of the Special Fund, in full co-operation with the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the directors of Special Fund programmes wherever necessary;

"6. Reaffirms also that its resolutions 1518(XV) of 15 December 1960, 1709(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1823(XVII) of 18 December 1962 concerning decentralization of the economic and social

activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions apply to all the existing regional economic commissions, in so far as they affect Member States;

"7. Endorses the view that the regional secretariats should continue, as appropriate, to increase their contribution to the United Nations technical assistance programmes, with respect not only to the formulation of projects but also to their execution and evaluation, and to undertake some financial and administrative responsibilities related thereto;

"8. Looks forward to the forthcoming study by the Administrative Management Service concerning the utilization of staff in the economic and social fields;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to accelerate the continuing implementation of the policy of decentralization and strengthening of the regional economic commissions set out in General Assembly resolutions 1709(XVI) and 1823(XVII) and to submit, as part of his activities during the International Co-operation Year and within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade, a comprehensive report on this question for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its 1965 summer session and by the General Assembly at its twentieth session;

"10. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to assess, in the light of the Secretary-General's report referred to in paragraph 9 above and the study of the Administrative Management Service, the results of decentralization in terms of its fundamental objectives as defined in General Assembly resolutions 1709(XVI) and 1823(XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 823(XXXII) and 955(XXXVI), and to submit its report to the Assembly at its twentieth session."

CHAPTER VIII

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

During 1963, the following regional conferences of statisticians were held: the fifth Conference of Asian Statisticians (at Bangkok, Thailand, 27 May to 7 June), the eleventh Conference of European Statisticians (at Geneva, Switzerland, 17 to 21 June) and the third Conference of African Statisticians (at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2 to 11 October).

A seminar on housing statistics and programmes for Asia and the Far East was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 25 August to 14 September 1963. This was the third in a series on housing statistics and programmes for

participants from developing countries. The first (for European participants) was held at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in October 1961 and the second (for Latin American participants) at Copenhagen, Denmark, in September 1962. A fourth European statistical seminar, held at Budapest, Hungary, from 16 to 27 September under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians, was devoted to sampling in current statistics.

The first regional statistical adviser on training—for Asia and the Far East—was appointed in 1963, and a manual on training of statistical personnel was prepared.

Since the creation of the Statistical Centre at the University of the Philippines in 1954, the United Nations has provided 12 advisers to it. The last of these left Manila in April 1963, marking the termination of United Nations assistance to the project, as originally envisaged. The Centre is now in full operation without external help.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS CENTRE

The International Trade Statistics Centre, the establishment of which was recommended by the Statistical Commission in 1962, began operation with the annual data for 1962. It accumulated trade-by-commodity data on tape at the five-digit level of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, beginning with those for the full year 1962. The first results, in printed form, appeared in May 1963 in *Commodity Trade Statistics* and were thereafter issued in fascicules of approximately 250 pages every few weeks. The information is stored on magnetic tape so that rearrangements and summaries may be made at cost for interested Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations; generalized computer programmes have been developed by the Statistical Office of the United Nations to make possible a large variety of rearrangements and summaries without special programming. By the end of 1963, the "data bank" of the Centre had statistics for about 70 countries.

DATA COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

During 1963, 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. The Office prepared its regular annual, quarterly and monthly publications. (For detailed information, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Two special data publications were issued in 1963—in April, a *Compendium of Social Statistics, 1963*; in November, *The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: National Tables*.

The *Compendium* presents basic national statistical indicators required for describing the major aspects of the social situation in the world and the regions, as well as changes and trends in the levels of living over the decade ended 1960. The publication was prepared, under the auspices of an inter-agency Working Party on Statistics for Social Programmes, by the United Nations, the International Labour Office (ILO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Each organization contributed data within its field of competence; the Statistical Office of the United Nations assumed editorial responsibility.

The *Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: National Tables* presented internationally comparable data on the industrial sector of almost 100 countries or territories at various stages of industrialization and characterized by differing economic and social systems. A number of statistical series measured the growth in industrial output and employment from 1938 to 1961, in relation to the expansion in total output and in the agricultural and other sectors of the economy. A companion volume, *The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: International Analyses and Tables*, will be issued in 1964.

The *Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revised* were published at the end of 1963. Volume I, the item index, showed the principal articles falling within each item of the SITC, Revised. Where necessary, text explaining the content of the item also appeared. Volume II, the alphabetic index, contained the results of the alphabetization of all the entries in the item index, together with new entries resulting from such rearrangements or modifications of the wording of the basic entries as were thought to be needed, amounting to about 45,000 entries.

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- Input-Output Bibliography 1960-1963. Supplement to: Input-Output Bibliography 1955-1960. (ST/STAT/SER.M/39). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XVII.10.
- Statistical Notes (ST/STAT/SER.B/27), 10 July 1963.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL AND POPULATION QUESTIONS

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

The Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly considered various aspects of social policy and social development during 1963. The main questions discussed were: the Report on the World Social Situation; social development and the regional economic commissions; planning for balanced economic and social development; and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. The Report on the World Social Situation was the central theme of much of the discussion and gave rise to most of the resolutions that were adopted. The Secretary-General was requested by the General Assembly to undertake extensive studies of social problems and their solutions in the less developed regions and to prepare a draft programme of social development for these regions for the second half of the decade (1965-1970).

THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

REPORT ON THE WORLD

SOCIAL SITUATION

The Report on the World Social Situation formed the basis of discussions on social policy at the 1963 sessions of the Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. By a resolution of 2 August 1961,¹ the Council had decided that an analytical report on the World Social Situation should be issued biennially. The 1963 Report was the first issued in this new series whose purpose is to deal jointly with social conditions and social programmes in the various social sectors. It also discussed the same topics on a regional basis in separate chapters devoted to the economically less developed regions of Latin Amer-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 343-44.

ica, the Middle East, Asia and Africa. The Report was prepared by the United Nations in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Report noted that, in general, social advance had been uneven in the different components of development as well as in the different countries and social groups. The decade 1950-1960 could be described not so much as one of achievement as one of promise. The drop in the death rate was statistically the most spectacular achievement, but this had meaning more for the quantity than for the quality of living. The quantity of education had increased everywhere and the literacy rate was improving. However, progress was retarded since in certain countries the absolute numbers of illiterates were increasing and the expansion of education had been accompanied by shortages of buildings, equipment and teachers and often by a lowering of the quality of instruction.

In some aspects of development, such as health, the gap between the economically less developed and the advanced countries had narrowed, but in others, such as housing conditions and consumption of material goods, it had remained the same or had widened. While trends in income distribution could not be measured precisely, the inequality of income distribution was, in general, highest in countries with considerable imbalance between economic and social development and where diffusion of income had been obstructed by rigidities in the socio-economic structure. The chief improvement in income distribution had taken place in the few developing countries that had carried out effective land reforms or tax reforms and in those European countries that during the last decade or so had absorbed their unemployed.

Owing to extensive rural-urban immigration, urban population had been growing more rapidly than urban industries and services were able to absorb them. In this connexion, the Report stressed the need for co-ordinated effort to improve economic and social conditions in rural areas through regional planning and rural

development programmes. Rapid technological change and the advance of automation had also resulted in rapid structural changes in the industrialized countries.

In North America and Western Europe, some of the most pressing social problems were the existence of minorities living in substandard conditions, the aimless lives of many of the aged, restlessness among youth, and widespread concern deriving from world ideological conflicts. In the chapters on the less developed regions, the Report pointed out that in Africa the rapid emergence of new elites, the transformation of traditional social relationships and the organization and training of a traditional labour force were the dominant concerns. In Asia, the problems of generalized poverty and the heavy pressure of population on resources were more prominent than elsewhere. Latin America and the Middle East showed vigorous but unbalanced forms of development, serious problems of rapid urbanization and acute social tensions. In some countries of the Middle East, substantial progress had been made, through land tenure reforms, in the reduction of income inequalities.

All four regions, however, showed, in varying degrees, heavy dependency ratios, increasing uneasiness that quantitative progress in some indices of social development might not be contributing to over-all development, a growing economic gap between the masses and the minorities, conspicuous wealth amid great poverty, various social problems attending rapid urbanization and the exodus of qualified professional personnel from many countries where they were most needed.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

During the discussions of the Report on the World Social Situation in the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963, satisfaction was expressed with the treatment in the Report of social conditions and programmes, from both the sectoral and regional points of view. Stress was laid on the potential usefulness of the report as a contribution towards the refinement of the techniques of measuring social development and as an aid to government planning.

However, the accuracy of certain factual information and validity of evaluation were questioned by some members of the Council. Argentina, India and the United Kingdom, among others, pointed out some inaccuracies in factual information and the inadequacy of available basic statistics provided in the Report, and some questioned the analysis of employment trends and labour relations in North America and Western Europe. Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Yugoslavia felt that, in some respects, the Report lacked balance, and they suggested that more attention should be given in future reports to the social problems of industrialized countries and that regional chapters should deal with the situation in the socialist countries and the industrially advanced capitalist countries of North America and Europe.

It was observed that demographic data should be used with caution, and Italy and some other Council members pointed out that, until further studies were carried out, no generalizations could be made regarding the effect of population growth on economic development. Czechoslovakia also stressed that population growth should not be given undue emphasis at the expense of such crucial aspects of development as the raising of agricultural productivity and industrialization. With regard to population policies, Yugoslavia pointed out that family planning should not be made a substitute for economic development. Some members emphasized the need to leave each Government free to adopt whatever solutions were best suited to the situation in each country, whereas India expressed the view that international guidance could be provided by request and by means of studies and the exchange of experience.

It was generally agreed that there was urgent need for executive and skilled personnel in the less developed countries and for adapting educational projects to economic requirements as means of national development. Czechoslovakia, France, the USSR, the United States and others emphasized the importance attached by the Social Commission to the social consequences of disarmament. Czechoslovakia, Japan and Yugoslavia were among those stressing the need for efforts to be made towards the expansion and harmonizing of international trade and expressed the wish that the convening of the

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964 would have a direct bearing on social progress in the developing countries. The Council approved of the theme of the next Report on the World Social Situation, which was to deal with "Motivation for Development." The United States and Yugoslavia were among those stressing the importance and timeliness of the subject selected. The Council also took note of the Secretary-General's proposals and of the Social Commission's views regarding a study of methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning.

On 1 August 1963, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (975 B (XXXVI)) by which it appealed to the industrialized and developing countries to intensify their joint efforts to accelerate industrial and agricultural development essential for social progress, and, in particular, to make it possible to train cadres, skilled workers and teaching personnel who could carry on such training in the countries concerned. The resolution also invited international organizations, including the regional economic commissions which took part in technical assistance, to arrange appropriate programmes for training national cadres in the fields of education and vocational training, nutrition, public health, public administration, housing and urban and rural development. The Council adopted this resolution on the recommendation of its Social Committee which had adopted it unanimously on 26 July 1963, on a proposal by India, as orally amended by Austria and the United Kingdom.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 1963 Report on the World Social Situation was also considered by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, where it was referred to the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. During the discussion, several representatives stressed the value of the information in the Report and the usefulness of the analysis, particularly with regard to the less developed countries. At the same time, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Yugoslavia felt that the Report did not give a sufficiently full and balanced account of the economic and social progress achieved throughout the world.

France and Italy, among others, drew attention to the conclusion of the Report, that the gap between the economically developed and less developed countries had further widened. This conclusion, they emphasized, placed a responsibility on the United Nations to assist in finding means of helping to change the situation for the developing countries, particularly through the diffusion and practical application of methods of integrated economic and social development planning. Bulgaria, Ecuador, France, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic were among the many delegations that emphasized the importance of land reform and modernization of agriculture for economic and social development. The representatives of France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia were among those who pointed out that training of national professional cadres should be considered within the general context of industrial development and the diversification of a country's total economy. Tanganyika and others stressed the urgency of rectifying the deterioration in the terms of trade of the developing countries and the need for these countries to process their primary products so as to stabilize and raise their living standards. The hope was also expressed that these questions would be taken up at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia expressed the view that the work programme and the Report on the World Social Situation, in particular, should be oriented increasingly towards such subjects as the agrarian problem in less developed countries; methods of accelerating industrialization; the role of the state and the public sector in the development of national industry and in the planning of economic and social development; distribution of incomes and levels of living as factors motivating development; ways of accelerating the training of national personnel; the elaboration of programmes of national use of the means released as a consequence of disarmament; and the social role of state and public institutions.

A draft resolution was submitted in the Third Committee by Finland, India and Libya. After a number of revisions and amendments had been incorporated in the text, the sponsors were joined by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina,

Brazil, Cameroon, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Senegal, Tanganyika, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

By this revised draft resolution the Assembly, noting the unsatisfactory progress made during the last decade in raising levels in areas where the need was greatest, considering that the carrying out of social programmes should be accelerated, and taking into account the urgent necessity of the adoption of practical and far-reaching measures with a view to settling the main social problems, would, among other things: invite the Economic and Social Council to consider effective means of translating the social objectives of the Development Decade into concrete realities; invite developing countries to prepare specific targets to be achieved in the major social sectors during the second half of the Decade; request the Secretary-General to prepare, in so far as feasible, for submission to the Economic and Social Council in 1965, a draft programme of social development for the second half of the Decade; further request the Secretary-General to undertake far-reaching studies of basic problems in the social field and measures adopted for their solution; request the competent bodies of the United Nations to continue and to extend the facilities granted for the training abroad of national cadres, and to promote and encourage the local and regional training of cadres of the higher and intermediate levels; and decide to devote, at its nineteenth and future sessions, the necessary number of meetings to the consideration of practical measures in the social field, so as to promote speedy social and economic progress and to attain the objectives of the Decade.

The representative of Tunisia submitted amendments to the draft resolution as revised. These amendments, as further revised by their sponsor, would: (1) express the conviction that economic and social progress, especially in the developing countries, could not be achieved without substantial change in outlook and a clear view of the ends to be attained, and without such alteration of certain social structures as may be necessary; and (2) recommend that the Governments of the developing countries should take all necessary steps with a view to the population becoming aware of the need for

economic development, as well as the need for progress and for social justice.

When the Tunisian amendments were put to the vote, at the request of Mexico, the phrase "and without such alteration of certain social structures as may be necessary" in the first amendment was voted on separately, and adopted by 44 votes to 9, with 37 abstentions. The first amendment as a whole was then adopted by 71 votes to 1, with 26 abstentions, and the second by 87 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions. The revised draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously by the Third Committee on 6 November 1963, and by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 5 December 1963, as resolution 1916 (XVIII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

The question of social development in the regional economic commissions was discussed during 1963 by both the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council.

At its fifteenth session, in May-June 1963, the Social Commission decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution whereby the Council, believing that there was a need for further improvement in the inter-relationships between the social and economic programmes of the regional economic commissions, would: (1) urge the commissions to pay special attention to arranging for simultaneous participation of both social and economic experts in development project planning and execution; (2) recommend that the commissions develop priorities in preparing their work programmes so as to encourage the inclusion of social and economic projects that

contribute to economic development, immediate social objectives, and fundamental social institutional changes; and (3) recommend that the commissions make all necessary provision for effectively discharging their responsibilities in the social field together with their economic priorities.

The Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963, referred the matter of social development in the regional economic commissions to its Social Committee, where minor amendments to the Social Commission's draft, submitted by India and the United Kingdom, were adopted unanimously, and the draft resolution as a whole similarly approved on 22 July 1963. The Social Committee's text was adopted unanimously by the Economic and Social Council on 1 August 1963 as resolution 975 G (XXXVI). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development was made possible through a gift by the Netherlands Government. At its thirty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council confirmed the election by the Social Commission of five members of the Board of the Institute.

The Council agreed that the purpose of the Institute would be to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth. The work of the Institute would be co-ordinated with that of the specialized agencies concerned and the results of the research made available to international and national bodies as appropriate.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 482-487.

Plenary Meetings 1269, 1270, 1274, 1282, 1284-1286, 1301, 1302, 1307.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, 24 April-10 May 1963. (For list of documents before Commission, see Annex III.)

E/3769. Chapter VII. Draft resolution I submitted by Social Commission, adopted unanimously by

Social Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487. E/L.1010. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 15 July 1963, meeting 1282.

E/AC.7/L.429. Note by Secretary-General on Report of Social Commission.

E/AC.7/L.430. Note by Chairman on Report of Social Commission.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I, and paras. 19-28.

RESOLUTION 975 A (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3824, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the report of the Social Commission (fifteenth session) and endorses the work programme and priorities contained therein."

REPORT ON WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

1963 Report on World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375/Rev.1-ST/SOA/52). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.IV.4. E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter II.

E/AC.7/L.426. France, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/AC.7/L.427 and Corr.1. Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

E/AC.7/L.431. Working paper submitted by India concerning 2-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.426, and 3-power draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.427.

E/AC.7/L.433. India: draft resolution, as orally amended by Austria and United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 975 B (XXXVI), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3824, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the Report on the World Social Situation, 1963,

"Noting with concern that, despite the social progress made during the last ten years, particularly in the fields of health and education, the social situation in many countries of the world remains extremely unsatisfactory and that in some aspects of economic and social development the gap between the industrialized countries and the developing countries is widening,

"Believing that further concerted efforts on the part of the United Nations and the related agencies, the industrialized and developing States are necessary in order to enable developing countries to adopt measures which will accelerate their social progress,

"1. Appeals to the industrialized and developing countries to intensify their joint efforts to accelerate industrial and agricultural development essential for social progress and in particular to make it possible to train industrial and agricultural cadres, skilled workers and, above all, teachers, instructors and trainers who can carry on such training in the countries concerned;

"2. Invites all the international organizations which take part in technical assistance, including the regional economic commissions which have a special role to play under Council resolution 955(XXXVI) of 5 July 1963, to take account, in carrying out their programmes, of the importance of developing human resources, including the training of national cadres, by means of appropriate programmes in the fields of education and vocational training, nutrition, public

health, public administration, housing and urban and rural development."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1233-1243, 1249-1255. Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section I.

A/C.3/L.1132. Finland, India, Libya: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.1, 2. Argentina, Ceylon, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Ceylon, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mexico, Senegal, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as amended by Tunisia (A/C.3/L.1134/Rev.1), adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

A/C.3/L.1134 and Rev.1, and 2. Tunisia: amendments and revised amendments to 3-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1132, and to 9-power revised draft resolutions, A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.1 and Rev.3.

A/C.3/L.1146 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of 9-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.1, and of 9-power amendments, A/C.3/L.1159.

A/C.3/L.1159. Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, Mexico, Senegal, Tanganyika, Yugoslavia: amendments to revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.2.

A/C.3/L.1162 and Rev.1. Australia: sub-amendments to revised amendments of Tunisia, A/C.3/L.1134/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1163. Cameroon, Guinea, Mauritania, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Togo: amendment to 9-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.2.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, draft resolution II. RESOLUTION 1916(XVIII) as recommended by Third Committee, A/5606, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note with appreciation of the Report on the World Social Situation, 1963, of the comments thereon by the Economic and Social Council and of Council resolution 975 B (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963,

"Noting the unsatisfactory progress made during the last decade in raising levels of living in areas where the need is greatest, and the continuing vast disparities in income both nationally and internationally,

"Considering that, in order to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and to achieve satisfactory social progress, the carrying out of social programmes should be accelerated and should complement economic programmes within an integrated socio-economic development,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 976(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 and 984(XXXVI), section I, of 2 August 1963, and looking forward to

the Secretary-General's report on the progress of the Decade called for under these resolutions,

"Taking into account the urgent necessity for the adoption of practical and far-reaching measures with a view to settling the main social problems as presented in the Report on the World Social Situation, 1963, and in other related documents and studies,

"Convinced that economic and social progress, especially in the developing countries, cannot be achieved without a substantial change in outlook and a clear view of the ends to be attained, and without such alteration of certain social structures as may be necessary,

"1. Recommends that the Governments of the developing countries should take all necessary steps with a view to the population becoming aware of the need for economic development, as well as for progress and social justice;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to review its resolution 496(XVI) of 31 July 1953, entitled 'Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,' in the light of the Report on the World Social Situation, 1963, and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

"3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider effective means of translating the social objectives of the Decade into concrete realities;

"4. Invites Governments of developing countries to prepare specific targets to be achieved in the major social sectors during the second half of the Decade, to integrate those targets with economic plans, programmes or projections for the same period, and to set forth the volume and types of the external resources that will be required to achieve these social goals, taking into account similar programmes in other countries and the advantages of regional and international co-operation;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare in so far as is feasible, for submission to the Economic and Social Council in 1965, a draft programme of social development for the second half of the Decade, to cover not only priorities of international action in the social field but also major targets of social development to be achieved in the different less developed regions by the end of the Decade, and methods of implementation, taking into account;

"(a) The intentions of national Governments and regional bodies, as indicated by specific responses to the present resolution as well as by national and regional development plans and programmes;

"(b) The possibilities of external aid;

"(c) Feasibilities in terms of material and human resources, both national and international, and the requirements of balanced economic and social development;

"(d) Methods of establishing appropriate standards, reducing costs and achieving maximum efficiency in expenditure of the funds available for the social development of the less developed countries;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to undertake far-reaching studies, covering the various regions and countries with different social systems, of

basic problems in the social field and measures adopted for their solution, with a view to incorporating the results of these studies in future reports on the world social situation;

"7. Invites the co-operation of the specialized agencies concerned, the functional commissions and committees of the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions, the regional development planning institutes and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in these endeavours;

"8. Requests the competent bodies of the United Nations to continue and to extend the facilities granted for the training abroad of national cadres, and to promote and encourage the local and regional training of cadres of the higher and intermediate levels, in order that the indigenous populations may participate with increasing skill in social and economic development;

"9. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the steps taken to implement the present resolution;

"10. Decides to devote, at its nineteenth and future sessions, the necessary number of meetings to the consideration of practical measures in the social field, so as to promote speedy social and economic progress and to attain the objectives of the Decade."

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 482-487.

Plenary Meeting 1301.

Report on World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.IV.4.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter II.

E/3769, Chapter VII. Draft resolution II submitted by Social Commission, as amended by United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.428) and orally by India, adopted by Social Committee on 22 July 1963, meeting 484.

E/AC.7/L.428. United Kingdom: amendments to Social Commission's draft resolutions II and V.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 975 C (XXXVI) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3824, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 830 H (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 concerning balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development, and General Assembly resolution 1518(XV) of 15 December 1960 on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

"Noting with satisfaction that the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the Economic Commission for Latin America continue to give attention to the inter-

relationships between social and economic development,

"Believing that there is a need for further improvement in these inter-relationships between the social and economic programmes of the regional economic commissions,

"1. Urges these commissions to pay special attention to arranging for participation of both social and economic experts in development project planning and execution;

"2. Recommends that these commissions prepare their work programmes and determine their priorities in such a way as to encourage in their respective regions the inclusion of social and economic projects that contribute to economic development, immediate social objectives, and fundamental social institutional changes;

"3. Recommends further that these commissions study and analyse further their respective regional chapters in the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation with a view to drawing conclusions therefrom and make all necessary provision for effectively discharging their responsibilities in the social field, as well as those in the economic field."

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 470, 471.

Plenary Meetings 1269, 1301.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter V, paras. 118-121.

E/3804. Report of Social Committee.

E/3816. Resolutions of 36th session of Economic and Social Council, p. 42: Other decisions taken by Council during its 36th session.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section I, para. 383.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section I.

A/C.3/L.1157. Work programme of Social Commission, 1963-1965. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council.

POPULATION QUESTIONS

TECHNICAL AID IN 1963

During 1963, the United Nations provided technical assistance on population matters by supporting regional demographic training and research centres; sponsoring a regional conference on population problems in Asia; providing regional demographic advisory services in Asia and the Far East and in Central America; and providing experts to assist Governments in the analysis and use of recent census results and in the institutionalization of demographic research.

The regional programmes of training and research at the demographic centres for Asia and the Far East (in Chembur, Bombay, India) and for Latin America (in Santiago, Chile) were continued during 1963. Fifteen holders of United Nations fellowships finished the 1962-1963 training cycle at the Chembur Centre in mid-year, and a group of 15 United Nations fellowship holders began the new academic year 1963-1964. These fellowship holders were from: Afghanistan, Burma, China (Taiwan), Guinea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. The Centre for Latin America provided training for 24 fellowship holders and interns from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colom-

bia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

Both centres continued programmes of research on regional demographic problems; in addition, the Latin American Centre organized a Workshop on Comparative Fertility Surveys in Latin America.

A new United Nations regional demographic training and research centre was established in March 1963 in Cairo, United Arab Republic, to serve North Africa. Courses began in December. Six trainees, from Algeria, Libya and Sudan, were awarded United Nations fellowships.

Expert assistance on national demographic studies was provided to Iran, Morocco and Peru. In addition, fellowships for demographic studies abroad were granted in 1963 to two candidates from the United Arab Republic and one from Korea for study in the United States; to one candidate from Guinea for study in France, and to one candidate from Poland for study in a number of European countries.

An Asian Population Conference was held in New Delhi, India, from 10 to 20 December. Over 200 persons attended, including representatives and observers from the following 21 countries and territories: Afghanistan, Australia,

Ceylon, China (Taiwan), France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The sixth issue of the Population Bulletin of the United Nations, published in 1963, contained an article entitled "The Situation and Recent Trends of Mortality in the World," which summarized available information on the conditions and recent trends of mortality in various parts of the world, as an aspect of the world demographic situation. The Bulletin also contained an outline of recent developments in medicine and public health, contributed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

At its twelfth session, held in February 1963, the Population Commission noted with interest a General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1962² on population growth and economic development and discussed the most effective means by which the Secretary-General could implement the Assembly's request, contained in this resolution, that he conduct an enquiry among Governments for the purpose of ascertaining the problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes. This and other recommendations of the Commission were contained in the report submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session in the early part of 1963.

WORLD DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FERTILITY

The Population Commission, at its twelfth session, reviewed the principal findings of the United Nations Secretariat's study of "Conditions and Trends of Fertility in the World," which was to be published in the seventh issue of the Population Bulletin of the United Nations. The Commission noted that substantial progress had been made in obtaining measures of fertility for many countries in developing regions for which such data had previously been lacking. Note was taken, however, of the

need to continue improvement of vital registration and to obtain adequate fertility measures throughout the world, as the need for these measures was far from being satisfied. The Population Commission stressed the need for more research into factors determining fertility levels and trends, particularly in view of their pertinence to projections of future trends of fertility and population growth.

DEVELOPMENT OF WORK PROGRAMME

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

On 5 April 1963, the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-fifth session, adopted a resolution (933 B (XXXV)), whereby, recalling its resolution of 28 April 1961, which approved the holding of a second World Population Conference in 1964 or 1965 and considering the recommendations of the General Assembly that the Second World Population Conference should pay special attention to the inter-relationships of population growth with economic and social development, the Council decided to ask the Secretary-General to: (a) lend his support to the efforts being made to obtain the fullest participation in the Conference by experts from less developed countries; (b) continue consultations with interested specialized agencies with a view to arranging for their fullest participation; (c) seek provision in his 1964, 1965 and 1966 budget estimates for United Nations participation; and (d) continue his efforts to obtain the maximum financial support of non-governmental organizations and foundations.

In addition, the Secretary-General was requested to: convene the Conference during 1965; present a recommendation to the Council, at its thirty-sixth session, on the site of the Conference; and give preference to Geneva as the site of the Conference should it be recommended that it be held at a United Nations office.

The resolution to this effect was approved unanimously, as recommended by the Population Commission, after the incorporation of oral amendments submitted by the United States and Uruguay.

At its thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session the

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 299.

Council decided that the 1965 World Population Conference would be held in Yugoslavia. It was later agreed with the Government of Yugoslavia that the Conference would be held in Belgrade from 30 August to 10 September 1965.

INTENSIFICATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

On 5 April 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided: to invite the Economic Commissions for Africa, for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America to examine the possibilities of intensifying their work in the demographic field; to ask the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to accelerate work on technical manuals in this field, hasten the completion of the revised edition of *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, for use in connexion with the 1965 World Population Conference, and study the use of electronic computers in the analysis of demographic data; to request the General Assembly to provide adequate resources to permit the continued effective execution of the programmes recommended by the Population Commission; and to invite the developed countries to consider the value to the developing countries of initiating or expanding the

following activities: (a) research which would enhance the understanding of the relationship between population trends and social and economic development; (b) research which would increase the effectiveness of social and economic programmes of studies related to population, such as research on health and education; (c) training of experts and technicians from the less developed countries in demography and statistics; and (d) providing technical assistance to the developing countries in preparing, executing, tabulating and analyzing population censuses, in establishing the registration of vital events, and in utilizing demographic data and analysis in social and economic planning.

The resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously by the Council as resolution 933 C (XXXV), upon the recommendation of the Population Commission. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On the same day, the Economic and Social Council unanimously approved a resolution (933 A (XXXV)) whereby it took note of the report of the Population Commission and endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained therein. The resolution to this effect was approved on the proposal of Japan, after having been orally amended by Uruguay.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REPORT OF POPULATION COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1244, 1246, 1248.

E/3723/Rev.1. Report of 12th session of Population Commission, 4-15 February 1963. (For list of documents submitted to Commission, see Annex IV.)

E/L.985. Japan: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 933 A (XXXV) as proposed by Japan (E/L.985), and as orally amended by Uruguay, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 April 1963, meeting 1248.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the report of the Population Commission (twelfth session);

"2. Endorses the programme of work (annex I) and priorities contained therein."

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1244, 1246, 1248.

E/3723/Rev.1. Report of 12th session of Population Commission, Chapter VII A.

E/3723/Rev.1, Chapter XII. Draft resolution I submitted by Population Commission.

RESOLUTION 933 B (XXXV), as recommended by Commission, E/3723/Rev.1, and as amended orally by United States and Uruguay, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 April 1963, meeting 1248.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 820 C (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 approving the holding of a second World Population Conference in 1964 or 1965,

"Considering the recommendation of the General Assembly in resolution 1838(XVII) of 18 December 1962 that the second World Population Conference should pay special attention to the inter-relationships of population growth with economic and social development, particularly in the less developed countries, and that efforts should be made to obtain the fullest possible participation in the Conference by experts from such countries,

"Taking note of the report of the twelfth session of the Population Commission, of the report of the first session of the Preparatory Committee on the Conference and the Secretary-General's reports on the plans for its financing,

"Commending the inter-agency collaboration established in the planning and organizational work preparatory to the Conference,

"1. Takes note of the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee defining the objectives of the Conference;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in connexion with his plans for financing the second World Population Conference:

"(a) To lend his support to the efforts being made to obtain the fullest participation in the Conference by experts from less developed countries;

"(6) To continue consultations with interested specialized agencies with a view to arranging for their fullest participation;

"(c) To seek provision in his 1964, 1965 and 1966 budget estimates for United Nations participation, with the hope that adequate resources will be provided by the General Assembly;

"(d) To continue his efforts to obtain the maximum financial support of non-governmental organizations and foundations;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To convene the Conference during 1965;

"(b) To present a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-sixth session, on the site of the Conference, bearing in mind:

"(i) The generous offer by the Government of Yugoslavia and the terms of General Assembly resolution 1202(XII) of 13 December 1957 concerning the pattern of conferences;

"(ii) The recommendation contained in the report of the eleventh session of the Population Commission stressing the desirability of holding the Conference in an under-developed country;

"(iii) The suggestion of the Preparatory Committee that preference should be given to a country in Africa or Latin America;

"(iv) The results of the further efforts that will be made to ascertain the interests and possibilities of the Governments of various countries as regards the organization of the Conference;

"(c) To give preference to Geneva as the site of the Conference should it be recommended that it be held at a United Nations office."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1300.

E/3773. Site of 1965 World Population Conference.
Report by Secretary-General.

E/3816. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, 36th session, p. 42: Other decisions taken by Council at its 36th session.

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INTENSIFICATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

E/3723/Rev.1. Report of 12th session of Population Commission, Chapters III-V.

E/3723/Rev.1, Chapter XII. Draft resolution II submitted by Commission.

RESOLUTION 933 C (XXXV), as recommended by Commission, E/3723/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 April 1963, meeting 1248.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, which recommends intensified study and research on the inter-relationship of population growth and social and economic development, with particular reference to the developing countries, and endorses the view of the Population Commission that the United Nations should encourage and assist developing countries in obtaining basic data and in carrying out studies of the demographic aspects of development,

"Bearing in mind the report entitled The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action, which acknowledges that the lack of basic economic and social statistics and surveys in many of the developing countries is a well-known obstacle to progress since it deprives the Governments of an adequate quantitative basis for their development plans, and bearing in mind, also, General Assembly resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Recognizing the growing contribution and the growing responsibility of the Secretary-General and of the specialized agencies to ensure that the developing countries obtain and analyze the population data required for the effective implementation of their social and economic development, and to improve the understanding of the inter-relationships between population change and social and economic development,

"Emphasizing the importance of supplementing the efforts of the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies in these fields by action on the part of Member States co-ordinated with those of the Secretary-General, including bilateral arrangements among the Member States,

"1. Invites the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America to examine the possibilities of intensifying their work in the demographic field within the general framework of the programme recommended by the Population Commission in the report on its twelfth session and with special reference to the recommendation of the General Assembly in resolution 1838(XVII) for intensified studies of the inter-relationships of population growth and economic and social growth;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, where appropriate:

"(a) To accelerate work on technical manuals on the analysis of census data, on methods of estimating fundamental demographic measures, on methods of projecting the economically active population, school enrolment, rural and urban population, and the number of households, because of their importance for the United Nations Development Decade, and the urgent necessity to make efficient use of the results of the world census programme;

"(b) To hasten the completion of the revised edition of The Determinants and Consequences of

Population Trends, so that it may be used in connexion with the 1965 World Population Conference;

"(c) To study the uses of electronic computers in the analysis of demographic data;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to give serious consideration to the provision, both at Headquarters and at the regional level, of the necessary financial and staff resources within the limits of the available resources for the economic and social programmes for 1963 to enable the prompt execution of the programmes proposed by the Population Commission in the report on its twelfth session, and to complete the work requested in paragraph 2 above;

"4. Requests the General Assembly to provide adequate resources to permit the continued effective execution of the programmes recommended by the Population Commission;

"5. Invites those States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which are developed countries to consider the value to the developing countries of initiating or expanding the following activities, in co-ordination with the activities of the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies:

"(a) Research which would enhance the understanding of the relationship between population trends and social and economic development, and hence would improve economic and social planning—such research to include analysis of the historical records of population trends and social and economic change in the more developed countries—and basic research in the methods of demography, such as the measurement of fertility, mortality and migration;

"(b) Research which would increase the effectiveness of social and economic programmes of studies related to population, such as research on health

and education;

"(c) Training of experts and technicians from the less developed countries in demography and statistics, expanding the scope of such training in universities and government agencies, and providing support for students from the less developed countries;

"(d) Providing technical assistance to the developing countries in preparing, executing, tabulating and analyzing population censuses, in establishing the registration of vital events, and in utilizing demographic data and analysis in social and economic planning."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section II.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, paras. 14-16.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Population Bulletin of United Nations, No. 6—1962, with special reference to situation and recent trends of mortality in world. (ST/SOA/Ser.N/6). U.N.P. Sales No.:62.XIII.2.

Demographic Yearbook, 1963. U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.XIII.1.

National Programmes of Analysis of Population Census Data as an Aid to Planning and Policy-Making (ST/SOA/SER.A/36). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XIII.4. E/CONF.41/PC/2. Report of second session of Preparatory Committee for 1965 World Population Conference, New York, 16-20 August 1963.

E/CONF.41/INF.1. World Population Conference, 1965. Information Bulletin No. 1.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TECHNICAL AID ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES IN 1963

Community development continued to be an important element in the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation in 1963. Technical assistance was largely extended to establish closer working relationships between community development and national development plans.

In the course of the year, the following 20 countries continued to benefit from expert assistance in the field of community development: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ecuador, Laos, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand and Turkey. Moreover, four countries—Burundi, Costa Rica, Panama and Rwanda—received United Nations expert assistance for the first time. The number

of technical assistance experts in the field in 1963 totalled 98. More than half of this number were on country or regional assignments of one year or more; the remainder were short-term experts engaged for regional projects, such as conferences, seminars, survey missions and training courses. Also included in this number were six experts working at the regional level and seven associate experts seconded by their Governments to work under the supervision of United Nations experts.

Group fellowships were arranged for government officials to enable them to attend short-term workshops and seminars and to participate in some regional projects. Fifteen fellowships were awarded in 1963 to nationals of Ethiopia, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Laos, Libya, Nepal and the Philippines.

During 1963, the United Nations sponsored the following seminars, workshops, training

courses, missions and ad hoc group meetings on community development and related fields:

(a) An ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development met at United Nations Headquarters from 18 February to 8 March 1963. Ten experts from different geographical and cultural areas participated in the meeting. The ad hoc Group considered the relation of community development programmes to national development programmes, including land reform (see also p. 239); ways of increasing the economic and social impact of such programmes; and effective organizational and administrative arrangements to carry out such programmes in countries of different economic and administrative systems. The report of the group was published under the title *Community Development and National Development*.

(b) A community development training course was held at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, from 6 November to 6 December 1963, and was the third in a series organized on a sub-regional basis for the French- and English-speaking countries in East and Central Africa. The course was primarily designed as an intensive refresher training course in the methods and techniques of community development for government officials engaged in the planning, administration, organization, training or implementation of community development programmes on a national or regional basis. This training course was attended by 18 participants from seven African countries.

(c) A working group of experts in community development and economic and social development undertook an analysis and evaluation of the contribution of community development to the economic and social development of Ghana. The objective of this special mission was to study the planning and organization of community development in Ghana and its integration in the national development plan; to analyze the community development programme being carried out in Ghana; and to evaluate the results achieved, with particular reference to the contribution of community development, as a method of integrating human resources, to the economic and social development of the country.

(d) A workshop on the role of local leadership in community development was held in

Bangkok, Thailand, from 21 to 31 August 1963, for senior officials and experts of selected countries in the region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

(e) A technical assistance mission was sent to Iran in November 1963 to assist the Government in preparing a request to the Special Fund for assistance in public administration and in the community development aspects of land reform.

(f) A community development evaluation mission visited Venezuela from 9 September to 5 October 1963. A preliminary evaluation study of the national community development programme was carried out. Special attention was given to the relation of the community development programme to over-all national development planning, training policies and programmes, and the measures needed for continuous evaluation of the community development programme.

(g) A study tour on community development methods and techniques in Asia was organized in November 1963 for senior community development officials from nine African countries.

The following publication on community development matters was issued in 1963: *Community Development and National Development: Report of an ad hoc Group of Experts*.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Questions of community development were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1963 session, during discussions on the report of the fifteenth session of the Social Commission.

On 1 August, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (975 E (XXXVI)) whereby, having considered the comments of the Social Commission on the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development and the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in the field of rural community development, it drew the attention of Member States to the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts and, in particular, to its findings regarding the relationship between community development and national planning and land

reform, co-operatives and rural credit; the role of local government and local organizations in community development programmes and of the financial and technical support given to those programmes by government authorities at a higher level; and the appropriate measures for research and training of personnel at all levels. By the same resolution, the Council, among other things, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme, to examine the possibility of making more effective, within the totals at their disposal, their assistance in the field of training and practical research.

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect on the recommendation of its Social Committee which had approved it unanimously on 22 July 1963, on the basis of a proposal by the Social Commission, as amended by the United Kingdom.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 5 December 1963, the General Assembly approved a resolution (1915(XVIII)), whereby it: (1) affirmed that community action was a valuable and effective instrument for achieving economic and social development; (2) invited Member States to make the fullest and best possible use of community action in their

efforts to promote economic and social development; (3) requested the Secretary-General, when establishing the activities of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, to suggest the desirability of including community action in the formulation of plans and programmes of economic development for the developing countries; (4) asked the Secretary-General to give special attention to the contribution of community action towards the attainment of the objectives of the Development Decade; (5) recommended that special attention be given to the provision of technical and financial assistance to those countries which requested it for the purpose of planning and executing economic and social development schemes that make use of community action; and (6) requested the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and other international agencies providing technical and financial assistance to help Governments in preparing community development programmes as part of their national development. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The Assembly adopted the resolution to this effect by 89 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee which had approved it on 6 November 1963, by 86 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal submitted by Peru, as revised by its sponsor.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 483, 484.

Plenary Meetings 1282, 1284, 1285, 1301.

E/L.1010. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 15 July 1963, meeting 1282.

Community Development and National Development, Report of an ad hoc Group of Experts appointed by Secretary-General of United Nations (E/CN.5/379/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.IV.2.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter III.

E/3769. Chapter VII. Draft resolution V, as submitted by Social Commission and as amended by United Kingdom, E/AC.7/L.428, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 22 July 1963, meeting 484.

E/AC.7/L.428. United Kingdom: amendments to Commission's draft resolutions II and V.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 975 E (XXXVI) as submitted by Social Committee, E/3824, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 calling upon Governments to give particular consideration during the United Nations Development Decade to the development of human resources, including community development and land reform,

"Noting the rapid growth of community development programmes in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

"Having considered the comments of the Social Commission on the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development and the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in the field of rural community development,

"1. Draws the attention of Governments of Member States to the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development and in particular to the analyses and recommendations contained in that report concerning:

"(a) The relationships between community development and national planning and land reform, co-operatives and rural credit;

"(b) The role of local government and other local organizations in community development programmes and of the financial and technical support given to those programmes by governmental authorities, at the regional and central levels;

"(c) Appropriate measures for research and the training of technicians and of the staff required for community development at all levels in order to strengthen the economic and social impact of community development;

"2. Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies will co-operate to increase the effectiveness of technical assistance in that field in the light of the evaluation made during 1962;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme, to examine the possibility of making more effective, within the totals at their disposal, their assistance in the field of training and practical research, and for all other kinds of assistance in organizing community development and land reform programmes adapted to national development plans."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1232-1243, 1246-1256.
Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly. Chapter IX, Section I.

A/C.3/1121 and Rev.1. Peru: draft resolution and revision, as further orally revised by sponsor, adopted by Third Committee on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255, by 86 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1139. Uganda: amendments to Peruvian draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1121.

A/C.3/L.1158 and Rev.1. Bulgaria and Cuba: amendments and revised amendments to Peruvian draft resolution and revision, A/C.3/L.1121 and Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1160. Hungary: amendments to Peruvian draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1121.

A/C.3/L.1165. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of two-power amendments, A/C.3/L.1158.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, draft resolution I. RESOLUTION 1915(XVIII), as submitted by Third Committee, A/5606, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274, by 89 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 390 D (XIII) of 9 August 1951 which sug-

gests that Member States should provide assistance to other countries in the field of community development, Council resolution 585 C (XX) of 23 July 1955 and resolution 975 E (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 referring to programmes of community development, as well as General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

"Taking into account the fact that community action has been a method traditionally used in many countries, and more especially in the developing countries, to carry out schemes of economic and social value,

"Considering that community development is particularly appropriate for areas, both rural and urban, where a large proportion of the population is marginally employed and therefore represents a considerable potential resource for economic and social development,

"Recognizing that community action is especially valuable for the carrying out of land reform since, in addition to contributing directly to the formation of an economic and social infra-structure, it facilitates the spread of agricultural knowledge and techniques and the establishment of co-operatives, and that there is a close inter-relationship between land reform and community action,

"Taking into account the fact that community action can be a method of ensuring sustained and systematic effort towards economic and social development producing excellent and positive results,

"Considering that community action, incorporating as it does the principles of self-help and mutual assistance, constitutes one of the most direct, rapid and efficient methods of channelling the unco-ordinated efforts of members of the community into projects of benefit to it and to the nation as a whole,

"Realizing that the necessary willingness of members of the community to take an active part in schemes of common interest is often frustrated or hampered and, in some cases, wasted for lack of sustained and effective support in the form of financial and technical aid and supply of material and equipment,

"Observing that the effects of community action promote not only economic development but also social solidarity, national integration and cultural development,

"Recognizing the importance of the activities which the United Nations and the specialized agencies are carrying out in community development and of the assistance which they are rendering to member countries in that field,

"1. Affirms that community action is a valuable and effective instrument for achieving economic and social development;

"2. Invites Member States to make the fullest and best possible use of community action in their efforts to promote economic and social development, especially in sectors where there is a marginally employed population and in co-ordination with land reform;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, when establishing the activities of the Economic Projections and

Programming Centre, to suggest the desirability of including community action in the formulation of plans and programmes of economic development for the developing countries;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to give special attention to the present and possible future contribution of community action towards the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and to prepare regular reports on the progress of community action in the developing countries, with special reference to the exchange of information on experience and methods in connexion with the various types of community action;

"5. Recommends the Member States, the specialized agencies and other international bodies to give special attention to the provision of technical and

financial assistance to those countries which request it for the purpose of planning and executing economic and social development schemes, especially in connexion with land reform, that make use of community action;

"6. Requests the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and other international agencies providing technical and financial assistance to help Governments in preparing community development programmes as part of their national development—including projects for the establishment of rural centres to supply tools and equipment, to carry out research and provide training—in order to make programmes of community action as effective as possible."

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

TECHNICAL AID IN 1963

The services of 91 experts were provided through the United Nations during 1963 to advise the following countries and territories on various aspects of housing, building, planning and urbanization:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Two regional advisers were assigned to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and two to the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

Forty-six individual fellowships were awarded in 1963 to nationals of the following 25 countries:

Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, Iraq, Israel, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tanganyika, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

A total of 77 fellowships was awarded for group participation in: (a) a study tour for housing and building experts from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, held in the USSR in July 1963; (b) a seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East, held in Copenhagen, Den-

mark, in August-September 1963; and (c) a seminar on the Financing of Housing and Related Community Facilities for Arab States, held in Cairo, the United Arab Republic, in December 1963.

One expert group meeting, one study tour and two seminars were arranged during 1963 under United Nations auspices, as described below.

A meeting of a group of experts on housing management and tenant education was held in Wellington, New Zealand, from 9 to 23 March 1963 under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Bureau of Social Affairs, in co-operation with the Government of New Zealand. Representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) participated. The purpose of the meeting was to focus expert attention on the social and management problems arising in new housing projects, particularly projects for low-income families. Experts from Brazil, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden, the United States, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia participated in the meeting. Observers from France, Indonesia, New Zealand and the Philippines also attended. The experts considered the socio-economic aspects of public housing, the function and role of public housing, selection of tenants, social services and education of tenants, tenant co-operation, home economics, management, administration and maintenance of public housing and the planning of public housing estates.

A study tour for housing and building experts from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America was organized in the USSR from 3 to 31 July 1963 as part of the long-range programme of concerted action in the field of housing and related community facilities. The purpose of the tour was to enable the participants to gain first-hand knowledge and technical information on recent developments in housing and building technology in the USSR, where there is heavy reliance on the use of new and local building materials and prefabricated components for construction in the urban as well as in the rural areas. More than 40 participants from the four regions took part in the tour.

A seminar on housing statistics and programming for Asia and the Far East, sponsored by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, was held in Copenhagen from 26 August to 14 September 1963. Its purpose was to provide an opportunity for statisticians engaged in the collection and analysis of housing data and housing experts working on housing programmes to meet together and study methods of formulating housing programmes within the context of general economic development plans and to determine the statistics required for such programming, as well as the methods of collection and analysis that can be most usefully applied to the ECAFE region. Twenty-six participants—from Afghanistan, Ceylon, China, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Western Samoa—attended. This was the second in a series of seminars on this subject; the first was held in 1962 for Latin American countries.

A seminar on the financing of housing and related community facilities was organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of the United Arab Republic and was held in Cairo from 14 to 23 December 1963. The seminar was attended by 57 participants, with 43 delegates and observers from 12 Arab States and observers from the USSR, the United States, WHO, ILO, ECA and several national and international organizations. The purposes of the seminar were to review and assess the effectiveness and adequacy of existing methods and techniques for the financ-

ing of housing and related community facilities in the Arab States; to examine the sources and terms of capital funds for this field; to recommend measures for the greater mobilization of capital funds in this sector within over-all development planning; to analyze the possibilities for improvement of housing subsidy policies; to examine the need for improving the institutional arrangements for savings and loans; and to make recommendations with regard to the utilization of external resources in this field.

The report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Housing and Urban Development, which met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 7 to 21 February 1962, was published in 1963.

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

The first session of the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning was held at United Nations Headquarters from 21 January to 1 February 1963. At this session the Committee considered the importance of housing, building and planning within the context of economic and social development, defined the area of its competence and set out the priorities to be given to housing and urban development in the United Nations Development Decade.

The major subjects before the Committee included research, training, exchange of experience and information in the field of housing, building and planning; establishment of a programme of pilot projects in this field; financing of housing and urban development programmes; and arrangements for co-ordination and co-operation of the participating agencies and organizations in the United Nations programme in this field.

During the Committee's deliberations, six main issues emerged: (1) the role of housing, building and planning in meeting the aims of the Development Decade; (2) the role of research and the dissemination of information on housing, building and planning, in both advanced and developing countries; (3) the need for training personnel for housing, building and planning; (4) the importance of providing the financing required for programmes of capital investment in this field as well as direct re-

sidential construction, training programmes and planning; (5) pilot projects in housing and related fields; and (6) the need for a strong central body, supported by a strong secretariat, to co-ordinate international aid programmes in housing.

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963, considered the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its first session, together with the comments thereon of the Social Commission, the Committee for Industrial Development and the regional economic commissions.

The Council adopted nine resolutions at its mid-1963 session on questions of housing, building and planning. On 1 August 1963, it unanimously adopted resolution 975 F (XXXVI) whereby it requested the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to consider, at its second session, as a matter of urgency, in what ways the resources available to the United Nations could be directed so as to have the maximum practical impact on present housing situations; to prepare a concise statement of experience and findings which might serve as a guide on housing, building and planning policies, taking into account especially the problems of developing countries; and to prepare a short list of priorities, designed to attract attention and action by United Nations organs to the most urgent needs in housing, building and planning to be met in the United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the paramount importance of the social implications of short-term housing programmes to meet pressing needs. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) The Council adopted the resolution to this effect on the recommendation of its Social Committee, where it was unanimously approved on 22 July 1963 on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Social Commission.

Recommendations on steps to be taken in the field of housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade were embodied in resolution 976 B (XXXVI), adopted unanimously by the Economic and Social Council on 1 August 1963. By this resolution, the

Council, considering the urgency and magnitude of measures necessary to avoid any further deterioration of the world housing situation, and the priority given to housing, building and planning in the international programme for the United Nations Development Decade, and hoping that resources released by disarmament would make possible swifter progress in housing construction, urban renewal, slum clearance and rural development, recommended, among other things, that the Governments of Member States and members of the specialized agencies should formulate national policies and programmes in: housing, urban and regional development and building, land use and tenure, financing of housing and buildings, training for management and labour, research and standardization, and productivity in the building and building-materials industries. It also recommended that the regional economic commissions initiate, and intensify where appropriate, regional studies in these fields.

By the same resolution, the Council noted the necessity for intensified international assistance and drew the attention of the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the World Food Programme to the effective use that could be made of the facilities, direct contacts and first-hand knowledge provided by the regional economic commissions.

The Council expressed the hope that the total resources made available for housing, building and planning activities would be commensurate with the vast needs to be met. It further recommended that the Committee for Industrial Development, the Special Fund and the international financing agencies should consider giving high priority and increased support to the improvement of the capacity and efficiency of the building and building-materials industries and to the development of national systems and institutions for the financing of low-cost housing and urban services. It requested the Secretary-General to consider ways of making the results of the experience of the Economic Commission for Europe in this field available to other regional economic commissions and to strengthen the staff resources allotted to the field of housing, building and planning. An annex to the resolution set out a recommended sequence of stages in the formulation of national

policies and programmes. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Resolution 976 B (XXXVI) was adopted by the Council on the recommendation of its Social Committee, where it was approved unanimously on 26 July 1963 on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

A resolution on research, training and information on housing, building and planning, was adopted unanimously by the Economic and Social Council on 1 August 1963. By this resolution (976 C (XXXVI)), the Council, among other things, drew the attention of United Nations Member States to the need to improve their capabilities for practical advances in housing and related community facilities, building and urban land use planning, including extended and intensified training for all levels of professional, skilled operative, and administrative workers. The Council urged the Secretary-General, the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund to give special consideration, in the allocation of resources for housing, building and planning, to requests for assistance for the establishment or expansion of regional centres for research, training and exchange and dissemination of information.

The Council also recommended that Governments consider requesting that some portion of loans and grants for industrial and economic development be made available for training programmes in housing, building and planning. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council adopted this resolution on the recommendation of its Social Committee which, after considering three draft resolutions on the subject that had been submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, together with a new draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Japan and the United States, had agreed to consider the three-power draft as a substitute for the resolutions submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and, after minor amendments, adopted it unanimously on 26 July 1963.

On 1 August 1963, the Economic and Social Council also adopted, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, a resolution (976 D (XXXVI)) requesting the Secretary-General to explore the

necessity and feasibility of establishing, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international documentation centre for housing, building and planning. The Council reached this decision in view of the difficulty in assembling useful information in this field and, in the conviction that the effectiveness of measures adopted by Governments to promote progress in housing, building and physical planning would greatly depend on the adequacy of basic data, the exchange of results and evaluation of practical experience. (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect on the recommendation of its Social Committee, which had adopted it on 26 July, also by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

A resolution (976 E (XXXVI)) on the planning and implementation of pilot projects in housing, building and planning was adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 1 August 1963. By this, the Council recommended that the Secretary-General: (a) proceed with the execution of those pilot projects requested by Governments for which resources were available, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions concerned, specialized agencies, and participating Member States, agencies and other bodies; and (b) invite interested Member States to submit to him for consideration further pilot projects, as part of the United Nations programme of technical co-operation. The Council also recommended, among other things, that the Secretary-General, the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund, as well as the specialized agencies, should expand their assistance to urban and rural development.

The resolution to this effect was adopted by the Council on the recommendation of its Social Committee which had adopted it unanimously on 26 July 1963 on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A draft resolution on finance for housing and community facilities was similarly submitted

by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1963 session. By this, the Council would, among other things: (i) express the conviction that, since the foreign resources available represented only a limited part of the total funds required, the developing countries should take the necessary steps to mobilize adequate domestic resources for housing and essential facilities in urban and rural communities; (ii) request the Secretary-General to consult with international financial agencies on the policies and programmes on their activities in this field as seen by each individual agency; (iii) recommend that in connexion with any proposal for an increase in the supply of international aid and for the use of international financial resources made available by disarmament, due priority should be given to requirements for housing, related facilities, building and the building-materials industry; and (iv) recommend that the Special Fund, in its work of pre-investment assistance and advice, give special attention to the financing of housing and urban development programmes. Following the unanimous adoption of this draft resolution by its Social Committee on 26 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council adopted it, also unanimously, as resolution 976 F (XXXVI), on 1 August 1963.

The Economic and Social Council also decided, by adopting resolution 976 G (XXXVI), to request the Secretary-General, among other things, to consult with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the administrative arrangements for an expanded and intensified programme of concerted action in the co-ordination and organization of international assistance to housing, building and planning. By the same resolution the Council suggested that the Secretary-General might consider the advisability of obtaining on an *ex gratia* basis relevant independent expert advice on questions of management, organization and administration of the growing international operational programmes in housing, building and planning. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council adopted this resolution unanimously on 1 August 1963 on the unanimous recommendation of its Social Committee, which had adopted it on 26 July 1963 on the basis of

a proposal submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

DECISION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 5 December 1963, the General Assembly invited the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to prepare recommendations to Governments suggesting practical and effective measures they might take to solve their housing problems and recommended that the Committee should, among other things: (a) study and recommend practical methods of establishing appropriate national bodies which could promote the development of national building industries; (b) prepare suitable targets for housing and environmental development consistent with the targets for the Development Decade; and (c) suggest practical methods and criteria for establishing appropriate standards for such action along the lines of Economic and Social Council resolution 975 F (XXXVI) (see above), taking into account the resources available for housing and urban development.

The Assembly also recommended that Governments take all necessary measures designed to ensure the creation and execution of low-income housing programmes. It invited the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned and the interested inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and to assist requesting Governments in formulating and executing specific action programmes in housing and environmental development. The Assembly also invited the Secretary-General to explore appropriate methods of expanding, within the framework of the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and with the co-operation of interested Governments, the programme of pilot projects in housing, building and planning as a means of facilitating the achievement of national targets for the remainder of the Development Decade, and invited the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider the feasibility of including suitable aspects of such pilot projects among the pre-investment activities essential for environmental development as part of general development.

The Assembly took this action in unanimously approving resolution 1917 (XVIII). It did so

on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had similarly approved it unanimously on 6

November 1963, on the basis of a draft resolution submitted by Chile, Iran, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REQUEST TO COMMITTEE ON
HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 482-487.

Plenary Meetings 1282, 1284, 1285, 1301.

E/3719/Rev.1. Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Report of first session, 21 January-1 February 1963. (For list of documents before Committee, see Annex III).

E/3726. Cooperation with Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Resolution adopted by Executive Board of WHO.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter IV.

E/3769, Chapter VII. Draft resolution VI, as submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 22 July 1963, meeting 484.

E/3802. Report of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 975 F (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3824, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the urgency of the housing, building and planning needs in the developing countries and the unprecedented rates of increase in the population of many of these countries,

"Considering the grave effects which ill-considered attempts to deal with large-scale immediate housing needs might have on the continued application of long-term plans for well-ordered development in all the related important physical and social sectors,

"Tacing note of the recommendations contained in the report and the work programme of its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,

"Recognizing that the effective meeting of housing needs requires the establishment in each country of long-range over-all plans for the co-ordination of the many services involved in a comprehensive programme of action,

"1. Affirms that within the general framework of such plans urgent attention should be devoted to the preparation of specific plans designed to deal with the immediate pressing situations in housing and building which will take into account the available financial and industrial resources as well as the need for their expansion, the best methods of providing low-cost housing and the recruitment and training of essential personnel;

"2. Requests the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to consider, at its second session, as a matter of urgency, in what ways the resources

available to the United Nations can be directed so as to have the maximum practical impact on present housing situations, and for this purpose to prepare:

"(a) A concise statement of experience and findings which may serve as a guide on housing, building and planning policies, taking into account especially the problems of developing countries, to be made available to all States Members of the United Nations;

"(b) A short list of priorities, specific in character, designed to direct attention and action by United Nations organs to the most urgent needs in housing, building and planning to be met in the United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the paramount importance of the social implications of short-term housing programmes to meet pressing needs and bearing in mind the recommendations of the Committee at its first session on such questions as:

"(i) Housing for lower-income groups;

"(ii) The planning of short-term housing programmes, including essential community facilities, in rapidly growing urban areas and in rural areas;

"(iii) The initiation and execution of pilot projects;

"(iv) The dissemination of information on essential matters;

"(v) The training of personnel required for emergency action;

"(vi) The necessary research into and evaluation of such action programmes."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 482-487.

Plenary Meetings 1264, 1282, 1284, 1285, 1301, 1302.

E/3719/Rev.1. Report of first session of Commission on Housing, Building and Planning, 21 January—1 February 1963.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter IV.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee, paras. 19, 22, 23.

E/3825. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B, proposed by Chairman and adopted unanimously by Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487.

RESOLUTION 976 A (XXXVI), taking note of report of first session of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, as recommended by Social Committee, E/3825, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING
IN DEVELOPMENT DECADE

E/3719/Rev.1, Chapter XI. Draft resolution I, as submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487.

E/3825. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 976 B (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3825, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961, adopted by the General Assembly to designate the decade 1960-1970 as the 'United Nations Development Decade' and Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, establishing the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,

"Considering the urgency and magnitude of measures necessary to avoid any further deterioration of the world housing situation,

"Considering the priority given to housing, building and planning in the international programme for the United Nations Development Decade and the need, in these complex matters, to determine as exactly as possible the sequence of the phases required to ensure that these activities contribute effectively to the success of balanced general development,

"Hoping that resources released by disarmament will make possible swifter progress in housing construction, urban renewal, slum clearance and rural development,

"Recognizing that there is considerable scope for increasing fruitful co-operation both at the regional and international levels in studies and research and in exchange of experience and information on problems in the field of environmental planning and development including the social, economic, technical and administrative aspects of housing, building and physical planning,

"Noting with satisfaction the trend in the United Nations to encourage and promote the establishment of regional and sub-regional centres with a view to more effective co-operation among countries and groups of countries,

"Noting further with satisfaction that the report and the work programme of its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning provides for an expansion of United Nations activities in this field involving training and education, research and studies, pilot and demonstration projects, evaluation and dissemination of information,

"1. Recommends that the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies should formulate along lines set out in the annex to this resolution and in the Secretary-General's report on Housing, Building and Planning in the United Nations Development Decade, national policies and programmes in: housing, urban and regional development and building, land use and tenure, financing of housing and buildings, training for management and labour, research and standardization, productivity in the building and building-materials industries, and that they establish an adequate institutional framework for the planning and execution of these programmes within the framework of national development plans;

"2. Recommends also that the regional economic

commissions:

"(a) Initiate, and where appropriate intensify, regional studies including pilot projects and exchange of experience and information on problems of environmental planning and development, including the social, economic, technological and administrative aspects of housing, building and physical planning;

"(b) Examine their present programme in this field in the light of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning with a view to indicating their present and potential contributions to the overall United Nations objectives and action programmes in this field;

"3. Notes that, for each of these purposes, international assistance will have to be intensified, whether through bilateral co-operation between States or through assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

"4. Draws the attention of the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the World Food Programme:

"(a) To the effective use that can be made of the facilities, direct contacts and first-hand knowledge provided by the regional economic commissions in initiating and executing projects in the field of housing, building and planning; and

"(b) To the importance of assisting the establishment and strengthening of regional and sub-regional centres for research and study and diffusion of information on the results of research and of practical experience in environmental planning and development;

"5. Expresses the hope that, with international assistance acting primarily as a catalyst in the development of the local economy, the total resources made available for housing, building and planning activities will be commensurate with the vast needs to be met;

"6. Recommends further that:

"(a) The Committee for Industrial Development, the international financing agencies and other international bodies concerned with assistance to economic development should consider ensuring as far as possible that such development is conceived within the framework of over-all physical development planning;

"(b) The Committee for Industrial Development, the Special Fund and the international financing agencies should consider giving high priority and increased support to the improvement of the capacity and efficiency of the building and building-materials industries, since a large part of the fixed capital investment for economic and social growth is in construction and building;

"(c) The Special Fund and the international financing agencies should consider giving high priority and increased support to the development of national systems and institutions for the financing of low-cost housing and urban services and for the mobilization of savings for these purposes;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of making available the results of the experience of the Economic Commission for Europe in this field, including information on practical experience of its member countries, to the other

regional economic commissions and also to regional and sub-regional centres in other parts of the world;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the paucity of resources presently devoted to the tasks enumerated above, to strengthen the staff resources allotted to this growing and previously neglected field of housing, building and planning;

"9. Further requests the Secretary-General to take similar account in the regional economic commissions of the needs in this field and to strengthen the staff resources devoted to them."

ANNEX

Recommended sequence of stages in the formulation of national policies and programmes

"1. Preparation of detailed housing policies and programmes. These programmes should establish both the quantity and quality of housing in accordance with economic capacity. They should also cover related facilities and equipment. To this end statistical machinery will have to be set up on a considerable scale and a land development policy balancing the needs of urban centres and rural areas will have to be formulated in advance.

"2. Application in conformity with these programmes, of a policy for land tenure and land use, including both the organization of physical planning operations and the enactment of effective legislation for the reservation and allocation of sites necessary for housing and related facilities, as a means, inter alia, of checking price rises.

"3. Study of the question of financing, concentrating on the need to mobilize available savings for housing construction to the fullest possible extent, interesting private enterprises in the problem and drawing on state aid for the remainder. The cost of housing for low-income families should be kept at a reasonable proportion of their income. In the developing countries, particular attention should be given to the encouragement and organization of private contributions in the form of labour.

"4. Formulation of an appropriate technical and training policy for management and labour. The technical policy will depend basically on the country's social policy. It should, moreover, give priority to the use of local materials.

"5. Development of the building industry in direct relation to the technical, economic and social factors mentioned above.

"6. Action to lay particular stress on the importance of greater efficiency in the building industry, in view of the fact that in the developing countries building accounts for about three-quarters of total capital investment.

"7. Encouragement of the adoption by Member States of a co-ordinated modular system in order to facilitate the use of pre-fabricated parts and to expand international trade in this field.

"8. Establishment of administrative machinery to promote the building industry, with due regard to its importance in the economy as a whole. In order to be effective this machinery must keep very close contact with the specialists and with the public.

RESEARCH, TRAINING AND INFORMATION ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

E/3719/Rev.1, Chapter XI. Draft resolutions II (promotion of regional centres for research and training, and exchange and dissemination of experience and information); VI (training and educational facilities in housing, building and planning) and VII (technical and educational facilities in housing, building and planning) submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

E/AC.7/L.432. Argentina, Japan, United States: draft resolution proposed as substitute for draft resolutions II, VI and VII of Committee (E/3719/Rev.1), as orally amended by Ethiopia and United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487.

E/3825. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 976 C (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3825, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting General Assembly resolution 1676(XVI) of 18 December 1961 on urbanization,

"Recalling its resolution 830 B (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 on the same subject and resolutions 797 (XXX) of 3 August 1960, 838(XXXII) of 3 August 1961, and 906(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, which emphasize the importance of training for economic and social development and the promotion of education and training in the developing countries,

"Recognizing the need for continuing research, exchange of information, and training in building technology and management, in the planning and construction of housing and community facilities, and in regard to the problems of town, city and regional planning for physical development,

"Recognizing further the need for development of policies and programmes for housing and related community facilities, and for the stimulation of greater interest on the part of financial institutions in the financing of these programmes as part of national development programmes,

"Considering the dire lack of institutional and personnel resources in some developing countries such as would enable them to take measures of urgency, preparatory measures, or measures required at different stages, to deal with the problems of housing, building and planning and to properly appraise their training needs in order to set them forth with precision in requests to appropriate international bodies for financial and technical assistance.

"1. Draws the attention of Member States of the United Nations to the need to improve their capabilities for practical advances in housing and related community facilities, building and urban land use planning, including extended and intensified training for all levels of professional, skilled operative, and administrative workers, giving special attention to the interdisciplinary training needed by professional staff responsible for the solution of problems of housing,

building, and planning, and to training relating to urgent and emergency measures necessary to be taken in view of existing situations;

"2. Urges the Secretary-General, the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund in the allocation of resources for housing, building and planning to give special consideration to requests for assistance for the establishment or expansion of regional centres for research, training, and exchange and dissemination of information, and thereafter to give attention to requests for the establishment of centres to serve the different climatic and other sub-regions of each continent and subsequently to requests for assistance in the establishment or expansion of national centres which will also serve regional needs;

"3. Recommends that Governments consider requesting in connexion with applications for loans and grants for industrial and economic development from external sources that some portion be made available for training programmes in housing, building and planning;

"4. Invites Member States of the United Nations desiring to do so to submit to the Secretary-General their plans and projections for training personnel in the fields of housing, building and planning so that he may collate and analyze these plans and projections and formulate recommendations and a list of suggested priorities with a view to encouraging more economical and co-ordinated use of country resources and international loans and grants if and when they become available;

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of all Member States of the United Nations, specialized agencies, regional economic commissions, interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and other inter-governmental organizations, as appropriate."

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DOCUMENTATION

E/3719/Rev.1, Chapter XI. Draft resolution III, as submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted by Social Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3825. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 976 D (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3825, adopted by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that rapid progress especially in developing nations in the field of housing, building and physical planning can best be achieved on acquisition of knowledge concerning known techniques, methods and principles which have proven successful elsewhere,

"Recognizing the difficulty now involved in assembling useful information of this character which is scattered through much published and even unpublished material,

"Convinced that the effectiveness of measures adopted by governments to promote progress in housing, building and physical planning will greatly depend on the adequacy of basic data, the exchange of results and evaluation of practical experience,

"Bearing in mind current plans for the establishment, under United Nations auspices, of economic and social development and planning institutes in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, and of the Research Institute for Social Development,

"Considering also the possible need for establishing under the auspices of the United Nations an international documentation centre for housing, building and physical planning with the objective of promoting in cooperation with existing national, regional and international institutes and centres, including such private centres as the International Council for Documentation and Research Studies, the exchange among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, of experiences and results of research in the different aspects of housing, building and physical planning through such means as:

"(a) Assembly, collation and evaluation of information on practical measures and on research in this and related fields carried out in national, regional and international institutes and centres;

"(b) Dissemination of this information and data, particularly through the regional and national centres and the international professional organization concerned;

"(c) Identification of gaps in fundamental and applied research essential for effective environmental development as part of national development;

"Requests the Secretary-General to explore the necessity and feasibility and to report to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its second session, if possible, on alternative possibilities of establishing the document centre for housing, building and planning having regard to its relationship with:

"(a) Other centres and institutes in these fields;

"(b) The existing national centres and institutes of research and learning in these fields;

"(c) The existing regional centres on housing, building and planning and the regional centres to be established in the developing areas of the world;

"(d) With the international professional and technical organizations, public and private, interested in fields of housing, building and planning."

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PILOT PROJECTS

E/3719/Rev.1, Chapter XI. Draft resolution IV, as submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487.

E/3825. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 976 E (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3825, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering resolution 1710(XVI) of 19 December 1961 adopted by the General Assembly on the United Nations Development Decade and the special emphasis given by the Secretary-General in his Proposals for action to the use of increased United Nations assistance for projects of a strategic or pilot nature in the field of housing, building and planning which would lead to the release of latent domestic resources,

"Recalling resolution 1508(XV) of 12 December 1960 of the General Assembly requesting the Secretary-General to investigate in consultation with interested Member States the possibility of obtaining technical services, equipment and funds for establishing or multiplying pilot projects in low-cost housing and related community facilities, in the building and building materials field, and in rural and urban development,

"1. Notes with approval the proposals of the Secretary-General for a programme of pilot projects;

"2. Recommends that the Secretary-General:

"(a) Proceed with the execution of those pilot projects requested by Governments for which resources are available in collaboration with the regional economic commissions concerned, specialized agencies and participating Member States, agencies and other bodies;

"(b) Invite interested Member States to prepare and submit to him for consideration further pilot projects, as part of the United Nations programme of technical co-operation based on the criteria given in his report on planning and implementation of pilot projects in housing, building and planning,

"3. Recommends that the Secretary-General, the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the specialized agencies, within the scope of their authority, expand their assistance to urban and rural development with an attempt to select as far as possible projects of different types from different areas in order to cover the widest possible spectrum and to increase the experience of the United Nations in this field;

"4. Requests that the Secretary-General submit, if possible at the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, a report covering particulars of projects in progress and projects proposed in the light of requests received and of the resources available for their execution together with an evaluation of the results achieved both positive and negative;

"5. Further recommends that international financing agencies and institutional and professional bodies and non-governmental organizations give consideration to participating in future pilot projects."

FINANCE FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

E/3719/Rev.1, Chapter XI. Draft resolution V, submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487.

E/3825. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 976 F (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3825, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Reiterating the view expressed by various United Nations bodies that foreign financial aid for housing, community facilities, building and urban development in developing countries should be increased in order to supplement the national resources available in this vital area and to help mobilize them to the full,

"Noting that international policy and recent events connected with foreign financial assistance to the developing countries indicate a recognition of housing and urban development as sectors having high priority for economic and social progress and that national resources alone are not sufficient to achieve the targets set in national programmes and in the United Nations Development Decade.

"1. Expresses the conviction that since the foreign resources available represent only a limited part of the total funds required, the developing countries should take the necessary steps to mobilize adequate domestic resources for housing and essential facilities in urban and rural communities, in accordance with a national housing plan, the possible courses of action including:

"(a) Special assistance, whether financial or of any other kind, to the domestic building-materials industry;

"(b) Allocation of an appropriate percentage of the national budget for housing and related facilities;

"(c) Channelling of funds held by banks and savings and social security institutions into housing of social interest and urban development;

"(d) Encouragement of joint efforts by Governments, private investors and families in need of housing, so that additional housing and urban development programmes may be carried out with these resources;

"(e) Encouragement of the establishment of public and private savings and loan associations, building societies, co-operative societies and other forms of mutual aid societies;

"(f) Study of suitable procedures in each country for issuing bonds to finance housing, with adequate guarantees that they will be negotiable both at home and abroad;

"(g) Maximum possible use of domestic materials and labour in order to economize foreign exchange and at the same time achieve full employment;

"(h) Adoption of legal and administrative measures to prevent speculation in land suitable for housing of benefit to society and acquisition, as appropriate, of reserves of land;

"(i) Organization of public administration to the extent necessary in order to obtain and make intelligent use of technical and financial assistance from public and private international institutions;

"(j) Requests for international aid for housing and

social overhead capital including community facilities, such as schools, health centres, commercial centres, community centres, parks and playing fields, which are essential for the over-all development of a neighbourhood;

"2. Notes that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning has requested the Secretary-General to prepare for consideration at its second session a report on the opportunities for and restrictions on the use of funds from abroad and on the criterion, priorities and practical measures which should be adopted in this field;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with international financial agencies on the policies and programmes on their activities in this field as seen by each individual agency and to include the results of these consultations in the report which he is to submit on the matter for consideration at the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

"4. Recommends that in connexion with any proposal for an increase in the supply of international aid and for the use of international financial resources made available by disarmament, due priority should be given to requirements for housing, related facilities, building and the building-materials industry;

"5. Recommends that the Special Fund, in its work of pre-investment assistance and advice, give special attention to the financing of housing and urban development programmes."

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION OF EXISTING AND INCREASED INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

E/3719/Rev.1, Chapter XI. Draft resolution VIII, as submitted by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 26 July 1963, meeting 487.

E/3825. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 976 G (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3825, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning can be effective only if the activities of the United Nations, its regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies are efficiently organized and well co-ordinated,

"Realizing that the activities of the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies in housing, building and planning are increasing and being intensified as a result of the recognition of housing and urban development as a sector of high priority in the United Nations Development Decade,

"Taking into account the existing inter-secretariat arrangements for co-ordination and organization of activities in housing, building and planning,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its second session a comprehensive and systematic

account of existing programmes in housing, building and planning according to agencies which expend funds in this field and the amount of such expenditure;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the administrative arrangements for an expanded and intensified programme of concerted action in this field and on how existing and future resources for international action in this field might be used most effectively;

"3. Suggests that the Secretary-General might consider the advisability of obtaining on an *ex gratia* basis relevant independent expert advice on questions of management, organization and procedures to ensure efficient and effective organization and administration of the growing international operational programmes in housing, building and physical planning;

"4. Requests that the Secretary-General submit a report to the second session of the Committee on the results of his consultation in accordance with this resolution."

DECISION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1232-1243; 1246-1256. Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section I.

A/C.3/L.1140. Chile and United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1140/Rev.1 and Add.1: Chile, Iran, Lebanon, United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, draft resolution III. RESOLUTION 1917(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5606, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with satisfaction the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its first session, the relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council, and Council resolutions 975 F (XXXVI) and 976 (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963,

"Concerned at the critical deficiency of housing and related amenities in the developing countries owing to over-rapid urbanization in a setting of slow economic and industrial growth and scarce resources,

"Recalling its resolution 1508(XV) of 12 December 1960 and Economic and Social Council resolution 976 E (XXXVI) on the establishment of a United Nations programme of pilot projects in housing, building and planning,

"1. Invites the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to prepare as soon as possible recommendations to Governments suggesting practical and effective measures they may take to solve their housing problems;

"2. Recommends that as a matter of priority the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should suggest appropriate means of emergency action during the second half of the United Nations Development Decade and that it should:

"(a) Study and recommend practical methods of establishing appropriate national bodies which could promote the development of national building industries;

"(b) Prepare suitable targets for housing and environmental development consistent with the targets for the Decade set out in the Secretary-General's proposals and in Economic and Social Council resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962;

"(c) Suggest practical methods and criteria for establishing appropriate standards for such action along the lines of Economic and Social Council resolution 975 F (XXXVI), taking into account the resources available for housing and urban development;

"3. Recommends that Governments take all necessary measures designed to ensure the creation and execution of low-income housing programmes, including the encouragement of housing co-operatives, and to guard against any practices, especially speculation in real estate, which may prove detrimental to such programmes;

"4. Invites the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned and the interested inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and to assist requesting Governments in formulating and executing, within the framework of general development and taking into account internal resources and external aid available for such programmes, specific action programmes in housing and environmental

development consistent with the targets and standards recommended;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General to explore appropriate methods of expanding, within the framework of the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and with the co-operation of interested Governments, the programme of pilot projects in housing, building and planning as a means of facilitating the achievement of national targets for the remainder of the Decade;

"6. Invites the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider the feasibility of including suitable aspects of such pilot projects among the pre-investment activities essential for environmental development as part of general development;

"7. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

OTHER REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

E/3795 and Add.1, 2. Note by Secretary-General on election of seven members of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

E/C.2/L.2. Cumulative list of documents and publications of United Nations, its regional economic commissions and specialized agencies in field of housing, building and planning (List No. 6, January 1963). Compiled by Research and Publications Section, Survey, Research and Development Branch, Bureau of Social Affairs, United Nations.

ST/SOA/SER.C/61. Meeting of Group of Experts on Housing Management and Tenant Education, Wellington, New Zealand, 9-23 March 1963.

Manual on Self-Help Housing (ST/SOA/53). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.IV.4.

SOCIAL SERVICES

TECHNICAL AID AND STUDIES IN 1963

The social services programmes carried out during 1963 continued to emphasize the broader aspects of planning, organization and administration of social service programmes, the establishment, extension or improvement of family, child and youth welfare services and the establishment or further development of training programmes and facilities for various types of social welfare personnel at different educational levels.

PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The services of ten advisers on the organization and administration of social services were provided during 1963 to the following countries: Ethiopia, Cyprus, Haiti, Honduras, the

Ivory Coast, Libya, Paraguay, Togo, Uganda and Turkey. Ten fellowships were awarded to nationals from the following countries: India, Iran, Libya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Thailand and Turkey.

Two meetings on social services were organized by the Office of Social Affairs of the European Office of the United Nations, within the framework of the European Social Welfare Programme. The first, an Expert Group Meeting on Rural Social Welfare Services, was convened in Salzburg, Austria, from 22 to 27 April 1963, in co-operation with the Salzburg Land Government. Ten experts from nine countries and representatives of the Salzburg Land Government, the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) participated in the discussions. The second meeting was in the form of a European

Seminar on the Relationship between Social Security and the Social Services, which was convened in Sandefjord, Norway, from 24 September to 3 October 1963, in collaboration with the Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs and with the co-operation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It was attended by 58 experts and participants from 15 countries. Representatives from the United Nations, ILO, the International Conference of Social Work and the International Social Security Association also participated.

In pursuance of an Economic and Social Council resolution of 2 August 1962,³ a study analyzing the comments received from Member States, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations on the Report on the Organization and Administration of Social Services was submitted to the Social Commission at its fifteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 April to 10 May 1963.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Ten advisers on family and child welfare were assigned in 1963 to the following countries: China, Colombia, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and the United Arab Republic. In addition, six fellowships were awarded to nationals of Burma, China, the Republic of Korea, Spain and the United Arab Republic.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to give assistance to Governments in the field of family and child welfare services, particularly in the organizing of social welfare programmes with special reference to the training of personnel, assessment of social services, homecraft/mothercraft and community development. This aid was extended during 1963 to include eight new projects, in addition to the 28 which had previously received aid. The United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs continued to provide the technical services for the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects aided by UNICEF in the social welfare field. Many of the projects were assisted by advisers provided through United Nations programmes of technical co-

operation supplemented in some cases by fellowships.

A workshop on family and child welfare in relation to urbanization, organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of the United Arab Republic and the League of Arab States, was held in Cairo from 30 November to 9 December 1963. Participants from 11 Arab States attended the meeting. Representatives of the United Nations, FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre, the League of Arab States and the North African Demographic Centre also participated.

TRAINING OF

SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

The services of 14 advisers on training for social work were provided during 1963 to the following countries: Bolivia, Ceylon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan and Turkey. Fellowships were awarded to 12 nationals from the following countries: Haiti, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger and Switzerland.

A seminar on social work training in Africa was held in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, from 21 October to 1 November 1963. Twelve experts, two consultants and representatives of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, WHO and UNICEF attended the meeting.

A European seminar on training of senior personnel for the social services, organized under the United Nations European Social Welfare Programme in co-operation with the Government of the Netherlands, was held in Amersfoort, the Netherlands, from 22 to 31 October 1963. The meeting was attended by 65 experts and participants from 14 countries. Representatives of the United Nations, UNESCO, the International Children's Centre, the International Conference of Social Work, the International Association of Schools of Social Work, the Catholic International Union for Social Service and the International Federation for Inner Mission and Christian Social Work also attended.

³

See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 307, 308.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 1 August 1963, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (975 G (XXXVI)) aimed at meeting urgent social conditions associated with rapid urbanization and industrial development. To this end, it envisaged the creation of an ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare, to meet immediately prior to the Social Commission's sixteenth session. The Working Group would: (a) review the reappraisal of the United Nations social services, the Fourth International Survey of Training for Social Work, the report on family, youth and child welfare and the study on the relationship between social security and social services; (b) review the social service research and publications programme of the United Nations; (c) give special consideration to the training needed in the expansion of social services and recommend the scope of the next international training survey; (d) report to the Social Commission at its sixteenth session its findings as to specific ways in which the United Nations social service programme should be organized and strengthened to make a maximum contribution to the mobilization of human resources during the United Nations Development Decade. (For vote and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

REHABILITATION OF
THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

During 1963, the United Nations continued to give technical assistance in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled. The services of five experts were provided to Iran, Libya, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet-Nam to advise on matters related to general planning of rehabilitation programmes, organization of prosthetic workshops and physiotherapy. Twenty-eight fellowships were awarded during 1963 to nationals from India, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Norway, Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, for the study of social and psychological aspects of rehabilitation, physical medicine, occupational and physical therapy, and prosthetics.

The first two parts of a monograph on Basic Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres (Part I: Artificial Limbs and Braces and Part II: Physical Therapy) were published in French, Russian and Spanish. Part III: Occupational Therapy was prepared for publication in 1964 with the co-operation of the World Confederation of Occupational Therapists. On 16 December 1963, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council elected Argentina, Austria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, France, Indonesia, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States as members of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 482-487.

Plenary Meetings 1269, 1282, 1284-1286, 1301, 1307.

1963 Report on World Social Situation. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.IV.4.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter V.

E/3769, Chapter VII. Draft resolution VII submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 24 July 1963, meeting 485, by 10 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 975 G (XXXVI) as submitted by Social Committee, E/3824, adopted by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having studied the analysis of ten years of social

service and social security contained in the Report on the World Social Situation 1963 and the comments of the Social Commission thereon,

"Considering that the Report furnishes a new perspective for the United Nations in its work with Governments of Member States in strengthening their social welfare programmes to meet urgent social conditions associated with rapid urbanization and industrial development,

"Recognizing that these new insights not only set clear social objectives for Member States of the United Nations, but place increasing responsibility on the Secretary-General and the Social Commission to co-operate with Member States of the United Nations in achieving these goals,

"1. Invites States members, current and newly elected, of the Social Commission to add, if necessary, and in consultation with the Secretary-General, by 1 November 1963, to their representatives to the Social Commission, experts in international and national social welfare programmes to serve on an ad

hoc working group on social welfare to meet immediately prior to the sixteenth session of the Social Commission;

"2. Decides to elect at its resumed thirty-sixth session ten States members of the Commission to serve on the group, with a view to achieving as far as possible adequate geographic representation and balanced coverage of required expertise in social welfare, planning, training and social services in urban development;

"3. Authorizes representatives of other interested current and newly elected members of the Commission to take part in the meetings of the group;

"4. Requests the International Labour Organisation to assist the group by providing the required expertise in social security;

"5. Decides that, having in mind the role of social service in meeting problems faced by countries engaged in rapid industrialization and urbanization, the working group will:

"(a) Review the findings of the inter-related United Nations reports on social services being prepared for the consideration of the sixteenth session of the Social Commission, specifically the reappraisal of the United Nations social services, the Fourth International Survey on Training for Social Work, and the studies on family, youth and child welfare, and the relationship between social security and social services;

"(b) Review the social service research and publications programme of the United Nations;

"(c) Give special consideration to the training needed in the expansion of social services and to

recommend the scope of the next international training survey;

"(d) Report to the Social Commission at its sixteenth session its findings as to specific ways in which the United Nations social service programme should be organized and strengthened to make a maximum contribution to the mobilization of human resources during the United Nations Development Decade."

E/3845 and Add.1. Election of members of Ad Hoc Working Group on Social Welfare. Note by Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1233-1243, 1247-1:250, 1252-1256.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section I.

A/5506. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter II.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Social Service Review, No. 9, April 1963 (ST/SOA/Ser.Q/9). Planning for Social Development with Special Reference to Africa. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.IV.5.

ST/SOA/47. Basic Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres. Part I: Artificial Limbs and Braces.

ST/SOA/48. Basic Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres. Part 11: Physical Therapy.

ST/SOA/55. Basic Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres. Part 111: Occupational Therapy.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

TECHNICAL AID ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES IN 1963

United Nations activities in the social defence field in 1963 reflected the increasing emphasis placed on matters connected with the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency.

The ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 7 to 16 January 1963, in considering arrangements for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Stockholm in August 1965, and agreed on major topics related to the over-all theme of crime prevention to be dealt with.

In preparation for the Congress and in order to stimulate action in the social defence field in the various geographical areas, a series of regional meetings were planned. The first of these, for Latin America, was held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 9 to 18 September 1963, and

was attended by participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The meeting focused attention on problems of crime and delinquency in relation to rapid social change in Latin America. Similar meetings were scheduled for 1964 for Asia and the Far East, the Middle East and Africa regions.

Training activities received high priority in 1963 and remained the primary concern of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. This Institute was established in 1962 in Fuchu, Japan, with the co-operation of the Government of Japan. It is the first regional institute set up to train personnel and carry out research in the field, provide consultative or advisory services to Governments in the region and serve as a clearing house and documentation centre for the collection of data and the dissemination of information and training materials. During 1963, three international training courses, of

one month, six months and three months duration respectively, were held for trainees, largely senior correctional personnel, from 18 countries in Asia and the Far East. At the request of the Governments of Malaysia and Thailand, training and advisory services were undertaken by senior officials of the Institute and a visiting expert.

In addition to these regional projects, the United Nations continued to give other technical assistance in the field of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Six experts advised the Governments of Argentina, Colombia, Dahomey, Singapore, Syria and Turkey on various aspects of social defence including juvenile delinquency. A total of 13 fellowships was awarded to nationals of Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Spain, Turkey and the Republic of Vietnam.

Five comparable national studies were initiated on the true extent of the increase of juvenile delinquency, as well as the extent to which such an increase might be due to economic, social and/or psychological causes. An Inter-Agency Meeting on Juvenile Delinquency, its Prevention and Related Youth Policy was held in Geneva in April 1963 under the aegis of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

At the request of the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Social Commission authorized the assessment, by a consultant, of the organizational arrangements for carrying out the United Nations social defence programme.

Issue No. 20 of the *International Review of Criminal Policy*, published in 1963, was devoted to problems of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality as well as to policy and programmes devised to deal with these problems in African countries.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session in 1963, after considering a report on capital punishment and the comments thereon by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime

and the Treatment of Offenders, adopted a resolution (934(XXXV)) on 9 April 1963, urging Governments: to study, with United Nations assistance, the efficacy of capital punishment; to review the types of crime to which it was in fact applied and to remove it from the criminal law concerning any crime to which it was in fact not applied nor intended to be applied; to broaden the studies so far carried out, to include differences between civil and military tribunals and the latter's policy towards the death penalty; to re-examine the facilities available for the medical and social investigation of the case of every offender liable to capital punishment; to ensure maximum legal safeguards in capital cases where the death penalty obtained; and to report on any new developments in laws and practices concerning the death penalty, including information on military and penal jurisdiction, especially in connexion with any difference which might exist as compared with ordinary penal legislation regarding the application of capital punishment. The Secretary-General was asked to broaden the studies so far carried out and prepare a report on the information received for submission to the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, for the study of new developments reported by Governments and new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter.

The draft resolution had been sponsored in the Council by Austria and Italy. It was adopted by a vote of 16 to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

The subject was also considered by the General Assembly later in 1963, at its eighteenth session. On 5 December, it unanimously adopted a resolution (1918(XVIII)) on capital punishment, endorsing the action of the Economic and Social Council and requesting it to invite the Commission on Human Rights to study the report entitled *Capital Punishment* and the comments thereon of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to make such recommendations as it deemed appropriate. The Assembly further requested that after this report has been examined, a study on new developments with respect to the law and

practice concerning the death penalty and new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter be presented through the Council to the General Assembly. This resolution had been proposed in the Assembly's Third (Social, Hu-

manitarian and Cultural) Committee by Austria, Ceylon, Ecuador, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela and was adopted unanimously by the Committee on 6 November 1963. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1249-1251.

Capital Punishment (ST/SOA/SD/9). Report prepared by Marc Ancel, Justice of French Supreme Court (Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation) and Director of Criminal Science Section of Institute of Comparative Law, Paris. U.N.P. Sales No.: 62.IV.2.

E/CN.5/371. Report of ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 7-16 January 1963.

E/3724. Capital punishment. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.986. Austria, Italy: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 934(XXXV), as submitted by Austria and Italy, E/L.986, and as orally amended by India and Uruguay, adopted by Council on 9 April 1963, meeting 1251, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolution 1396(XIV) of 20 November 1959, in which the General Assembly invited the Council to initiate a study of the question of capital punishment, of the laws and practices relating thereto, and of the effect of capital punishment and the abolition thereof on the rate of criminality,

"Recalling its resolution 747(XXIX) of 6 April 1960, entitled 'Procedure for the study of the question of capital punishment,' requesting the Secretary-General to provide it with a factual review of the various aspects of the question of capital punishment, consulting, as he deemed appropriate, the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, set up under General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950, and to submit it to its thirty-third session,

"Recalling also its subsequent decision to defer consideration of this subject to its thirty-fifth session,

"Having considered the report entitled Capital Punishment and having taken into account the comments thereon of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, at its seventh session,

"1. Expresses its appreciation for the excellent report on capital punishment prepared by the consultant appointed by the Secretary-General and for the cogent observations thereon of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts;

"2. Urges Governments of States Members of the United Nations:

"(a) To keep under review, and to conduct research wherever necessary, with United Nations assist-

ance, into the efficacy of capital punishment as a deterrent to crime in their countries, particularly where Governments are contemplating a change in their laws or practices;

"(b) To review the types of crime to which capital punishment is in fact applied, and to remove this punishment from the criminal law concerning any crime to which it is in fact not applied nor intended to be applied;

"(c) To broaden the studies so far carried out, with a view to including in them some consideration of the differences between civil and military tribunals and the policy of the latter in regard to the death penalty;

"(d) To re-examine the facilities available for the medical and social investigation of the case of every offender liable to capital punishment;

"(e) To ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty obtains;

"(f) To study the report on capital punishment as well as the comments of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to inform the Secretary-General, after an appropriate interval, of any new developments with respect to the law and practice in their countries concerning the death penalty;

"(g) To provide information on their legislation and military penal jurisdiction, especially in connexion with any difference which may exist as compared with their ordinary penal legislation regarding the application of capital punishment;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to broaden the studies so far carried out, with a view to including in them some consideration of the differences between civil and military tribunals, and the policy of the latter in regard to the death penalty, to prepare a report based on information received from Governments under operative paragraph 2 (f) and (g) above, and to submit it to the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established under General Assembly resolution 415(V), for the study of new developments reported by Governments, and new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1252-1255.

Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section IV.

A/C.3/L.1143. Ceylon, Ecuador, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1143/Rev.1. Austria, Ceylon, Ecuador, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1918(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5606, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1396(XIV) of 20 November 1959, in which the Economic and Social Council was invited to initiate a study of the question of capital punishment, of the laws and practices relating thereto, and of the effects of capital punishment and the abolition thereof on the rate of criminality,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 747(XXIX) of 6 April 1960 concerning the procedure for the study of the question of capital punishment,

"Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 934(XXXV) of 9 April 1963 relating to capital punishment,

"1. Endorses the action of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 934(XXXV);

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to study the report entitled Capital Punishment and the comments thereon of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to make such recommendations on the matter as it deems appropriate;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, after examining the report of the Commission on Human Rights and with the co-operation of the Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to present a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly not later than at its twenty-second session on new developments with respect to the law and practice concerning the death penalty and new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 20, December 1962 (ST/SOA/SER.M/20). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.IV.3.

International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 21, 1963, and No. 21/Add.1 (Bibliography) (ST/SOA/SER.M/21 and Add.1). U.N.P. Sales Nos.:64.IV.3 and 64.IV.5.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter V.

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

ACTIVITIES IN 1963

During 1963, the United Nations, under its advisory social welfare services programme, granted assistance to 82 countries and territories. A total of 116 experts were sent out and 212 fellowships were awarded to nationals of 68 countries and territories for study and observation in the field of social policy and development, population, housing, building and planning, community development, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, rehabilitation of the disabled, and social services. In addition, 172 advisers served on a regional basis, being assigned as follows: 44 to Africa, 21 to Asia and the Far East, 22 to the Americas, 64 to Europe and 21 on an inter-regional basis. Thus, a total of 288 experts served at various times during 1963.

The countries and territories aided are listed below (* indicates those which received expert assistance and † indicates those which received fellowships) :

Afghanistan*†
Algeria*
Argentina*
Austria*

Bolivia*
Brazil*
Burundi*
Cambodia*†

Cameroon*†
Ceylon*†
Chile*†
China*†
Colombia*†
Congo (Leopoldville)*
Costa Rica*†
Cyprus*
Dahomey*†
Ecuador*†
El Salvador*
Ethiopia*†
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*
Gambia*†
Ghana*†
Greece*
Guatemala*†
Guinea*†
Haiti*
Honduras*†
India*
Indonesia*†
Iran*†
Israel*
Ivory Coast*†
Japan*
Jordan*†
Kenya*
Korea (Republic of)†
Laos*
Lebanon*

Liberia*
Libya*†
Madagascar*
Malaysia*†
Mali*
Mexico*†
Morocco*
Nepal*†
Nicaragua*
Niger*
Nigeria*†
Pakistan*
Panama*
Peru*
Philippines*†
Poland*
Rwanda*†
Saudi Arabia*
Senegal*
Sierra Leone*†
Singapore*†
Somalia*
Spain*
Sudan*
Switzerland*
Syria
Tanganyika*†
Thailand*†
Togo†
Trinidad and Tobago*
Tunisia*
Turkey*†

Uganda*†	Venezuela*†
United Arab Republic*†	Viet-Nam, Fed. Rep. of*†
United Kingdom†	Yemen†
United States†	Yugoslavia†
Upper Volta†	Zanzibar†
Uruguay†	

Seminars, study tours, workshops and meetings of groups of experts were organized under the programme of advisory social welfare services in 1963, as follows:

Inter-Regional

Meeting of a group of experts on public housing, management and tenant education (held in Wellington, New Zealand, between 9 and 23 March).

Workshop on urbanization and family and child welfare for Arab States (held in Cairo, United Arab Republic, between 30 November and 9 December).

Africa

Study tour of methods and techniques of Community Development in Asia for African Countries (to India, Pakistan, and the Philippines, between 1 November and 4 December).

Community development training course in East Africa (held in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, between 4 November and 4 December).

Workshop on urban problems and the role of women in urban development (held in Lagos, Nigeria, between 4 and 14 September).

Working group of experts in economic and community development (held in Ghana between 21 June and 17 August).

Study tour in the field of social welfare (to Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Uganda and the United Arab Republic in June-July).

Asia and the Far East

Workshop on the role of local leaders in rural community development administration (held in Bangkok, Thailand, between 21 and 31 August).

Seminar on housing statistics and programmes for Asia and the Far East (held in Copenhagen, Denmark, between 25 August and 14 September).

Latin America

Social defence (prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, held in Caracas, Venezuela, between 9 and 18 September).

On the regional level, in addition to the assignment of regional advisers based at headquarters of the United Nations regional economic commissions, assistance was given to the demographic training and research centres for Asia and the Far East, for Latin America and for Africa; to the Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; to the Central American Integration Programme; and to the training centres for education for community development, conducted for Latin America and the Arab States.

During 1963, financial aid continued to be given to the European Social Welfare Programme which provides for the organization of seminars, study tours, the exchange of personnel, short-term experts, a film-loan library and other related activities.

The following seminars and expert groups were organized under the Programme: (a) an expert group on rural social welfare services held in Salzburg, Austria, between 22 and 27 April; (b) a study group on the contribution of social security to the development of family welfare programmes at Dinard, France, between 22 and 31 May; (c) a study group on rural social development held in Leicester, United Kingdom, between 21 September and 1 October; (d) a seminar on the relationship between social security and social services held in Sandefjord, Norway, between 23 September to 3 October; (e) a seminar on training of senior personnel for the social services held in Amersfoort, the Netherlands, between 22 and 31 October; and (f) an expert group on the problems and methods of social planning held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, between 4 and 11 November.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The United Nations advisory social welfare services programme was discussed in 1963 by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the General Assembly resolution of 1 December 1950 which authorized the provision of advisory social welfare services, noted with satisfaction the use which had been made of these services. It reaffirmed its approval of the current programme evolution

plan, and urged the General Assembly—when it considered what funds should be allocated under the regular budget for the advisory social welfare services and reviewed all the priorities in the 1964 programme—to give due consideration to the urgent needs created by the existence of a greater number of countries entitled to such advisory services, the expansion of regional activities and requests for assistance by Governments for social development plans at the national level, the training of personnel and the

establishment of community services.

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect (975 H (XXXVI)) unanimously on 1 August 1963. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The General Assembly considered this matter at its eighteenth session in connexion with its review of the activities of the Economic and Social Council in the social field, but no formal action was taken.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 482-487.

Plenary Meetings 1282, 1284-1286, 1301.

E/3769. Report of 15th session of Social Commission, Chapter V.

E/3769, Chapter VII. Draft resolution VIII, submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 22 July 1963, meeting 484.

E/3824. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 975 H (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3824, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1963, meeting 1301.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 418 (V) of 1 December 1950, which authorizes the provision of advisory social welfare services and requests the Social Commission to formulate recommendations concerning the continued action required to carry on the programme,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the opinion expressed by the Social Commission at its fifteenth session concerning the essential role of this technical assistance programme in the

work of the United Nations,

"1. Supports the Social Commission's view that the advisory social welfare services are the United Nations principal instrument for putting its social policy into effect and achieving its social objectives;

"2. Takes note with satisfaction of the use which has been made of these services, particularly in order to train basic personnel for development programmes and to establish training centres in Member States of the United Nations;

"3. Reaffirms its approval of the current programme evolution plan, under which the Social Commission studies the policy and operation of the advisory social welfare services sector by sector every two years;

"4. Urges the General Assembly, when it considers what funds should be allocated under the regular budget for the advisory social welfare services and reviews all the priorities in the 1964 programme, to give due consideration to the urgent needs created by the existence of a greater number of countries entitled to such advisory services, the expansion of regional activities and requests for assistance by Governments for social development plans at the national level, the training of personnel and the establishment of community services."

CHAPTER X

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The International Covenants on Human Rights are intended to form part of an International Bill of Rights consisting of: (a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948); (b) the Covenants; and (c) Measures of Implementation.

The two draft International Covenants on

Human Rights, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, have been under consideration by the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee since 1954. One draft Covenant deals with civil and political rights, the other with economic, social and cultural rights. By the end of the Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962, the Third Com-

mittee had adopted the following provisions: the preamble and article 1 (on the right to self-determination) of both draft Covenants; all the substantive articles of both draft Covenants proposed by the Commission on Human Rights; the general provisions of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (articles 2 to 5);¹ and two of the general provisions of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (articles 3 and 5).²

In 1963, at the Assembly's eighteenth session, the Third Committee discussed and adopted the remaining general provisions (articles 2 and 4) of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, an additional article on the rights of the child to be included in that Covenant, and a provision on the right of freedom from hunger to be added to the combined articles 11 and 12 (on the right to an adequate standard of living) of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. A proposal for an additional article on the right of asylum, which had been submitted by the USSR at the seventeenth session, was withdrawn.

GENERAL ARTICLES OF THE DRAFT COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

On 11 November 1963, the Third Committee adopted article 2 of the Draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The article read:

1. Each State Party hereto undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in this Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of this Covenant, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in this Covenant.

3. Each State Party hereto undertakes:

(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;

(b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority pro-

vided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of a judicial remedy;

(c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

This was a slightly amended version of the article as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights which was discussed by the Committee paragraph by paragraph before the Committee proceeded to the vote. Paragraph 1 was adopted by 87 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. Paragraph 2 provoked some controversy but was finally adopted by 84 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions. The United Kingdom had proposed its deletion on the grounds that civil and political rights were, generally speaking, capable of immediate implementation and that consequently an undertaking to take steps towards their realization, without any set time-limit, would weaken the article as a whole. The proposal was withdrawn, however, after it had been stressed that the paragraph represented a minimum compromise formula and was of particular importance to new States building up their body of legislation.

The second part of paragraph 3, as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows :

To develop the possibilities of judicial remedy and to ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his rights thereto determined by competent authorities, political, administrative or judicial.

The discussion revolved mainly round the word "political." In favour of its deletion, as proposed by the United Kingdom, many speakers argued that competence in human rights matters should be expressly reserved to the judiciary and, where applicable, to administrative tribunals. Other representatives, however, pointed out that in certain States the only possibility of redress open to a person alleging a violation of his rights might be application to a political authority. After several suggestions, Chile, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom proposed a rewording of this section, which was adopted by 87 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, and the Committee adopted article 2 as a whole, as amended, by 88 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 312-14.

² See Ibid., 1962, pp. 314-15.

On 12 November 1963, the Third Committee unanimously adopted article 4 as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights, with only minor amendments. The article read:

1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties hereto may take measures derogating from their obligations under this Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.

3. Any State Party to the Covenant availing itself of the right of derogation shall inform immediately the other States Parties to the Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary on the date on which it terminate such derogation.

There was agreement in the Committee that emergency provisions of the kind foreseen in article 4 were required to enable a State to overcome a serious crisis but that such provisions should not become an escape clause allowing the imposition of unjustified restrictions on the right of the individual. There was also agreement on the principle that certain basic rights of the individual should not be subject to derogation even in times of emergency.

With regard to paragraph 1, it was pointed out that while derogations were permissible only in cases of "public emergency which threatens the life of the nation," the Government concerned would have to be left free to decide for itself when such a situation existed. Reference was made in this connexion to the doctrine of the "margin of appreciation" which was evolved by the European Commission on Human Rights.

With respect to paragraph 2, some representatives favoured adding article 22 to the provisions not subject to derogation in time of emergency. They argued that the right to marry enunciated in that article involved matters of a strictly private nature and that the State should not interfere with it. Others, however, pointed out that in many countries marriage of a national

to an alien bestows on the alien the right to citizenship in the country of his spouse and that a State might therefore feel obliged, for example, to bar in time of war marriages between its nationals and enemy aliens.

It was also argued that, whereas the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (article 18) should not be subject to derogation in time of emergency, Governments in such a situation should be free to derogate from the provisions (article 18, paragraph 3) which specify the permissible limitations on the freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs. On the other hand, it was held that these permissible limitations were already broad enough and that it would be undesirable to give States a blanket authority to restrict the freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs.

PROPOSAL FOR ADDITIONAL ARTICLE FOR DRAFT COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE ON RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

At the seventeenth (1962) session of the General Assembly, the Third Committee discussed a proposal sponsored by Poland and Yugoslavia for an article on the rights of the child, to be included in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.³ The General Assembly, by resolution 1843 A (XVII),⁴ then requested the Economic and Social Council to refer that proposal, with the relevant records, to the Commission on Human Rights. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to send all the above-mentioned documents to Member States and the specialized agencies for comments.

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its nineteenth session. It discussed whether or not it was desirable to include an article on the rights of the child in the Covenants and also the question of the content of such an article and the legal implications of its inclusion. Proposals for an article were submitted by Poland and by Chile. Twenty-three Governments and two specialized agencies responded to the request of the General Assembly and submitted their comments. At the recommendation of the Commission, the Eco-

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 311-12.

⁴ See *Ibid.*, p. 316.

conomic and Social Council in resolution 958 G (XXXVI) transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Commission's deliberations together with the summary records of the discussion of this item in the Commission.

On 13 November, a proposal to the Assembly's Third Committee by Afghanistan, Brazil, Iran, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia to add a new article on the rights of the child after article 22 was submitted to an informal working group.

On 15 November, the eight sponsors submitted a revised draft which read as follows:

1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as required by his status, on the part of his family, the society and the State.
2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.
3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

There was general agreement that children were entitled to special protection, but opinion was divided as to the desirability of including in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights an article dealing specifically with the rights of the child. Those who favoured the insertion of such an article held, among other things, that the rights and freedoms enunciated in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights could not be fully exercised by children, who therefore stood in need of special measures of protection; that the principles enunciated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child should be converted into legal obligations; and that the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights should contain an article corresponding to article 10, paragraph 3, of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which extended special protection to children and young persons. The importance of allowing the younger generation to develop under conditions of freedom from discrimination was also stressed.

Those arguing against the inclusion of an article on children's rights in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights maintained that the Covenant applied to all individuals irrespective of age and status. It was also held that article 2 of the draft Covenant as adopted

by the Committee at its present session was sufficient to protect the child from discrimination. If the rights of one special group were singled out for mention in a separate article, the same would have to be done for other groups in need of protection, such as the aged and the mentally handicapped.

As to the content of the article, a number of representatives pointed out that the eight-power proposal was less far-reaching than previous proposals on the subject and was in the nature of a compromise. The inclusion of a reference to the family was welcomed. The discussions relating to the text of the proposed article revolved principally around the meaning of "special protection," the precise implications of the non-discrimination provision, and the question of the child's right to a nationality.

Some misgivings were expressed over the use of the words "special protection," since they conveyed no precise legal meaning. However, it was pointed out that children, in view of their weakness and immaturity, stood in need of special protective measures in the field of civil and political rights and not any in the fields covered by the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Several representatives welcomed the general phrase "without any discrimination" in paragraph 1 of the eight-power proposal as a compromise, compared to the more specific wording proposed previously, and stated that it was acceptable to them. Others, however, said they would be unable to support it. While no child should be subjected to discrimination on grounds of sex, race, colour, religion, etc., many legislations did distinguish, in matters of inheritance, between children born in wedlock and those born out of wedlock. Children born out of wedlock should not be subjected to any discrimination in respect of social protection, but the distinction in matters of inheritance was regarded by many countries as necessary to safeguard the family and the interests of the child born in wedlock.

Several representatives pointed out that they favoured a provision dealing with the child's right to a nationality; that they regretted the absence from the draft Covenant of an article on the right of everyone to a nationality; and that the eight-power proposal was intended to

eliminate statelessness among children as far as possible. Those who opposed a provision on the child's right to a nationality argued that the problems relating to a nationality were not problems peculiar to childhood; that no article on the right to a nationality had been included in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights precisely because of the complexity of the problem; and that a State could not undertake an unqualified obligation to accord its nationality to every child born on its territory regardless of circumstances. With reference to the revised draft, it was also pointed out that naturalization could not be a right of the individual but was accorded by the State at its discretion. Reference was made to the fact that the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, signed on 30 August 1961, had not as yet received any ratifications.

Various amendments were submitted, by Austria, Colombia, Lebanon and Peru, several of which were withdrawn without being put to the vote. The Committee voted on the revised eight-power proposal and on the remaining amendments on 15 November 1963, and, after deciding by 38 votes to 1 with 38 abstentions, to adopt a Lebanese amendment to paragraph 1 adding after "status" the words "as a minor," the Committee adopted the article as a whole, as amended, by 57 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions.

PROPOSAL FOR ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

PROVISION ON THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

On 16 October 1963, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) made a statement drawing the Third Committee's attention to the gravity of the problem created in many areas of the world by hunger and malnutrition. He pointed out that the marked strengthening of civil and political rights which had followed the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had not been accompanied by parallel gains in the matter of economic and social rights; and that one of the causes of the slower progress in the latter field might be the absence of an urgent call to mankind, through the Declaration, to

regard freedom from hunger as one of man's first rights. He also recalled that a wide range of world leaders and several international instruments, including the Declaration of the World Food Congress issued in June 1963, had recently stressed the absolute incompatibility of hunger and malnutrition with human dignity. In conclusion, he suggested that the right to freedom from hunger might be explicitly enunciated in the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The mention of the right to adequate food already contained in combined articles 11 and 12 of that Covenant seemed insufficient, particularly since the text gave no enumeration of the measures which should be taken to ensure enjoyment of the right.

Alternative proposals on the subject submitted by Saudi Arabia and, jointly, by Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Uganda were referred to an informal working group. As a result, Afghanistan, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Uganda and the United Arab Republic submitted a new joint proposal which, in the light of further discussions in the Third Committee, was, in turn, superseded by a revised proposal from the same 11 powers plus Syria. The revised proposal read as follows:

The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:

(a) to improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources; and

(b) taking into account the problems of both food importing and exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.

During the debate, there was general agreement that the grave problem brought to the Committee's attention by the Director-General of (FAO) called for urgent remedial action. Opinion was somewhat divided, however, regarding the desirability of including a special provision on the right to freedom from hunger

in the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Many representatives felt that, notwithstanding the mention of food in combined articles 11 and 12, an additional article or paragraph dealing with the right to freedom from hunger was indispensable, as a means of stressing that lack of adequate nutrition precluded the effective enjoyment of any human rights whatever. Some representatives, however, doubted the need to add to the statement contained in combined articles 11 and 12, which already covered the right to freedom from hunger. The text of those combined articles could perhaps be slightly modified, but any hastily drafted elaboration thereof, or a new provision, might detract from the clarity which should characterize a statement of principle in an international convention.

With regard to the content of the additional provision, many representatives endorsed the view of the Director-General of FAO that the new provision should, in addition to stating the right to freedom from hunger, give some broad indication of the measures required to make that right a reality. Some speakers thought that, although a listing of the necessary measures was desirable, a clear distinction should be maintained between the principle and the modalities. They pointed out that the steps which had to be taken to solve the problem of hunger were a matter for further study by, among other things, the Economic and Social Council and FAO; that the question of food distribution was one of the problems to be considered by the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and that it might therefore be premature to take an immediate decision on the matter.

Several other representatives felt that the draft Covenants should be restricted to the clear enunciation of fundamental human rights and of the underlying principles and should not indicate the specific measures which States should take in order to promote and protect such rights. It was pointed out that measures to ensure freedom from hunger were bound to form part of general development plans reflecting the needs of individual States, which varied to a degree rendering uniform directives often inapplicable. Furthermore, questions such

as increasing food production and ensuring its equitable distribution, or reforming agrarian systems, were within the competence of national authorities or of international organs other than the Third Committee.

A widely welcomed feature of the 11-power proposal was its implicit denunciation of paternalism. It was stressed that freedom from hunger had to be assured with full respect for the liberty of the developing peoples: they should be given not only enough to eat but also, and above all, the possibility to provide for their needs through their own efforts.

The sponsors of the 11-power proposal stressed that the call to States to develop or reform their "agrarian systems" clearly implied improved production measures as well as legal measures designed to adjust unproductive or inequitable systems of agricultural holding.

On 19 November 1963, the Third Committee adopted the revised 11-power draft on freedom from hunger, to be added to combined articles 11 and 12, by a roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 1 abstention.

MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND FUTURE CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT COVENANTS

On 12 December 1963, the General Assembly decided that it would make a special effort to complete the adoption of the entire text of the Draft International Covenants on Human Rights at its nineteenth session. The Assembly took this decision, which was embodied in resolution 1960(XVIII), on the recommendation of its Third Committee which had discussed the question of Measures of Implementation on 18 and 19 November and from 27 November to 4 December 1963. During the debate, speakers stressed the importance of the question of implementation and the necessity, particularly in view of the increased membership of the United Nations, to give ample opportunity to the new Members to express their views on the question.

From the discussion in the Third Committee it was apparent that there was general agreement, in principle at least, regarding the system of implementation proposed for the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Divergent views, however, were expressed con-

cerning the measures of implementation to be adopted with respect to the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁵ On the one hand, it was argued that the two draft Covenants called for different measures of implementation, since the nature of the rights and obligations set forth in each Covenant was distinct. The draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights envisaged progressive realization of the rights enunciated therein. Consequently, the system of implementation most suitable for that Covenant would be that under which States parties undertook to report progress to the international community and in particular to the other States parties. In the case of civil and political rights, which were to be of immediate application, some international machinery such as that proposed by the Commission on Human Rights was more appropriate and would provide a more effective guarantee that States parties honoured their obligations under the Covenant.

This argument was opposed by those who felt that there should be uniform or at least very similar measures of implementation for both Covenants. The rights envisaged in the two draft Covenants were closely inter-related and the full implementation of one set of rights was inconceivable without the full implementation of the other. The international measures of implementation appropriate for both Covenants were those which provided a means of appreciating existing conditions within the contracting parties through the submission of reports, as envisaged in article 17 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 49 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

It was pointed out that the proposed implementation measures required re-examination and adaptation to contemporary conditions and needs. During the period which had elapsed since the Covenants were drafted by the Commission on Human Rights, conditions had changed materially, and new experience had been gained. If universal acceptance of the Covenants was to be achieved, the system of implementation adopted must not impose too stringent obligations and must take into account the variety of conditions in individual countries. The measures of implementation

should not provide an instrument for intervention, pressure and fomentation of the cold war but should provide a means for determining, studying and removing obstacles to the realization of the rights set forth in the draft Covenants and for extending international aid, where needed, in order to further friendly relations and international co-operation among nations.

At the close of the general debate, a brief discussion on the measures of implementation (part IV, articles 17 to 25) of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights took place.

Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution concerning measures of implementation and future consideration of the draft Covenants. The draft resolution was revised twice by the sponsors in the light of the discussion. By the second revision, the Assembly—recalling its earlier resolutions on the subject and having devoted attention, once again, to the draft International Covenants on Human Rights and, in particular, to the problem of measures of implementation, the solution of which was a vital factor for the adoption of the Covenants—would, among other things, reaffirm its belief that final adoption of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights was urgent and essential for the universal protection and promotion of human rights and would invite Member States to consider the text of the articles already adopted by the Third Committee and the measures of implementation and final clause relating to these Covenants, elaborated by the Commission on Human Rights, in order that they might be in a position to decide on the measures of implementation and on the final clauses of the Covenants. The Assembly would likewise decide to make a special effort to complete the adoption of the entire text of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights at its nineteenth (1964) session.

Israel submitted an amendment to paragraph 2 of the preamble of the draft resolution which would replace the words "problem of measures of implementation, the solution of which is a vital factor for the adoption of the Covenants" by the following text: "issues con-

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 315.

nected with the measures of implementation, which are vital for the adoption and effectiveness of the Covenants...." This amendment was adopted by 40 votes to 35, with 8 abstentions.

The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended,

was unanimously adopted by the Third Committee on 3 December 1963, and was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1963. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annexes I-III.
- A/2929. Official records of General Assembly, 10th session, Annexes, agenda item 28, Part II (Annotations on text of draft international covenants on human rights).
- A/3077. Official records of General Assembly, 10th session, Annexes, agenda item 28, Part I (Report of Third Committee).
- A/3525. Official records of General Assembly, 11th session, Annexes, agenda item 31 (Report of Third Committee).
- A/3764 and Add.1. Official records of General Assembly, 12th session, Annexes, agenda item 33 (Report of Third Committee).
- A/4045. Official records of General Assembly, 13th session, Annexes, agenda item 32 (Report of Third Committee).
- A/4299. Official records of General Assembly, 14th session, Annexes, agenda item 34 (Report of Third Committee).
- A/4625. Official records of General Assembly, 15th session, Annexes, agenda item 34 (Report of Third Committee).
- A/5000. Official records of General Assembly, 16th session, Annexes, agenda item 35 (Report of Third Committee).
- A/5365. Official records of General Assembly, 17th session, Annexes, agenda item 43 (Report of Third Committee).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1232, 1256-1269, 1273-1279.

Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5462. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1062. Text of articles adopted by Third Committee at 10th to 17th sessions of Assembly. Note by Secretary-General.

GENERAL ARTICLES OF DRAFT COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Article 2

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annex I B. Article 2 as drafted by Commission, and as orally amended by Chile, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic and United Kingdom adopted by Third Committee on 11 November 1963, meeting 1259, by 88 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For text, see narrative above.)

A/C.3/L.1166. Japan: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1167. United Kingdom: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1168. Chile and United Arab Republic: sub-amendment to United Kingdom amendment.

A/C.3/L.1169. Saudi Arabia: sub-amendment to sub-amendment of Chile and United Arab Republic.

A/5655. Report of Third Committee, Annex.

Article 4

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annex I B. Article 4 as drafted by Commission, and as amended by Mexico and Saudi Arabia, A/C.3/L.1170, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 13 November 1963, meeting 1262. (For text, see narrative above.)

A/C.3/L.1170. Mexico: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1171, A/C.3/L.1173. Saudi Arabia: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1176. Mexico and Saudi Arabia: amendments.

A/5655. Report of Third Committee, Annex.

PROPOSAL FOR ADDITIONAL ARTICLE FOR DRAFT COVENANTS ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Article on Rights of Child

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 471-475.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter XI.

E/3743, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution VIII, proposed by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 4 July 1963, meeting 473.

E/3806. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 958 G (XXXVI) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3806, and as orally amended by Italy, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1843 A (XVII) of 19 December 1962, the Commission on Human Rights has discussed whether or not it was desirable to include an article on the rights of the child in the draft International Covenants on Human Rights, and also the question of the contents of such an article and the legal implications of its inclusion in the draft Covenants,

"Noting that the Commission had before it at its nineteenth session only a very small number of the comments of Governments referred to in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1843 (XVII),

"Transmits to the General Assembly, in accordance with the request of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission's report on its deliberations together with the summary records of the discussion of this item in the Commission."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1262, 1263, 1265, 1266. Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section VI.

A/C.3/L.1174 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Brazil, Iran, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: proposed new article to be inserted after article 22, as orally amended by Lebanon, adopted by Third Committee on 15 November 1963, meeting 1265, by 57 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions. (For text, see narrative above.)

A/5655. Report of Third Committee, Annex.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
Provision on Right to Freedom from Hunger

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1264, 1267-1269. Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/C.3/L.1172. Saudi Arabia: proposal to add new article after combined articles 11 and 12.

A/C.3/L.1175 and Add.1. Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Uganda: proposal to add new paragraph after combined articles 11 and 12.

A/C.3/L.1177. Afghanistan, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Republic: proposal to add new paragraph to combined articles 11 and 12.

A/C.3/L.1177/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, United Arab Republic: revised proposal to add new paragraph to combined articles 11 and 12, adopted by Third Committee on 19 November 1963, meeting 1269, by roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 1 abstention. (For text, see narrative above.)

A/5655. Report of Third Committee, Annex.

Article 21

A/C.3/L.1180. United Kingdom: amendments.

MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND FUTURE CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT COVENANTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1264, 1267-1269, 1273-1279.

Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5411 and Add.1, 2. Draft international Covenants on Human Rights. Explanatory paper on measures

of implementation prepared by Secretary-General, and observations from Governments.

A/C.3/L.1182 and Rev.1, 2. Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by Israel, A/C.3/L.1184, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 4 December 1963, meeting 1279.

A/C.3/L.1184. Israel: amendment to 10-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1182/Rev.2.

A/5655. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1960(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5655 adopted without objection by Assembly on 12 December 1963, meeting 1279.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1843 B and C (XVII) of 19 December 1962,

"Having devoted its attention once again to the draft International Covenants on Human Rights and, in particular, to the issues connected with the measures of implementation, which are vital for the adoption and effectiveness of the Covenants,

"Having regard to the presence of many new Member States, which have not had an opportunity to express their views on measures of implementation owing, in particular, to the date on which the Commission on Human Rights approved the draft International Covenants on Human Rights,

"Considering also the many different views expressed in the debate on measures of implementation,

"1. Reaffirms its belief that final adoption of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights is urgent and essential for the universal protection and promotion of human rights;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the text of the articles of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights which were adopted at the tenth to eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly, together with the records of the debates which took place in the Third Committee on measures of implementation of the said drafts, the explanatory paper prepared by the Secretary-General and the observations received from Governments,

"3. Invites Member States to consider the text of the articles of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights which have already been adopted by the Third Committee and the measures of implementation and the final clauses relating to the said Covenants elaborated by the Commission on Human Rights, in order that they may be in a position to decide on the measures of implementation and on the final clauses of the Covenants;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, if observations are sent by Member States before the opening of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, to transmit them to the other Member States as soon as possible;

"5. Decides to make a special effort to complete, at its nineteenth session, the adoption of the entire text of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights."

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Plans for the celebration on 10 December 1963 of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were drawn up in January 1963 by a Special Committee appointed by the Secretary-General as directed by the General Assembly in 1962.⁶ The Committee, consisting of 21 Member States, prepared recommendations for action by international organizations, Governments and non-governmental groups.

The Commission on Human Rights in March 1963 recommended the Committee's proposals, with some modifications, for approval by the Economic and Social Council. On 15 April 1963, the Council, accepting this recommendation, unanimously adopted a resolution (940 (XXXV)) wherein it expressed the hope that the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration would promote observance and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, requested the Secretary-General to undertake celebration preparations and commended to Member States, specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, the celebration recommendations. The Council further urged all parties concerned to co-operate in making the celebration successful and meaningful.

Among the commemoration suggestions endorsed by the Council were: the issuance of special messages and postage stamps; preparation of information and teaching materials; proclamations of amnesty to political and other prisoners; and the granting of special awards to persons who had made outstanding contributions to the promotion of human rights. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Events at United Nations Headquarters marking the fifteenth anniversary included a special plenary meeting of the General Assembly on

9 December 1963 and on 10 December the opening of an exhibition of stamps relating to human rights and a special concert.

Elsewhere, special activities and programmes marked the anniversary. Many Governments issued proclamations and sponsored observances; non-governmental organizations distributed the text of the Declaration and assisted in publicizing the aims of the Declaration through study courses, special meetings, anniversary articles and other written materials.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

On 12 December 1963, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1961 (XVIII)) designating 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. It also asked the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to draft a programme of measures and activities representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights to be undertaken by the United Nations, by Member States and by the specialized agencies during 1968 and to prepare a list of goals in the field of human rights to be achieved by the United Nations not later than 1968. The specialized agencies were invited to assist the Commission and United Nations Member States were asked to intensify their domestic efforts in the field of human rights.

The text was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was approved unanimously on 9 December 1963 on the basis of a proposal put forward by Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Uruguay.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 350-52.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1257, 1258.

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Commission on

Human Rights, Chapter VII and Chapter XIII, draft resolution IV.
E/3737 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (extracts from report of Commission) and statement of financial implications.

E/L.994. United States: amendments to draft resolution IV submitted by Commission.
RESOLUTION 940(XXXV), as submitted by Commission, E/3743, and as modified by United States, E/L.994, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 April 1963, meeting 1258.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering General Assembly resolution 1775 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 on the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the Special Committee for the Preparation of Plans for the Celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, together with its suggestions and recommendations concerning that celebration,

"Having considered chapter VII of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its nineteenth session,

"Expressing the hope that the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will stimulate interest in the Declaration and promote observance and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"1. Declares 10 December 1963 as the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary preparations for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration as set out in the annex to the present resolution, substantially in accordance with the plan contained in the report of the Special Committee and incorporating the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to re-examine those projects set forth in the annex which would involve additional budgetary credits in 1963, with a view to permitting them to be carried out without causing additional expenditures to the United Nations by:

(a) Extending the time period for their completion;

(b) Exploring with Member States the possibility that certain of the projects might be carried out by the Member States themselves;

(c) Other means;

"4. Commends to Governments of Member States, to specialized agencies, to inter-governmental organizations, and to non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, the aforementioned plan and additional recommendations for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, and expresses the hope that all parties concerned will co-operate in making the celebration successful and meaningful;

"5. Endorses the understanding expressed in paragraph 12 of the report of the Special Committee that, when suggestions and recommendations are addressed to Governments, they would be implemented within the framework of national legislation and policy and according to available means."

ANNEX

Suggestions and recommendations concerning the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

I. International Organizations

"1. It is suggested that the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the heads of the specialized agencies and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions issue special messages on the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such messages to be widely circulated by all communications media, including the satellites.

"2. It is further suggested that the United Nations organize at Headquarters a special meeting of the General Assembly in commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration.

"3. It is further suggested that the Secretary-General:

"(a) Organize a concert to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, the concert to be broadcast and televised to various parts of the world;

"(b) Issue human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations to mark the anniversary of the Declaration;

"(c) Promote the widest and most intensive dissemination of the Declaration in as many languages as possible by means of suitably printed and appropriately set-out posters, leaflets and pamphlets;

"(d) Prepare and publish a new edition of the pamphlet entitled The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Standard of Achievement, an up-to-date pamphlet on the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights, an up-to-date edition of the handbook entitled Teaching Human Rights, and wall sheets and leaflets on the Declaration;

"(e) Consider, in connexion with arrangements for the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration in 1968, the preparation and publication of a history of the Declaration and other international instruments on human rights, with special reference to progress already achieved, current endeavours and work remaining to be done in the field of human rights and with a brief and objective account of the role of the United Nations in the process of decolonization;

"(f) Prepare a radio documentary script on the Declaration; encourage and assist broadcasting and television organizations, as appropriate, in the production of documentary or dramatic programmes relating to human rights;

"(g) Design and make available to Member States a poster symbolizing the concept of human rights, for national reproduction and distribution;

"(h) Urge United Nations officers at Headquarters, in information centres and regional offices to give lectures and write articles on the Declaration and to co-operate with information media and educational authorities in various countries in organizing the celebration of the anniversary;

"(i) Request the distributors of United Nations publications to prepare a special display of relevant

United Nations documents during the months of November and December 1963.

"4. It is also suggested:

"(a) That the specialized agencies organize at their headquarters commemorative ceremonies on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

"(b) That the specialized agencies devote special issues of their magazines or special information programmes to the Declaration, particularly to those rights and freedoms within their purview, and, if possible, hold round-table discussions;

"(c) That the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization consider the possibility of promoting the performance or the exhibition, in connexion with the fifteenth anniversary, of notable musical, dramatic or artistic works which are illustrative of the themes of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"(d) That the Universal Postal Union consider the possibility of requesting its member States to issue human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, as UNESCO has already suggested in a circular letter to the postmasters-general of member States;

"(e) That the International Labour Organisation consider the possibility of inviting the worker's and employers' organizations with which it has a relationship to take action during 1963 aimed at publicizing at least those parts of the Declaration which fall within the scope of those organizations.

II. National Governments

"5. It is recommended:

"(a) That Governments proclaim 10 December 1963 as Human Rights Day, and celebrate that day, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 423 (V) of 4 December 1950;

"(b) That Governments seize the opportunity of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to redouble their efforts to bring about the signature, ratification or acceptance in any form of existing international conventions designed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in particular spheres;

"(c) That Heads of State or of Governments issue special messages on 10 December 1963 reaffirming faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and dedication to the implementation of the Declaration;

"(d) That Governments consider entrusting the organization of the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary to an existing institution or an ad hoc committee designated or set up for this purpose;

"(e) That Governments consider the proclamation on 10 December 1963 of an amnesty and other measures of clemency to political or other prisoners;

"(f) That Governments consider the issuance of human rights stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations on Human Rights Day (see paragraph 4(d) above);

"(g) That, wherever appropriate, the Governments concerned consider the invitation contained in Eco-

nomic and Social Council resolution 772 B (XXX) of 25 July 1960 regarding national advisory committees on human rights.

"6. Governments might also wish:

"(a) To disseminate, or to co-operate with the United Nations in disseminating, the text of the Declaration in national or local languages (see paragraph 3(c) above);

"(b) To encourage, as appropriate, schools and universities to hold special meetings on Human Rights Day and to organize special courses or seminars on human rights;

"(c) To encourage, as appropriate, national organizations (such as human rights committees, United Nations associations, UNESCO's national commissions, trade unions, religious organizations, academic or professional associations and youth organizations) to hold national or regional conferences with a view to discussing problems of human rights;

"(d) To consider or encourage the production of documentary or dramatic programmes (see paragraph 3(f) above) relating to human rights, and the reading of the text of the Declaration, on radio or television;

"(e) To promote the performance or exhibition, in connexion with the fifteenth anniversary, of notable musical, dramatic or artistic works which are illustrative of the themes of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see paragraph 4(c) above);

"(f) To consider the possibility of granting special honours or awards in 1963 to persons who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion of human rights;

"(g) To display on 10 December 1963 the United Nations flag on public buildings, which might be illuminated;

"(h) To reproduce and distribute United Nations posters on human rights themes, including the posters selected by UNESCO at its international contest in 1962 (see paragraph 3(g) above);

"(i) To reproduce and distribute the United Nations poster on the Declaration (see paragraph 3(g) above).

III. Non-Governmental Organizations

"7. It is suggested that non-governmental organizations, international or national;

"(a) Adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or articles thereof, as appropriate, as the themes of their annual or special conferences in 1963;

"(b) Organize commemorative ceremonies on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

"(c) Print and distribute the text of the Declaration, and prepare and publish pamphlets, leaflets and posters on the Declaration;

"(d) Establish awards, if possible, to honour persons who have distinguished themselves in the field of human rights;

"(e) Organize community projects, such as panel discussions on local problems of human rights, children's parades and display of the United Nations flag in school and business buildings;

"(f) Encourage local communities to establish a

list of questions with a view to investigating and sounding out public opinion as to the communities' effectiveness in promoting the principles of the Declaration.

"8. It is further suggested:

"(a) That special religious services be held on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration;

"(b) That radio and television networks carry special programmes, and newspapers publish editorials, on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, the text of the Declaration to be read or reprinted in whole or in part, if possible (see paragraph 6(d) above); that information media organize public debates on great issues of freedom;

"(c) That schools and universities hold special assemblies on 10 December 1963 and organize courses or seminars on human rights (see paragraph 6(b) above);

"(d) That research institutions and universities consider the publication of historic declarations on human rights, famous bills of rights and great orations and speeches on human rights, with appropriate commentaries or annotations."

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section I.

A/INF/105. Human Rights Day: Observance of 14th anniversary of adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1283, 1284.
Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5493 and Add.1. Note verbale of 10 September 1963 from Jamaica requesting inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Designation of 1968 as International Year for Human Rights."

A/C.3/L.1181 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.2. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 17 powers and by Ecuador and Guatemala (withdrawn).

A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, as orally modified, re-introduced by 19 sponsors, and orally amended by Israel, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 9 December 1963, meeting 1284.

A/5660. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1961(XVIII) as recommended by Third Committee, A/5660, adopted without objection by Assembly on 12 December 1963, meeting 1279.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the year 1968 will be the twentieth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Taking into account the fact that, since the adoption of the Declaration, a substantial measure of progress has been achieved in giving effect to human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Recognizing that in spite of such progress the effective realization of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration remains unsatisfactory in some parts of the world,

"Believing that the cause of human rights will be well served by an increasing awareness of the extent of the progress made,

"Convinced that an appropriate way of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration is to devote the year 1968 to intensified national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, and also to an international review of the achievements in this field,

"Confident that the designation of the year 1968 as such a year of international review will encourage all Member States and interested organizations to intensify their efforts in the intervening years, so as to show the maximum possible progress by that time,

"1. Designates the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights at its forthcoming sessions, with the assistance of the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare, for consideration by the General Assembly, a programme of measures and activities representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights, to be undertaken by the United Nations, by Member States and by the specialized agencies during the year 1968, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in furtherance of the objectives of the present resolution;

"(b) To prepare, for consideration by the General Assembly, suggestions for a list of goals in the field of human rights to be achieved by the United Nations not later than the end of 1968;

"(c) To submit the programme of measures and activities and the suggestions for the list of goals in time for their consideration by the General Assembly at its twentieth session;

"3. Invites the specialized agencies to render all assistance to the Commission on Human Rights in the preparation of the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken during the International Year for Human Rights in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;

"4. Invites all Member States to intensify their domestic efforts in the field of human rights with the assistance of their appropriate organizations, in order that a fuller and more effective realization of these rights and freedoms might be achieved and might be reported at the proposed international review of such achievements in 1968 and thereafter."

ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

ACTIVITIES IN 1963

Under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, the United Nations provides assistance, at the request of Governments, in the form of advisory services of experts, seminars and fellowships.

Three regional seminars were held under this programme in 1963.

A seminar on the role of the police in the protection of human rights, held in Canberra, Australia, from 29 April to 13 May 1963, was attended by participants from 17 countries and territories within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). The main topics discussed were: human rights and the police; human rights and preventive police action; human rights, the police and the suspect; investigation of crime; human rights, the police and the accused; prosecution and evidence given by the police; human rights and police discipline; control of and remedies against abuse or excess of police powers; human rights and the administration and training of the police; human rights and public relations of the police.

Participants from 23 European countries attended a seminar on the rights of the child held in Warsaw, Poland, from 6 to 19 August 1963. The seminar discussed the rights and duties of parents or guardians with respect to the child, with particular reference to the protection of the child against the effects of neglect or cruelty; the rights of the child to medical care, including preventive measures and systematic treatment, regardless of whether the parents are able to pay for such care or are eligible for social security benefits; the right of the child to full opportunity for play and recreation; ways and means of promoting this right inside and outside the school; special treatment and care required by the child who is: (a) physically handicapped; (b) mentally handicapped; (c) socially or economically handicapped; the right of the child to be protected against the harmful influence of certain kinds of publications, radio and television programmes and motion pictures.

A seminar on the status of women in family law took place in Bogota, Colombia, from 3 to 16 December 1963. It was attended by par-

ticipants from 25 countries and territories in the western hemisphere. The Inter-American Commission of Women was also represented. The topics discussed were: age for marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriages; effects of marriage on the personal status of women and on property rights of women and dissolution of marriage; parental rights and duties; legal status of unmarried women; inheritance rights; and social factors affecting the status of women in family law.

These 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.

About forty fellowships were awarded in 1963, reflecting the recommendation made in the previous year by the General Assembly, at the request of the Economic and Social Council, that the number of fellowships available in 1962 should be doubled. The 1963 fellowship holders came from the following 22 countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Chile, China, Ecuador, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Madagascar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand and the United Arab Republic.

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; protection of human rights of juvenile delinquents in the administration of justice in children's courts; legal aid systems and treatment of offenders; role of the public prosecutor in the protection of human rights; protection of human rights in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners; drafting and implementation of legislation related to the protection of the rights of the child and of the family; rights of the child, with particular reference to the protection of the rights of children placed for adoption and of their parents; comparative study of the status of women in Moslem law; civic activities of women; 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; problems of ensuring freedom of information through laws, regulations and press codes.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-fifth session, in early 1963, the Economic and Social Council referred to its Technical Assistance Committee a recommendation from the Commission on Human Rights that the Secretary-General be requested to organize in 1964 and 1965 regional training courses on human rights on an experimental basis, and preferably within the level of appropriations for technical assistance programmes financed from the United Nations regular budget. The Technical Assistance Committee decided in June 1963 to recommend that the operative paragraph of the resolution proposed by the Commission on Human Rights be amended to the effect that the Council request the Secretary-General to consider, in accordance with the usual criteria for assigning priority to projects requested under the United Nations technical assistance programme, the organization of one or more regional courses on human rights, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. These courses would be organized on an experimental basis, from savings available under part V of the regular United Nations budget, which provides for technical assistance activities complementary to those carried out, for instance, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

On 12 July 1963, the Council adopted the resolution submitted by the Human Rights Commission, as amended, by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 959(XXXVI).

It did so on the recommendation of its Social Committee which, on 12 July, after first adopting the Technical Assistance Committee's amendment by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, adopted the resolution as amended by the same vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Another resolution (953(XXXVI)), adopted by the Council on the recommendation of its Technical Assistance Committee, dealt with the United Nations programmes both for technical assistance in human rights and in narcotic drugs. In this resolution, also adopted at its thirty-sixth session, the Council, among other things, noted with approval the procedure the Secretary-General intended to follow in financing the increase in human rights fellowships at double the 1962 level. The Council invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend to the programming of human rights services the same priorities approach being applied to the other fields of activity financed under part V of the regular United Nations budget. (See also pp. 203-4, above. For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 205.)

ACTION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In considering the supplementary budget estimates for the financial year 1963, the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, took note, among other things, of the action taken in response to the Assembly's 1962 decision (resolution 1782(XVII)) to double the number of human rights fellowships in 1963, at an added cost not to exceed \$40,000. The additional sum was obtained through a transfer from another section of part V of the 1963 budget appropriations, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1258.

E/3744. Note by Secretary-General containing extract from report of 19th session of Commission on Human Rights.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 295-302.
Social Committee, meeting 479.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3743. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 19th session, Chapter II.

E/3748. Financial implications of actions of Council. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3749. Report of Commission on Status of Women, 17th session, Chapter V.

E/3779. Report of Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.306 and Rev.1. New Zealand, United States: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Technical Assistance Committee on 26 June 1963, meeting 302, by 25 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3783. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex VI.

E/3743, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution I, submitted by Commission on Human Rights, as amended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3783, Annex VI, adopted by Social Committee on 9 July 1963, meeting 479, by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. E/3812. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 959(XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3812, adopted by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280, by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Rights on advisory services,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 926(X) of 14 December 1955 by which the Assembly established the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights,

"Mindful of General Assembly resolution 1776 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 by which the Assembly asked the Council to instruct the Commission on Human Rights to study and encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Believing that the existing programme of advisory services would be strengthened and the effectiveness

of the United Nations activity in this field enhanced and its practical results increased, if regional courses in human rights could be developed, which would combine the advantages of the group experience of seminars with those of the educational objectives of fellowships,

"Requests the Secretary-General to consider, in accordance with the usual criteria for assigning priority to projects requested under the United Nations technical assistance programme, the organization, from savings available under part V of the United Nations budget and on an experimental basis, of one or more regional courses on human rights, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made."

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI.

REPORTS OF SEMINARS

ST/TAO/HR/16. 1963 Seminar on Role of Police in Protection of Human Rights, Canberra, Australia, 29 April-13 May 1963, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Australia.

ST/TAO/HR/17. 1963 Seminar on Rights of Child, Warsaw, Poland, 6-9 August 1963, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Poland.

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

In 1963, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly considered the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

The Sub-Commission submitted to the Commission on Human Rights a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The Commission, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission, prepared a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination which it submitted to the Economic and Social Council for transmission to the General Assembly.

On 20 November 1963, the General Assembly adopted unanimously the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. On 5 December, the Assembly decided to request the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women. (See p. 352 below.)

Also in 1963, the Sub-Commission examined a draft report on its study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. The Sub-Commission also examined a preliminary report on its study of equality in the administration of justice.

UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION AND DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PREPARATION AND ADOPTION OF DECLARATION

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1780(XVII) of 7 December 1962,⁷ the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its fifteenth session, early in 1963, prepared a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination which it submitted to the Commission on Human Rights. The Sub-Commis-

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 340.

sion, however, decided not to embark at that session on the preparation of a draft convention, since that draft was to be submitted to the General Assembly only in 1964 or 1965.

At its nineteenth session, held from 11 March to 5 April 1963, the Commission, after considering the draft declaration submitted by the Sub-Commission as well as other drafts submitted by its Members, prepared a new draft which it submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

On 12 July 1963, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (958 E (XXXVI)) submitting the draft declaration prepared by the Commission on Human Rights to the General Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session, together with the summary records of the debates of the Commission.

At the General Assembly's eighteenth session in 1963 the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee considered the preamble and each of the articles of the text of the draft declaration submitted by the Commission on Human Rights.

PREAMBLE

The preamble of the draft declaration as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights read as follows:

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principle of the equality of all human beings and seeks, among other basic objectives, to achieve international co-operation by promoting and encouraging respect for 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 those rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind, in particular race, colour or national origin,

Considering that the Universal Declaration proclaims further that all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law and that all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination and against any incitement to such discrimination,

Considering that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples affirms that an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Recalling the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the international instruments

adopted by the specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the field of discrimination,

Considering that, although international action and efforts made in a number of countries have made it possible to achieve progress in that field, discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world none the less continues to give cause for serious concern,

Disturbed by the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures, in the form, inter alia, of apartheid, segregation and separation, as well as by the promotion and dissemination of doctrines of racial superiority and expansionism in certain areas,

Convinced that racial discrimination and governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, besides constituting a violation of fundamental human rights, tend to jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security,

Convinced also that racial discrimination is injurious not only to those who are the objects of discrimination but also to those who practise discrimination. . . .

The preamble gave rise to considerable debate in the Third Committee and a number of amendments were submitted.

With regard to the first paragraph, the Committee adopted unanimously an amendment by Nigeria, Paraguay and Peru to insert the words "dignity and" between the words "on the principle of the" and the word "equality." The first paragraph as amended was adopted unanimously.

A proposal by Australia to replace "those rights and freedoms" in paragraph 2 by "the rights and freedoms set out in the Declaration," on the ground of clarity, was accepted unanimously. The paragraph as amended was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 3, as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights, was adopted unanimously by the Third Committee.

Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Chad, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo proposed to replace paragraph 4 of the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights by the following:

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith and that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial

countries and peoples proclaims in particular the necessity of bringing it to a speedy and unconditional end. . . .

The Third Committee adopted this amendment by 96 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A proposal to insert a new preambular paragraph after paragraph 4 was made by Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The text proposed read as follows:

Considering that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous; and that there is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice. . . .

The words "differentiation or" were voted on separately and approved by the Third Committee by a roll-call vote of 35 to 19, with 45 abstentions. The Committee adopted the new paragraph by a roll-call vote of 64 to 1, with 34 abstentions.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela proposed that "recalling" in the fifth paragraph of the preamble should be replaced by the expression "taking into account," for the reason that the latter expression rendered the text more readily comprehensible. The Committee adopted the amendment by 94 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. The paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

An amendment by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela to paragraph 6 of the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (now paragraph 7) which would replace "considering" by "taking into account the fact" was adopted by 95 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. Poland proposed to replace "to give cause for serious concern," in the same paragraph by "to cause serious tension." In support of this amendment it was pointed out that the word "concern," as used in the Commission's text, was ambiguous since it was not made clear by whom the concern was felt. Other delegations, however, regarded the introduction of the idea of "tension" as trespassing upon matters which came within the purview of the Security Council. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 32 against to 17 in favour, with 33 abstentions. The paragraph as amended was adopted unanimously.

The eighth preambular paragraph was based on the seventh paragraph of the text of the Commission on Human Rights. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, and Venezuela proposed that "disturbed" should be replaced by "alarmed." This amendment was adopted by the Third Committee by 82 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. By a separate vote of 63 to 9, with 14 abstentions, the words "and expansionism" were retained in the text. The eighth preambular paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 9 as adopted by the Third Committee was based on paragraph 8 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela proposed that the opening of the paragraph should be amended to read as follows:

Convinced that all forms of racial discrimination, and still more so governmental policies based on the prejudice of racial superiority or on racial hatred, besides constituting. . . .

An amendment by Colombia to replace "injurious" by "harms" and to delete "to." The favour of the seven-power proposal. A proposal by Poland and Yugoslavia to insert "may imperil" before "international peace and security" was rejected by 33 votes against to 25 in favour, with 31 abstentions. The seven-power amendment and the paragraph, as amended, were adopted unanimously.

As to paragraph 10, which was based on paragraph 9 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, an amendment by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela sought to replace the words "is injurious" by "harms" and to delete "to." The amendment was adopted by 83 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions. The paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 97 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

Guinea, Lebanon and Tunisia proposed adding the following as paragraph 11 of the preamble:

Convinced that the building of a world society free: from all forms of racial segregation and discrimination, factors which create hatred and division among men, is one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations....

The proposal was adopted by 88 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

The paragraph following the preamble in the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights read as follows:

Solemnly affirms the necessity of the speedy elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and proclaims this Declaration in order to secure by national and international measures and by teaching and education the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles therein set forth. . . .

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela proposed replacing the paragraph by the following:

Solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person;

Solemnly affirms the necessity of adopting national and international measures to that end, including teaching and education, in order to secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles set forth below; and

Proclaims the following Declaration. . . .

The seven powers agreed to incorporate in their amendment a Tunisian proposal to insert the words "throughout the world" after "discrimination." An amendment by Uganda to replace the words "in all its forms and manifestations" in the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights by the words "either directly as a deliberate policy of government or indirectly in the form of films, literature, television and any other forms of mass media" was withdrawn since its substance had been incorporated in the seven-power amendment. Another proposal by Uganda to replace "teaching and education" by "teaching, education and information" in paragraph 2 of the seven-power amendment was adopted by a vote of 91 to 0, with 5 abstentions. The seven-power amendment, as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously on 7 October 1963.

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS

Article 1

Article 1 as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights read as follows:

Discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour, or ethnic origin is an offence to

human dignity and shall be condemned 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.

Tunisia proposed to delete "and" after "human rights" and to add at the end of the article "and as a fact capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples." This amendment was accepted without being put to the vote.

Article 1, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee on 7 October 1963 by 96 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

Article 2

Article 2 as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights read as follows:

No State, institution, group or individual shall make any discrimination in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the treatment of persons on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin.

Special measures may be taken in order to secure adequate development or protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall not be maintained after the need for them has disappeared and shall in no circumstances have as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups.

With respect to the first paragraph, a proposal by Austria and Nigeria to insert "whatsoever" after "discrimination" was adopted by 74 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. Another proposal by these two Governments to insert the words "groups of persons or institutions" after "treatment of persons" was adopted by 71 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions. Their third proposal, to delete the words "in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms," was withdrawn after a number of representatives objected that the resulting text would be vague and would tend to curtail the objectives of the Declaration, the aim of which was to ensure full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. An oral proposal by the United States to delete the words "institution, group or individual" was rejected by 64 votes against to 7 in favour, with 14 abstentions. Paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 84 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A proposal by the United States to insert a

new paragraph after the first paragraph was adopted by 85 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. The paragraph read as follows:

No State shall encourage, advocate or lend its support, through police action or otherwise, to any discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin by any group, institution or individual.

A proposal by the Byelorussian SSR to insert the words "institution, group or individual" after "State" in the United States amendment was not pressed to a vote.

Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed that the second paragraph of the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights be replaced by the following:

Discriminatory practices shall not be deemed to include special measures taken by governments in order to secure adequate development and protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

This proposal was rejected by 31 votes against to 14 in favour, with 45 abstentions.

The Third Committee adopted by 58 votes to 19, with 14 abstentions, an amendment by Ghana, Mali and Nigeria to replace the "may" by "shall" in the first sentence of the Commission's text. With regard to the second sentence, the Committee adopted by 49 votes to 0, with 41 abstentions, an oral proposal by Senegal to insert the words "in appropriate circumstances" after "taken." It also adopted, by 48 votes to 0, with 41 abstentions, an oral proposal by Cameroon to insert the word "concrete" between "special" and "measures." An oral proposal by Peru to delete the words "shall not be maintained after the need for them has disappeared and" was adopted by a vote of 40 to 7, with 41 abstentions. Consequently, an amendment by Ghana, Mali and Nigeria to delete the second paragraph was not put to a vote.

The third paragraph of article 2, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee on 8 October 1963 by 91 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

Article 3

Article 3 as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights read as follows:

Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of political rights, citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing.

Everyone shall have equal access to any place or facility intended for use by the general public, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin.

The Third Committee discussed article 3 together with article 6, since the former dealt with the enjoyment of rights under private law and the latter with the sphere of public law. During the discussion of article 3, it was pointed out that there was a substantial difference between the French text of the article as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights and the texts in other languages; the French text referred to "civil rights" while the others referred to "political rights." Thus, a proposal by Syria to replace "political rights" in the first paragraph by "civil rights" in the English, Spanish and Russian texts was adopted by 93 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. Another Syrian proposal to replace the word "citizenship" by "access to citizenship" was also adopted by a vote of 91 to 0, with 2 abstentions. Article 3, as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously on 9 October 1963.

Article 4

Article 4 as proposed by the Commission read as follows:

All States shall take the necessary steps to revise governmental policies and to rescind laws and regulations which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists. They should pass legislation, if necessary, for prohibiting such discrimination and should take all appropriate measures to combat those prejudices which lead to racial discrimination.

A Nigerian proposal to replace "the necessary steps" by "effective measures" was adopted by the Third Committee by 85 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. The Committee also adopted, by 75 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions, another proposal by Nigeria to add the words "and other public" between "governmental" and "policies." Also adopted, by 45 votes to 28, with 17 abstentions, was another Nigerian proposal to delete the words "if necessary."

The article, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee by 76 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions, on 9 October 1963.

Article 5

The text submitted by the Commission read as follows:

An end should be put without delay to governmental policies of racial segregation and especially policies of apartheid, as well as all forms of racial discrimination and separation resulting from such policies.

A Nigerian proposal to replace the word "should" by the word "shall" was adopted without a vote. Another Nigerian amendment to insert the words "and other public" between "governmental" and "policies" was adopted by the Third Committee by 77 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions. Article 5, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee on 9 October 1963 by 93 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Article 6

Article 6 as proposed by the Commission read as follows:

Every person, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, shall have the right to take part in the government of his country and to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage. In appointments to public office there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin.

This article was discussed together with article 3 (see above). A proposal by Austria to replace the second sentence by: "Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country" was adopted by 73 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

The United States proposed that the first sentence of the article be amended to read: "No State shall make any distinction in the rights of its citizens on the basis of race, colour, or ethnic origin." This proposal, however, was withdrawn after the submission of a Syrian amendment, which sought to replace the first sentence by the following text:

No discrimination by reason of race, colour or ethnic origin should prevent any person from enjoying political and citizenship rights in his country, in particular the right to take part in the government and to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage.

At the request of the representative of the USSR, Syria revised its amendment, replacing

the words "should prevent" by the words "shall be admitted or prevent." Thereupon, the United States reintroduced its amendment as a sub-amendment to the Syrian amendment.

After a consultation between the interested delegations, the representative of Ghana submitted to the Committee the following text, co-sponsored by Cameroon, Senegal, Syria and the USSR:

No discrimination by reason of race, colour or ethnic origin should be admitted in the enjoyment by any person of political and citizenship rights in his country, in particular the right to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage and to take part in the government.

A United States amendment to replace "admitted" in the joint text by "permitted" was rejected by 25 votes to 24, with 40 abstentions. The joint text was adopted by the Third Committee by 90 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions. Article 6, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee on 9 October 1963 by 93 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

Article 7

Article 7 as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights read as follows:

Everyone shall have the right to an effective remedy against any discrimination he may suffer on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin with respect to his fundamental rights and freedoms through independent national tribunals competent to deal with such matters.

The Third Committee adopted, by 90 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, a proposal by Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela to add the words "and protection" after the word "remedy." The United States proposed the insertion of the following text as a new first paragraph of article 7:

Everyone has the right to equality before the law and to equal justice under the law.

Everyone, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, has the right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by police or other government officials or by any individual, group or institution.

At the request of Saudi Arabia, the United States deleted the words "police or other" from its proposal. The proposal, as revised, was

adopted by 94 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions. Article 7, as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously by the Third Committee on 9 October 1963.

Article 8

Article 8, as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows:

Alt necessary steps shall be taken as soon as possible, in the field of teaching and education and in the field of information, with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and prejudice and promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial groups, as well as propagating the purposes and principles of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Tunisia proposed two amendments. The first called for the insertion of the words "of the Charter" after the word "principles," the second for the addition of the words "and of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples" at the end of the sentence. Both amendments were approved, the first by 92 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, the second by 86 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

Two separate amendments by Chad and Nigeria were withdrawn in favour of a joint amendment which sought to replace the word "necessary" by "effective," to insert "immediately" between "shall" and "be taken," and to delete the words "as soon as possible." The Third Committee adopted the joint amendment by 65 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. On 9 October, the Third Committee adopted article 8, as amended, by 94 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Article 9

Article 9, as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows:

All propaganda based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form, and all incitement of hatred and violence against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, should be condemned.

This article gave rise to considerable debate in the Third Committee and numerous amendments were submitted. There was a fundamental

divergence between the delegations which wished only to condemn certain acts and those which thought that those acts should be punishable under law.

After extensive informal consultations, Bolivia, India, Libya, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, Sudan and the United Arab Republic proposed to the Committee a sub-amendment to an amendment which had been submitted by Brazil, Burundi, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Mali, Tanganyika, the USSR and Yugoslavia. The sub-amendment read as follows:

All propaganda and organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form, shall be severely condemned.

All incitement to, or acts of, violence, whether by individuals or organizations, against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin shall be considered an offence against society and punishable under law.

In order to put into effect the purposes and principles of this Declaration, all States shall take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and/or outlaw organizations which incite to or use violence for the purposes of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin.

The first paragraph of the eight-power text was adopted by 87 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions. The Committee rejected by 37 votes against to 25 in favour, with 30 abstentions, a Byelorussian sub-amendment to the second paragraph to insert "to racial hatred" after "incitement." The second paragraph of the eight-power text was then adopted by 89 votes to 0, with 18 abstentions.

Cameroon, Guinea and Senegal proposed that the third paragraph be replaced by the following:

States shall take immediate and effective measures to prosecute, prohibit and even disband all organizations which incite to hatred or commit acts of violence for purposes of discrimination and racial discrimination.

This proposal was rejected by a roll-call vote of 47 votes against to 29 in favour, with 27 abstentions.

An Albanian proposal to delete "or" was rejected by 61 votes against to 20 in favour, with 17 abstentions. Another Albanian proposal

intended to outlaw "all racist and fascist organizations" was rejected by a roll-call vote of 50 against to 13 in favour, with 41 abstentions. A Byelorussian amendment to insert "promote racial discrimination or" after "organizations which," was adopted by 44 votes to 31, with 21 abstentions.

The Third Committee then adopted, by a roll-call vote of 64 to 0, with 39 abstentions, the eight-power text proposed for the third paragraph of article 9, as amended. Article 9 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee on 15 October 1963 by a roll-call vote of 69 to 0, with 33 abstentions.

Article 10

Article 10 as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights read as follows:

The United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations, each within the sphere appropriate to its activities, should do all in their power to ensure the abolition of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, or ethnic origin.

The Third Committee adopted by 86 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, a proposal by Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela that after the word "organizations" the article should read: "should do all in their power to promote energetic action which by combining legal and other practical measures will make possible the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination." It also adopted by 28 votes to 15, with 46 abstentions, an Austrian amendment to add a new sentence which read as follows: "They shall in particular study the causes of such discrimination with a view to recommending appropriate and effective measures to combat and eliminate it." Article 10, as amended, was adopted by 85 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

Article 11

Article 11 was based on two proposals for new articles, one submitted by the United States, the other by Chile, Nigeria, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia. Both proposals, however, were withdrawn in favour of a subsequent proposal submitted jointly by Chile, Mali, Nigeria, the Ukrainian SSR, the United States and Yugoslavia which read as follows:

Every State shall promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and shall fully and faithfully observe the provisions of the present declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

By a separate vote of 88 to 1, with 11 abstentions, the Committee agreed to retain the words "and Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." Article 11 was adopted by the Third Committee by a roll-call vote of 87 to 0, with 13 abstentions, on 11 October 1963.

The draft declaration as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee by a roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 17 abstentions, on 28 October 1963.

At a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 20 November 1963, after an Argentine proposal to insert "or incite to" after the word "promote" in the third paragraph of article 9 had been adopted unanimously, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was unanimously adopted as resolution 1904(XVIII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PUBLICITY FOR UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 20 November 1963, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 1905(XVIII) on the publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. By this resolution, the Assembly requested all States to undertake all necessary measures to implement fully, faithfully and without delay the principles contained in the Declaration. It also requested Governments and non-governmental organizations to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible and the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to ensure the immediate and large-scale circulation of the Declaration in all languages possible.

The Assembly also invited Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-govern-

mental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This text was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third Committee, where it was adopted on 29 October 1963 by 71 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal put forward by the following 13 members: Argentina, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, India, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, the Philippines, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

PREPARATION OF
DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 20 November 1963, the General Assembly, by a vote of 89 to 0, with 14 abstentions, adopted resolution 1906(XVIII), by which it requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights—bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the Assembly's seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, any proposals on this matter that might be submitted by Member States and any international instruments already adopted in that field—to give absolute priority to the preparation of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session in 1964.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session an item entitled "Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination."

The text was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third Committee, where it was adopted by 74 votes to 0, with 19 abstentions, on 1 November 1963, on the basis of a proposal put forward by Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT
CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF
RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

At its fifteenth session in January 1963, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities expressed the view that the "draft principles" on freedom and non-discrimination, prepared by the Sub-Commission and currently being examined by the Commission on Human Rights, contained the basic elements which should be included in a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. It urged the Commission to take special measures to complete its examination of those draft principles at its nineteenth session so that a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance could be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session in 1963, as requested by the Assembly on 7 December 1962 in its resolution 1781(XVII). The Sub-Commission did not consider the question of a draft convention, as this was to be submitted to the General Assembly only at its nineteenth or twentieth session.

At its nineteenth session in 1963, the Commission took note of the views of the Sub-Commission and decided to give priority in 1964 to preparing a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. It also requested the Sub-Commission to prepare and submit a preliminary draft, taking into account the views expressed during the debate on that subject by the Commission. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit any proposals which they might wish to make as to the provisions which such a declaration should contain.

On 12 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, unanimously adopted resolution 958 F (XXXVI) drawing the attention of the General Assembly to the views of the Commission.

Owing to lack of time, the Third Committee, to which consideration of the item "Draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Religious Intolerance" was allocated by the Assembly on 20 September 1963, decided, on

11 December 1963, to postpone consideration of the item to the Assembly's nineteenth (1964) session.

OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING
PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION
AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES
DRAFT PRINCIPLES CONCERNING
FREEDOM OF RELIGION

On 3 April 1963, the Commission on Human Rights decided, owing to lack of time, to postpone consideration of the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices which had been submitted to it by the Sub-Commission in 1960.

DRAFT PRINCIPLES ON FREEDOM AND
NON-DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICAL RIGHTS

At its fifteenth session in 1963, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities expressed the hope that the Commission on Human Rights would give its expeditious attention to the consideration of the draft principles in the matter of political rights which it had submitted to the Commission in 1962. It also requested the Commission to invite the Special Rapporteurs concerned to be present and to participate in its deliberations when draft principles based upon a particular study of the Sub-Commission were to be examined.

At its nineteenth session, held from 11 March to 5 April 1963, the Commission noted with regret that it did not have sufficient time to give proper attention to the matter and decided to postpone consideration of the item to its twentieth session, giving to it a priority appropriate to its importance.

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION
DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF THE RIGHT
OF EVERYONE TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY,
INCLUDING HIS OWN,
AND TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY

On 24 July 1963, acting on the recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 958 B (XXXVI), asking the Secretary-

General to print and circulate as widely as possible a study prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, José D. Ingles, on discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the Special Rapporteur to attend the twentieth session of the Commission on Human Rights. The Council's resolution was adopted by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The study analyzed the situation prevailing in 90 countries and set out a number of proposals for action by the United Nations, including a series of draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in this matter.

After examining the study, the Sub-Commission formulated its own set of draft principles on the basis of the Special Rapporteur's proposals and forwarded them to the Commission on Human Rights.

STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In 1963, in accordance with article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided to undertake a study of equality in the administration of justice and on 1 February 1963 appointed Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat as Special Rapporteur to carry out the study. On 12 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, adopted resolution 958 C (XXXVI) by which it approved the Sub-Commission's decision to undertake the study and to appoint the Special Rapporteur.

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 and called upon Governments to take steps to rescind discriminatory laws and to take appropriate measures to combat such prejudice and intolerance.

During 1963, 51 Governments and a number of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations informed the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with this resolution.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities also had before it at its fifteenth session a memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General listing and classifying special protective measures of an international character for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups. The Sub-Commis-

sion decided that the question of the protection of minorities should remain on its agenda.

STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

At its fifteenth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined the preliminary report on the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Voitto Saario. The Sub-Commission requested the Special Rapporteur to continue his study and to present a progress report to the Sub-Commission at its sixteenth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DRAFT DECLARATION ON ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

E/CN.4/846 and Corr.1. Report of 15th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter X, and Annex: text of draft declaration adopted by Sub-Commission.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 471-475.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter IX.

E/3743, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution VI, recommended by Commission, with annexed text of draft declaration as formulated by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 5 July 1963, meeting 474.

E/AC.7/L.419. USSR: amendment to draft resolution VI of Commission.

E/3806. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 958 E (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3806, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1780(XVII) of 7 December 1962, the Commission on Human Rights has adopted a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,

"Submits the draft declaration, which is annexed to the present resolution to the General Assembly, for consideration at its eighteenth session, together with the summary records of the debates of the Commission.

ANNEX

Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the Charter of the United Nations

is based on the principle of the equality of all human beings, and seeks, among other basic objectives, to achieve international co-operation by promoting and encouraging respect for 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 those rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind, in particular race, colour or national origin,

"Considering that the Universal Declaration proclaims further that all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law and that all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination and against any incitement to such discrimination,

"Considering that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples affirms that an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

"Recalling the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the international instruments adopted by the specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the field of discrimination,

"Considering that, although international action and efforts made in a number of countries have made it possible to achieve progress in that field, discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world none the less continues to give cause for serious concern,

"Disturbed by the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures, in the form, inter alia, of apartheid, segregation and separation, as well as by the promotion and dissemination of doctrines of racial superiority and expansionism in certain areas,

"Convinced that racial discrimination and governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, besides constituting a violation of fundamental human rights, tend to jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security,

"Convinced also that racial discrimination is injurious not only to those who are the objects of discrimination, but also to those who practise discrimination,

"Solemnly affirms the necessity of the speedy elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and proclaims this Declaration in order to secure by national and international measures and by teaching and education the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles therein set forth:

Article 1

"Discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin 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 2

"No State, institution, group or individual shall make any discrimination in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the treatment of persons on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin.

"Special measures may be taken in order to secure adequate development or protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall not be maintained after the need for them has disappeared, and shall in no circumstances have as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups.

Article 3

"Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of political rights, citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing.

"Everyone shall have equal access to any place or facility intended for use by the general public, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 4

"All States should take the necessary steps to revise governmental policies and to rescind laws and regulations which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists. They should pass legislation if necessary, for prohibiting such discrimination and should take all appropriate measures to combat those prejudices which lead to racial discrimination.

Article 5

"An end should be put without delay to governmental policies of racial segregation and especially policies of apartheid as well as all forms of racial

discrimination and separation resulting from such policies.

Article 6

"Every person, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, shall have the right to take part in the government of his country and to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage. In appointments to public office there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 7

"Everyone shall have the right to an effective remedy against any discrimination he may suffer on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin with respect to his fundamental rights and freedoms through independent national tribunals competent to deal with such matters.

Article 8

"All necessary steps shall be taken as soon as possible, in the field of teaching and education and in the field of information, with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and prejudice and promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial groups, as well as propagating the purposes and principles of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 9

"All propaganda based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form, and all incitement of hatred and violence against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, should be condemned.

Article 10

"The United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations, each within the sphere appropriate to its activities, should do all in their power to ensure the abolition of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1213-1233, 1237, 1242, 1244-1250, 1252.

Plenary Meetings 1260, 1261.

A/5459. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section II.

A/C.3/L.1114 and Rev.1. List and revised list of amendments to draft Declaration.

PREAMBLE

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 of preamble, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights and as amended by 3 powers, A/C.3/L.1064, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1222.

A/C.3/L.1064. United Kingdom: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1065. Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1091. Ceylon: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1099. Saudi Arabia: amendments.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 2 of preamble, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by Australia, A/C.3/L.1066, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1222.

A/C.3/L.1066. Australia: amendment.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 3 of preamble, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1222.

Paragraph 4

A/C.3/L.1068 and Rev.1. Algeria, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1068/Rev.2 and Add.1. Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo: revised amendment, replacing text of paragraph 4 of preamble as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, adopted by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1222, by 96 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1099. Saudi Arabia: amendments.

New Paragraph

A/C.3/L.1092 and Add.1. Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal: proposal for new paragraph after preambular paragraph 4 of draft prepared by Commission on Human Rights, adopted as paragraph 5 by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1222, by roll-call vote of 64 to 1, with 34 abstentions.

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 5 of preamble, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by 7 powers, A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1, adopted unanimously as paragraph 6 by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1222.

A/C.3/L.1073 and Corr.1 and Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela: amendments.

Paragraph 6

Paragraph 6 of preamble, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by 7 powers, A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1, adopted unanimously as paragraph 7 by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1223.

A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1096. Poland: amendment.

Paragraph 7

Paragraph 7 of preamble, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights and as amended by 7 powers, A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1, adopted unanimously as paragraph 8 by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1223.

A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela: amendments.

Paragraph 8

Paragraph 8 of preamble, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by 7 powers, A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1, adopted unanimously as paragraph 9 by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1223.

A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1093. Colombia: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1097 and Rev.1. Poland and Yugoslavia: amendment.

Paragraph 9

Paragraph 9 of preamble, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by 7 powers, A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1, adopted as paragraph 10 by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1223, by 97 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela: amendments.

New Paragraph

A/C.3/L.1084. Guinea, Lebanon, Tunisia: proposal to insert new paragraph after last paragraph of preamble as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, A/5459, adopted as paragraph 11 by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1223, by 88 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS FOLLOWING PREAMBLE

A/C.3/L.1071. Tunisia: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela: amendment to replace operative paragraph following preamble of text as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, by three operative paragraphs, adopted unanimously, as orally revised and as sub-amended by Uganda, A/C.3/L.1118, by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1223.

A/C.3/L.1095. Uganda: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1118. Uganda: sub-amendments to 7-power revised amendment, A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1.

ARTICLE 1

Article 1, as drafted by Commission on Human Rights and as amended by Tunisia, A/C.3/L.1080/Rev.2, adopted by Third Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1223, by 96 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.3/L.1080 and Rev.1, 2. Tunisia: amendment and revised amendment.

A/C.3/L.1102, A/C.3/L.1103. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendments.

ARTICLE 2

Article 2 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by Austria and Nigeria, A/C.3/L.1074, by United States, A/C.3/L.1079/Rev.1, by Ghana, Mali and Nigeria, A/C.3/L.1100, and orally by Peru, adopted by Third Committee on 8 October 1963, meeting 1224, by 91 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1074. Austria and Nigeria: amendments.

A/C.3/L.1079 and Rev.1. United States: amendment and revised amendment.

A/C.3/L.1094. Byelorussian SSR: sub-amendment to United States amendment, A/G.3/L.1079/Rev.1. A/C.3/L.1100 and Add.1. Ghana, Mali, Nigeria: amendments.
A/C.3/L.1104. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendment.

ARTICLE 3

Article 3 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by Syria, A/C.3/L.1119, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 9 October 1963, meeting 1226.
A/C.3/L.1101. Algeria, Guinea, Senegal: amendments.
A/C.3/L.1105. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendment.
A/C.3/L.1119. Syria: amendments.

ARTICLE 4

Article 4 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by 5-power amendment, A/C.3/L.1106, and by Nigeria, A/C.3/L.1098 as revised, adopted by Third Committee on 9 October 1963, meeting 1225, by 76 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.
A/C.3/L.1098. Nigeria: amendments.
A/C.3/L.1106. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendment.

ARTICLE 5

Article 5 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by Niger, A/C.3/L.1082/Rev.1, adopted by Third Committee on 9 October 1963, meeting 1225, by 93 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
A/C.3/L.1082 and Rev.1. Niger: amendments and revised amendments.
A/C.3/L.1107. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendment.

ARTICLE 6

Article 6 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by Austria, A/C.3/L.1075/Rev.1, and by text submitted orally by Cameroon, Ghana, Senegal, Syria and USSR, adopted by Third Committee on 9 October 1963, meeting 1226, by 93 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.
A/C.3/L.1075 and Rev.1. Austria: amendment and revised amendment.
A/C.3/L.1088 and Rev.1. United States: amendment and revised amendment.
A/C.3/L.1108. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendment.
A/C.3/L.1120. Syria: amendment.

ARTICLE 7

Article 7 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by United States, A/C.3/L.1089 as revised, and by 5 powers, A/C.3/L.1109, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 9 October 1963, meeting 1225.
A/C.3/L.1089. United States: amendment.
A/C.3/L.1109. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendments.

ARTICLE 8

Article 8 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by Chad and Nigeria, A/C.3/L.1115/Rev.1, and by Tunisia, A/C.3/L.1072, adopted by Third Committee on 9 October 1963, meeting 1226, by 94 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
A/C.3/L.1072. Tunisia: amendments.
A/C.3/L.1081. Chad: amendment.
A/C.3/L.1083. Nigeria: amendments.
A/C.3/L.1110. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendments.
A/C.3/L.1115 and Rev.1. Chad and Nigeria: amendments and revised amendments.

ARTICLE 9

Article 9 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by 8 powers, A/C.3/L.1127, and by Byelorussia, A/C.3/L.1128, adopted by Third Committee on 15 October 1963, meeting 1232, by roll-call vote of 69 to 0, with 33 abstentions.
A/C.3/L.1067. USSR: proposal for new article after Article 9.
A/C.3/L.1069. Czechoslovakia: amendment.
A/C.3/L.1076. Austria: amendment.
A/C.3/L.1085. United States: sub-amendments to USSR amendment, A/C.3/L.1067.
A/C.3/L.1087. United States: sub-amendments to amendment of Czechoslovakia, A/C.3/L.1069.
A/C.3/L.1090 and Add.1. Brazil, Burundi, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Mali, Tanganyika, USSR, Yugoslavia: amendments.
A/C.3/L.1111. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendments.
A/C.3/L.1116 and Rev.1-3. United States: sub-amendments and revised sub-amendments to 9-power amendment, A/C.3/L.1090.
A/C.3/L.1117. Albania: sub-amendment to 9-power amendment, A/C.3/L.1090.
A/C.3/L.1122. Tunisia: sub-amendment to United States sub-amendment, A/C.3/L.1116/Rev.1.
A/C.3/L.1123. Lebanon: sub-amendment to United States sub-amendment, A/C.3/L.1116/Rev.1.
A/C.3/L.1124 and Rev.1. United Arab Republic: sub-amendment to sub-amendments of United States, A/C.3/L.1116/Rev.1 and Rev.3.
A/C.3/L.1125. Tunisia: sub-amendment to revised sub-amendments of United States, A/C.3/L.1116/Rev.2.
A/C.3/L.1127. Bolivia, India, Libya, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, Sudan, United Arab Republic: sub-amendments to 9-power amendment, A/C.3/L.1090.
A/C.3/L.1128. Byelorussian SSR: sub-amendments to 8-power sub-amendment, A/C.3/L.1127.
A/C.3/L.1129. Albania: sub-amendments to 8-power sub-amendment, A/C.3/L.1127.
A/C.3/L.1130. Cameroon, Guinea, Senegal: sub-amendment to 8-power sub-amendment, A/C.3/L.1127.

ARTICLE 10

Article 10 as drafted by Commission on Human Rights, and as amended by 5 powers, A/C.3/L.1112 as

revised, and by Austria, A/C.3/L.1077 as revised, adopted by Third Committee on 11 October 1963, meeting 1229, by 85 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1077. Austria: amendment.

A/C.3/L.1086. United States: sub-amendment to Austrian amendment, A/C.3/L.1077.

A/C.3/L.1112. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela: amendment.

ARTICLE 11 (NEW ARTICLE)

A/C.3/L.1070. United States: proposed new article.

A/C.3/L.1078. Chile, Nigeria, Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia: proposed new article.

A/C.3/L.1113 and Add.1. Chile, Mali, Nigeria, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Yugoslavia: proposed new article (Article 11), adopted by Third Committee on 11 October 1963, meeting 1229, by roll-call vote of 87 to 0, with 13 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1131. Texts adopted by Committee prior to vote on draft Declaration as whole.

A/C.3/L.1142. Drafting suggestions submitted by Rapporteur of Third Committee.

A/C.3/L.1148. Text of draft Declaration, as a whole, incorporating suggestions of Rapporteur, accepted by Committee, adopted by Third Committee on 28 October 1963, meeting 1245, by roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

A/5603. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

A/L.434. Australia and Greece: amendment to Article 9, paragraph 3 of Draft Declaration submitted by Third Committee, A/5603.

A/L.435. Argentina: amendment to Article 9, paragraph 3 of draft Declaration submitted by Third Committee, A/5603.

Article 9, as amended by Argentina, A/L.435, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 November 1963, meeting 1261.

RESOLUTION 1904(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5603, and as amended by Assembly, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 November 1963, meeting 1261.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality of all human beings and seeks, among other basic objectives, to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for 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 in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

"Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law and that all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination and against any incitement to such discrimination,

"Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, and that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples proclaims in particular the necessity of bringing colonialism to a speedy and unconditional end,

"Considering that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice,

"Taking into account the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the international instruments adopted by the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the field of discrimination,

"Taking into account the fact that, although international action and efforts in a number of countries have made it possible to achieve progress in that field, discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world continues none the less to give cause for serious concern,

"Alarmed by the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures, in the form, inter alia, of apartheid, segregation and separation, as well as by the promotion and dissemination of doctrines of racial superiority and expansionism in certain areas,

"Convinced that all forms of racial discrimination and, still more so, governmental policies based on the prejudice of racial superiority or on racial hatred, besides constituting a violation of fundamental human rights, tend to jeopardize friendly relations among

peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security,

"Convinced also that racial discrimination harms not only those who are its objects but also those who practise it,

"Convinced further that the building of a world society free from all forms of racial segregation and discrimination, factors which create hatred and division among men, is one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations,

"1. Solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world, in all its forms and manifestations, and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person;

"2. Solemnly affirms the necessity of adopting national and international measures to that end, including teaching, education and information, in order to secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles set forth below;

"3. Proclaims this Declaration:

Article 1

"Discrimination between human beings on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin 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, as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and as a fact capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples.

Article 2

"1. No State, institution, group or individual shall make any discrimination whatsoever in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the treatment of persons, groups of persons or institutions on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin.

"2. No State shall encourage, advocate or lend its support, through police action or otherwise, to any discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin by any group, institution or individual.

"3. Special concrete measures shall be taken in appropriate circumstances in order to secure adequate development or protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no circumstances have as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups.

Article 3

"1. Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing.

"2. Everyone shall have equal access to any place or facility intended for use by the general public, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 4

"All States shall take effective measures to revise governmental and other public policies and to rescind laws and regulations which have the effect of creating

and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists. They should pass legislation for prohibiting such discrimination and should take all appropriate measures to combat those prejudices which lead to racial discrimination.

Article 5

"An end shall be put without delay to governmental and other public policies of racial segregation and especially policies of apartheid, as well as all forms of racial discrimination and separation resulting from such policies.

Article 6

"No discrimination by reason of race, colour or ethnic origin shall be admitted in the enjoyment by any person of political and citizenship rights in his country, in particular the right to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage and to take part in the government. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

Article 7

"1. Everyone has the right to equality before the law and to equal justice under the law. Everyone, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, has 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.

"2. Everyone shall have the right to an effective remedy and protection against any discrimination he may suffer on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin with respect to his fundamental rights and freedoms through independent national tribunals competent to deal with such matters.

Article 8

"All effective steps shall be taken immediately in the fields of teaching, education and information, with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and prejudice and promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Article 9

"1. All propaganda and organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form shall be severely condemned.

"2. All incitement to or acts of violence, whether by individuals or organizations, against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin shall be considered an offence against society and punishable under law.

"3. In order to put into effect the purposes and principles of the present 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.

Article 10

"The United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations shall do all in their power to promote energetic action which, by combining legal and other practical measures, will make possible the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination. They shall, in particular, study the causes of such discrimination with a view to recommending appropriate and effective measures to combat and eliminate it.

Article 11

"Every State shall promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and shall fully and faithfully observe the provisions of the present Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples."

**PUBLICITY TO BE GIVEN TO
UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION
ON ELIMINATION OF
ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1245-1247.
Plenary Meeting 1261.

A/C.3/L.1126. Bolivia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Senegal: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1126/Rev.1. Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, India, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1126/Rev.2. Argentina, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, India, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone: revised draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 29 October 1963, meeting 1247, by 71 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1133. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of 10-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1126/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1138. Argentina and Mexico: amendments to revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1126/Rev.1.

A/5603. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1905(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5603, adopted unanimously (101 to 0) by Assembly on 20 November 1963, meeting 1261.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination provides that the United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations should do all in their power to ensure the abolition of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin,

"Considering the great importance of the speedy implementation of that Declaration in order to liquidate all forms of racial discrimination as soon as possible,

"Considering it essential that, as a step towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the Declaration should be made known throughout the world,

"1. Requests that all States shall undertake all necessary measures in order to implement fully, faithfully and without delay the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"2. Requests the Governments of States and non-governmental organizations to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible, using every means at their disposal, including all the appropriate media of communication;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to ensure the immediate and large-scale circulation of the Declaration, and to that end to publish and distribute texts in all languages possible;

"4. Invites the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter, which will be considered by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session as a separate agenda item."

**PREPARATION OF DRAFT INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF
ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Third Committee, meeting 1246-1252.
Plenary Meeting 1261.

A/C.3/L.1137 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1137/Rev.1. Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as amended by United States, A/C.3/L.1150, adopted by Third Committee on 1 November 1963, meeting 1251, by 74 votes to 0, with 19 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1145. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of 22-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1137.

A/C.3/L.1150. United States: amendments to 22-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1137.

A/5603. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1906(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5603, adopted by Assembly on 20 November 1963, meeting 1261, by 89 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

"Considering that that Declaration is an important step towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,

"Deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on differences of race, colour or ethnic origin still in evidence throughout the world,

"Convinced therefore of the necessity of taking further action towards the elimination of racial discrimination,

"Emphasizing in this connexion the importance of the speedy preparation and adoption of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1780(XVII) of 7 December 1962,

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that may be submitted by the Governments of Member States and any international instruments already adopted in this field, to give absolute priority to the preparation of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly an item entitled 'Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination'."

PREPARATION OF DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

E/CN.4/846 and Corr.1. Report of 15th session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter XI.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 471-475.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3743. Report of 19th Session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter X.

E/3743, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution VII, submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 5 July 1963, meeting 474.
E/3806. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 958 F (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3806, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having taken note of resolution 10(XIX) of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance,

"Draws the attention of the General Assembly to this resolution."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1287.

Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5460. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5667. Report of Third Committee.

DRAFT PRINCIPLES

CONCERNING FREEDOM OF RELIGION

E/CN.4/846 and Corr.1. Report of 15th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter VIII.

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, Section A.

DRAFT PRINCIPLES ON POLITICAL RIGHTS

E/CN.4/846 and Corr.1. Report of 15th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter VIII.

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, Section B.

STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

STUDY ON DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY, INCLUDING HIS OWN, AND TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY

E/CN.4/846 and Corr.1. Report of 15th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter VI.

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.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 471-475.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, Section C.

E/3743, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution II, submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 4 July 1963, meeting 472, by 13 votes to 2.

E/3806. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 958 B (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3806, adopted by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280, by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking into account the important contribution made by the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and

Protection of Minorities at its fifteenth session by its Special Rapporteur,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. José D. Ingles, for his valuable study;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to print and circulate as widely as possible the study prepared by the Special Rapporteur;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the Special Rapporteur to attend the twentieth session of the Commission on Human Rights."

STUDY OF EQUALITY IN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

E/CN.4/846 and Corr.1. Report of 15th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter V.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 471-475.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3743. Report of 19th Session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter V, paragraph 53.

E/3743, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution III, submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 4 July 1963, meeting 473, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3806. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 958 C (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3806, adopted by Council on 12 July

1963, meeting 1280, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Approves the decision taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of equality in the administration of justice, in accordance with article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to appoint a special rapporteur to carry out this study."

MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Third Committee, meeting 1287.
Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5473 and Add.1, 2. Report of Secretary-General.
A/5667. Report of Third Committee.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

E/CN.4/846 and Corr.1. Report of 15th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter VII.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

E/CN.4/846 and Corr.1. Report of 15th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter IX.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

During 1963 the main topics discussed in United Nations organs with regard to the status of women included: political rights of women; status of women in private law; access of women to education; economic rights and opportunities for women; participation of women in the work of international bodies; advisory services in the field of human rights; and United Nations assistance for the advancement of women. They were discussed at the seventeenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women held at Headquarters from 11 to 29 March 1963 and at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council in July-August 1963. Later in 1963, the report of the Council on these various questions came before the General Assembly where two resolutions relating to the status of women were adopted: one on the participation of women in national social and economic development (resolution 1920(XVIII)) and the other on the preparation of a declaration on

the elimination of discrimination against women (resolution 1921(XVIII)).

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The Commission, during its seventeenth session, noted with satisfaction the progress that had been achieved in the field of political rights of women, but at the same time expressed regret that there were still some countries and territories in which women did not enjoy full political rights.

On 12 July 1963, acting on a recommendation by the Commission, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution. (961 B (XXXVI)) inviting United Nations Members to supply the Secretary-General with appropriate information with regard to implementation of the principles stated in the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (adopted by the General Assembly at its seventh session in 1952 (resolution 640(VII))), including particularly whether

women had been elected to the national parliament and appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts. The Secretary-General was requested to incorporate a summary of the information received in his regular reports on implementation of the Convention.

The Council also unanimously adopted a resolution (961 C (XXXVI)) on 12 July 1963, following in general terms recommendations of the Commission, which requested the Secretary-General to circulate the pamphlet on "Civic and Political Education of Women," revised along lines indicated by the Commission, for comment to members of the Commission, to the specialized agencies and to appropriate non-governmental organizations and to arrange for publication and wide distribution in 1964, after taking into account the comments received. (For full text of these resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

On 7 November 1962,⁸ it may be recalled, the General Assembly had requested that the Commission on the Status of Women review the draft Recommendation in the light of the discussions in the Assembly on the Convention of 7 November 1962⁹ on the same subject and to report back in time for consideration by the Assembly in 1963.

In 1963, the Commission discussed and revised the text of the draft Recommendation, making the substantive provisions almost identical with the substantive provisions of the Convention. It deleted reference to a specific minimum age for marriage which had appeared in the previous text (15 had been set as the age under which no marriage should be legally valid). The Commission requested the Council to recommend that the General Assembly adopt the draft Recommendation as amended.

During the debate on this item in the Council, several representatives expressed the view that the deletion of the reference to a specific age for marriage greatly detracted from the value of the Recommendation and the hope was ex-

pressed that the final text, as adopted by the General Assembly, would include a minimum age for marriage. On 12 July 1963, the Council adopted, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, a resolution (961 H (XXXVI)), recommended by the Commission, whereby it proposed the text of a Recommendation for adoption by the Assembly on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.

Because of lack of time, the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee of the General Assembly decided to postpone the consideration of this item until the Assembly's nineteenth session in 1964.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

The access of women to education in rural areas and the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) of special interest to women were considered in 1963 by the Commission on the basis of reports by UNESCO, and also of a report by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on employment and condition of work of women in agriculture.

Discussion in the Commission and later, in the Council, emphasized the need for equal access to education at all levels. The inadequate educational and vocational training facilities in many rural areas with large populations was of particular concern.

On 12 July 1963, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (961 D (XXXVI)), as proposed by the Commission, recommending that United Nations Members give due priority to programmes and activities directed towards the development of education and vocational training for girls and women of rural areas and that they include appropriate provisions to that end in their national development plans. The Council also invited UNESCO and ILO to continue to assist countries in this respect and to report to the Commission at its 1965 (nineteenth) session and it also invited the active co-operation of non-governmental organizations in consultative status. (For full text, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 325.

⁹ Ibid., pp. 323-25, 330, 331.

PLANS TO COMBAT ILLITERACY AMONG WOMEN

In another phase of the Commission's consideration of women's access to education, a resolution dealing with programmes to overcome illiteracy was unanimously adopted. The Commission thereby noted that illiteracy, where it existed, was usually greater among women and that women's organizations in many parts of the world, as well as UNESCO, had undertaken programmes to aid in overcoming illiteracy. The Commission also hoped that UNESCO would obtain information on such programmes to be submitted in its next report to the Commission.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

AND CONDITIONS OF WORK

Noting that ILO had decided to include in the agenda of the 1964 International Labour Conference an item on "Women Workers in a Changing World," the Council, on the Commission's recommendation, on 12 July 1963 unanimously adopted a resolution (961 E I (XXXVI)) requesting ILO to provide the Commission with the reports and recommendations of the Conference on that item. The resolution also expressed the hope that ILO would regularly give consideration to the special problems of women workers. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ACCESS TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT
IN PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL FIELDS

On 12 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (961 E II (XXXVI)), stressing the need for women to play their full part in the acceleration of industrialization in the developing countries, affirming the importance of making equal opportunity available to women for education, training and employment in professional and technical fields and suggesting that United Nations Members, non-governmental organizations and commercial and industrial concerns, when determining their requirements for specialists and planning training programmes, take into account the need to give women a place on an equal footing with men. The Council expressed confidence that, in all national programmes relating to the provision of professional

and technical training, the United Nations and the specialized agencies would give due attention to the importance of equal access of men and women to such training and requested ILO and UNESCO to provide the Commission with any relevant information. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

AGE OF RETIREMENT AND RIGHT TO PENSION

The reports of ILO relating to the age of retirement and right to a pension which were discussed at the 1963 session of the Commission revealed wide variations in the provisions relating to pension rights and especially in the age of retirement of men and women. They also indicated that there was a wide divergence of views on the question among Governments and also among women's organizations. It was noted that despite wide differences from country to country in the economic, social and demographic conditions which affected pension arrangements, there was a trend towards equal provisions with regard to retirement for men and women. The Commission adopted a resolution recommending that, with due regard being paid to national, social and economic policies, the provisions concerning the pensionable age and right to a pension should be sufficiently flexible to meet varied and changing circumstances, individual needs and reasonable individual preferences, bearing in mind the encouraging trend towards equal economic conditions of work for men and women, including equal provisions in the matter of age of retirement and the right to pension.

AID FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE

On 7 December 1962, it may be recalled, the General Assembly had called for a study on the possibility of establishing a long-term programme for the advancement of women, particularly in developing countries.¹⁰

At its 1963 session, the Commission decided that as a first step it would be useful to have a comprehensive review and evaluation of the existing resources available from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United

¹⁰ For text of resolution, see Y.U.N., 1962, p. 335.

Nations Special Fund, the United Nations programmes of advisory services in human rights and social welfare, the specialized agencies and also the non-governmental organizations in consultative status and it asked the Secretary-General to prepare such a review, if possible for its eighteenth (1964) session. On the recommendation of the Commission, on 12 July 1963, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (961 F (XXXVI)) whereby it noted that the Commission expected to make this review and called the attention of Member States to the value of appointing national commissions on the status of women, composed of leading men and women with experience in government service, education, employment, community development and other aspects of public life, to develop plans and make recommendations for improving the status of women in their respective countries. (For full text of the resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ADVISORY SERVICES IN FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

At its 1963 session, the Commission adopted a resolution welcoming the expansion of the programme of advisory services in human rights and suggested that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate specialized agencies, consider a further cycle of regional seminars on the advancement of women in developing countries, with special attention to education, vocational guidance and training and employment. The Commission also hoped that, in planning activities under the programme of advisory services in human rights, the Secretary-General would consider apportioning seminars, workshops, training courses, lecture tours and fellowships to the status of women.

A seminar on the status of women in family law was held in Bogota, Colombia, from 3 to 16 December 1963.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES PARTICIPATION IN WORK OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

In a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council, the Commission proposed in 1963 that the attention of members of the regional economic commissions should be drawn

to the desirability of appointing women to serve as delegates, advisers or experts on the various committees of the regional economic commissions, thereby enabling women to take part in the preparation of development studies and plans, particularly those involving the adaptation of legislation to the needs of expanding economies.

There was a division of opinion among Council members on this question, some feeling that the draft resolution appeared to call for preferential treatment for women.

The Council eventually adopted two resolutions on the matter, on 12 July 1963. By one, (resolution 961 G (XXXVI)), adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, the Council endorsed the proposal of the Commission concerning the participation of women in the work of the regional economic commissions. By the other resolution (961 I (XXXVI)), adopted unanimously, it drew the attention of United Nations Members to the desirability of ensuring that women should have equal opportunity to serve as delegates, advisers and experts on international commissions, committees and other similar bodies. (For full text of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ROLE OF WOMEN IN NATIONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

On the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly unanimously adopted, on 5 December 1963, a resolution (1920(XVIII)) on the participation of women in national social and economic development. The text, proposed by Chile, Costa Rica, Iran, Jamaica, Tanganyika and Uganda and amended by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Upper Volta and by Denmark, was unanimously approved by the Third Committee on 6 November 1963.

The resolution affirmed the necessity of women playing an equal part with men in all phases of economic and social development programmes. It recognized the contribution of women to national social development programmes and called the attention of Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to (a) the desirability of appointing qualified women to bodies responsible for the

preparation of national development plans and (6) the importance of training women for participation in national development programmes. The General Assembly also invited Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations within Member States to collaborate in using technical assistance and advisory services for promoting the role of women in national development programmes. The Secretary-General was requested, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, the Directors-General of the specialized agencies concerned and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to study the possibilities, under existing programmes, of making aid available to the developing countries for setting up social or other centres where women could receive the required training. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DRAFT DECLARATION ON ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

A resolution (1921(XVIII)) concerning the preparation of a declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 1963. The Assembly thereby requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women

to prepare such a draft declaration for consideration, if possible at the Assembly's twentieth (1965) session; and it invited United Nations Members, specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations to submit comments and proposals. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third Committee where it was unanimously approved on 6 November 1963 on the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Togo and Venezuela. Proponents of their text felt that a declaration would greatly assist those working to overcome discrimination against women and that it should include principles already enunciated in existing conventions prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, ILO and UNESCO. In an amendment to the text, proposed by the Netherlands, it was suggested that the Commission should have the opportunity of stating whether it felt such a declaration desirable. Supporters of the amendment felt that the United Nations was already working to eliminate discrimination against women and that concentration on practical, rather than legal, measures would give better balance to the Commission's work. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 52 to 23, with 19 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 474-478.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter II.

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission, and as amended orally by United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 8 July 1963, meeting 477.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 961 B (XXXVI) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the seventeenth

session of the Commission on the Status of Women and noting that the great majority of States have formally granted women the same political rights as men,

"Considering that the exercise of those rights is essential if the principle of equality between men and women proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations is to be respected,

"Stressing the importance of the activities of women in the field of political and social affairs, on an equal footing with men,

"Noting that more comprehensive information on the progress made by women in that field might be of the greatest interest for the Commission on the Status of Women and other United Nations bodies concerned with social progress and the exercise of human rights,

"Believing that more comprehensive information on this question might be of great interest for Governments themselves,

"Noting that while States Parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women have been requested by Council resolution 504 E (XVI) of 23 July 1953 to submit reports on measures taken by them to implement its provisions, no information on similar lines is at present requested from States Members of the United Nations not parties to this Convention,

"1. Invites the Government of each State Member of the United Nations to supply the Secretary-General every two years with information it considers appropriate with regard to implementation of the principles stated in the Convention, including particularly whether any women have been elected to the national Parliament and have been appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts, such as minister or head of department, ambassador, or member of delegation to sessions of the United Nations General Assembly or of corresponding organs of the specialized agencies;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to present the information received, on a summary basis, in his regular reports on implementation of the Convention, with any necessary changes in title and form to reflect its enlarged content;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to include in the report tables showing:

"(a) States Members of the United Nations where women have been elected to the national parliament, and,

"(b) States Members of the United Nations where women have been appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts, such as minister or head of department, ambassador, or member of delegation to sessions of the United Nations General Assembly or of corresponding organs of the specialized agencies."

PAMPHLET ON CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

E/3749. Report of 17th Session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter II.

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft Resolution II, as recommended by Commission, and as amended by United Kingdom and India, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 8 July 1963, meeting 477.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 961 C (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women in resolution 3 (XVII) for the preparation of a pamphlet on civic and political education of women,

"Believing, however, that the time allowed for the Secretary-General to re-draft the pamphlet and to obtain the comments of members of the Commission, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations is insufficient,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a pamphlet on civic and political education of women

and to circulate it for comments as recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women in resolution 3 (XVII) taking into account observations received by 1 March 1964;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to publish the new pamphlet and arrange for its wide distribution in English, French and Spanish later in 1964;

"3. Invites States Members of the United Nations to take steps to translate the pamphlet into the language or languages of the country, where this is necessary."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

A/5456 and Add.1. Constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 474-478.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VI.

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution VII as recommended by Commission, approved by Social Committee on 8 July 1963, meeting 477, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 961 H (xxxvi) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft recommendation on consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and registration of marriages:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that men and women of full age have the right to marry and to found a family, that they are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and that marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the indigenous spouses, in accordance with the provisions of article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 843(IX) of 17 December 1954,

"Recalling further article 2 of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, of 1956, which makes certain provisions concerning the age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriages,

"Recalling also that, under Article 62, paragraph

2, of the Charter, the Council may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and that under Article 64 of the Charter, it may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations 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,

"I. Recommends that where not already provided by existing legislative or other measures, each Member State take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be appropriate to give effect to the following principles:

"1. (a) No marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, such consent to be expressed by them in person, after due publicity and in the presence of the authority competent to solemnize the marriage and of such witnesses as may be prescribed by law;

"(b) Notwithstanding anything in sub-paragraph (a) above, it shall not be necessary for one of the parties to be present when the competent authority is satisfied that the circumstances are exceptional and that the party has, before a competent authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by law, expressed and not withdrawn consent;

"2. Member States shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age for marriage. No marriage shall be legally entered into by any person under this age, except where a competent authority has granted a dispensation as to age, for serious reasons, in the interest of the intending spouses;

"3. All marriages shall be registered in an appropriate official register by the competent authority;

"II. Recommends that each Member State bring the recommendation on consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and registration of marriages contained in this resolution before the authorities competent to enact legislation or to take other action, at the earliest practicable moment and, if possible, not later than eighteen months after its adoption;

"III. Recommends that Member States inform the Secretary-General, as soon as possible after the action has been taken, of the measures taken under the present Recommendation to bring it before the competent authority or authorities, with particulars of the authority or authorities regarded as competent;

"IV. Recommends further that Member States report to the Secretary-General at the end of three years and thereafter at intervals of five years the position of the law and practice in their countries in regard to the matters dealt with in this Recommendation, showing the extent to which effect has been given or is proposed to be given to the provisions of the Recommendation and such modifications of these provisions as it has found or may be found necessary to make in adapting or applying it;

"V. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Commission on the Status of Women a document containing the reports received from Governments

concerning methods of implementing the three basic principles of the Recommendation;

"VI. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to examine the reports received from Member States pursuant to the present Recommendation and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council with such recommendations as it may deem fit to make."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1287.

Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5483. Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/5667. Report of Third Committee.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 474-478.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter III.

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution III as recommended by Commission, and as amended orally by United States and India, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 8 July 1963, meeting 477.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 961 D (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that the education of all women is of vital importance to economic and social well-being and progress,

"Considering the larger proportion of girls and women in the rural populations in several areas of the world,

"Noting the inadequacy of facilities for general education and agricultural and other vocational training of girls and women in rural areas in many countries,

"1. Recommends to Governments of States Members of the United Nations that they give due priority to programmes and activities directed towards the development of education and vocational training of all types and at all levels for girls and women of rural areas, and that they include appropriate provisions to that end in their national development plans;

"2. Draws attention to the resources and facilities available under the Regular and Expanded programmes of technical assistance of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Special Fund;

"3. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation to continue their assistance to countries, at their request, in extending and improv-

ing education and training facilities for girls and women of rural areas, and to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session on their work in this field;

"4. Invites non-governmental organizations in consultative status to co-operate actively in formulating and carrying out programmes for strengthening and improving the education and training of girls and women of these areas."

PLANS TO COMBAT ILLITERACY AMONG WOMEN

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter III, paras. 5152, and 67-71.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CONDITIONS OF WORK

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 474-478.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter IV.

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution IV A, as recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 9 July 1963, meeting 478.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV A.

RESOLUTION 961 E I (XXXVI) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 478.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with satisfaction the programme of the International Labour Organisation to expand employment opportunities for women,

"Considering that additional measures are necessary to increase the access of women to vocational training and guidance,

"1. Requests the International Labour Organisation to make available to members of the Commission on the Status of Women, at its session in 1966, copies of the documents and background papers which it has prepared for the 1964 and 1965 sessions of the International Labour Conference on the agenda item 'Women workers in a changing world,' together with a report of conference findings and recommendations on this item;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the International Labour Organisation the views and decisions of the Commission on the Status of Women relating to economic rights and opportunities for women, together with the records of decisions thereon, for the reference of the 1964 session of the International Labour Conference during its consideration of the agenda item 'Women workers in a changing world';

"3. Expresses the hope that the International Labour Organisation, at its general and regional conferences, and at meetings of its industrial and analogous committees, will regularly give consideration to

special problems of women workers and methods of promoting full and responsible economic participation by women;

"4. Expresses confidence that member states, in accordance with the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, will give consideration to including women in delegations to conferences of that organization, more particularly when economic problems and opportunities of women are under consideration."

ACCESS TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT IN PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL FIELDS

E/3749. Report of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter IV.

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution IV B, as recommended by Commission, as amended by United Kingdom, E/AC.7/L.423 and as sub-amended orally by India, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 9 July 1963, meeting 478.

E/AC.7/L.423. United Kingdom: amendments to draft resolution IV B proposed by Commission.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV B.

RESOLUTION 961 E II (XXXVI) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolutions 8(XV) and 6(XVI) of the Commission on the Status of Women, Council resolution 771 E (XXX) of 25 July 1960 and General Assembly resolution 1824(XVII) of 18 December 1962,

"Believing in the necessity of women playing their full part in the acceleration of industrialization in the developing countries,

"Affirming the importance of making available to women, on an equal footing with men, opportunities for education, training and employment in professional and technical fields, with a view to developing and utilizing fully professional and technical skills,

"1. Suggests that Governments of States Members of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and commercial and industrial concerns, when determining their requirements in regard to specialists of different degrees of skill and preparing plans for training them in their own countries, take into account the need to give women a place on an equal footing with men in education, vocational training and employment;

"2. Expresses confidence that the United Nations and the specialized agencies in all country programmes relating to the provision of professional and technical training will give due attention to the training of personnel and to the importance of equal access of men and women to such training;

"3. Requests the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide to the Commission, in connexion with their periodic activity

reports, any relevant information concerning the access and admission of women to education, training and employment in the professional and technical fields, and proposals for future action."

AGE OF RETIREMENT AND RIGHT TO A PENSION

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter IV, paras. 102-118.

AID FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

UNITED NATIONS AID FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 474-478.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter V.

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Commission, and as amended by United Kingdom, E/AC.7/L.422, adopted by Social Committee on 9 July 1963, meeting 478, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.422. United Kingdom: amendments to draft resolution V submitted by Commission.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 961 F (XXXVI) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 1777(XVII) of 7 December 1962 for a report on the possibility of establishing a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women, and that the Commission on the Status of Women as a step in this direction expects to review and evaluate available resources at its eighteenth session,

"Considering the importance of joint participation by men and women in planning for the advancement of women, particularly in developing countries, and in giving effect to programmes implementing the United Nations Development Decade,

"Calls the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the value of appointing national commissions on the status of women, composed of leading men and women with experience in government service, education, employment, community development and other aspects of public life, to develop plans and make recommendations for improving the position of women in their respective countries."

ADVISORY SERVICES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter V, paras. 128-134 and 140-141.

ST/TAO/HR/14. 1962 Seminar on Status of Women in Family Law, Tokyo, Japan, 8-21 May 1962.

ST/TAO/HR/18. 1963 Seminar on Status of Women in Family Law, Bogota, Colombia, 3-16 December 1963.

ROLE OF WOMEN

IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES

PARTICIPATION IN WORK OF

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 474-478.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter V, para. 142.

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution VI, as recommended by Commission, and as orally amended by India and adopted by Social Committee on 9 July 1963, meeting 478, by 14 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/AC.7/L.421. United Kingdom, amendment proposing new text for Commission's draft resolution VI.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 961 G (XXXVI) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280, by 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Draws the attention of States members of the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, in the light of the need for the contribution which women can make to economic and social progress, to the desirability of appointing women to serve as delegates, advisers or experts on the various committees of regional economic commissions, thereby enabling women to take part in the preparation of development studies and plans, particularly those involving the adaptation of legislation to the needs of expanding economies."

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

E/AC.7/L.421. United Kingdom: amendment proposing new text for Commission's draft resolution VI, as orally amended in Committee, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 9 July 1963, meeting 478.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 961 I (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Draws the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the desirability of ensuring that women have equal opportunities with men of representing their country as delegates, advisers and experts on international commissions, committees and other similar bodies and to the special advantage of representation by women wherever social and economic problems and opportunities for women are under consideration."

ROLE OF WOMEN IN NATIONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1232-1243, 1249, 1250, 1252-1256.

Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Sections I, II, IV, V, VII and VIII, and Chapter X, Sections I, IV, V and VIII.

A/C.3/L.1135. Chile: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1135/Rev.1. Chile, Costa Rica, Iran: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1135/Rev.2. Chile, Costa Rica, Iran, Jamaica, Tanganyika, Uganda: revised draft resolution, incorporating amendments of 11 powers, A/C.3/L.1156, and of Denmark, A/C.3/L.1161, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

A/C.3/L.1153. Tanganyika, Uganda: amendments to 3-power revised draft resolution A/C.3/L.1135/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1156 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Upper Volta: amendments to 3-power revised draft resolution on, A/C.3/L.1135/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.1161. Denmark: amendments to 6-power revised draft resolution A/C.3/L.1135/Rev.2.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, draft resolution VI. RESOLUTION 1920(XVIII) as recommended by Third Committee, A/5606, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the importance of developing human resources in order to accelerate social and economic progress,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 E (section II), F and G (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 and 975 B and C (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963,

"Considering General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 concerning United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries,

"Believing in the necessity of women playing their full part, on equal terms with men, in planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development, and in the execution of such plans,

"Recognizing the contribution of women to national social development programmes, particularly those relating to community development and social welfare, and the importance of such programmes to the advancement of women in general,

"Affirming the importance of training women for such participation at all levels of social and economic development by means of appropriate programmes in the economic and social fields, including the fields of education, vocational training, eradication of illiteracy, nutrition, public health, public administration, housing, social welfare, and urban and rural development,

"1. Calls the attention of Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the desirability of appointing qualified women to bodies responsible for the preparation of national development plans;

"2. Further calls the attention of the Governments of such States to the importance of training women so as to enable them to participate fully in all phases of the planning and execution of national development programmes and to the contribution which non-governmental organizations can make in this respect;

"3. Invites Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations within those States to collaborate in making full use of the services available under the various technical assistance and advisory services programmes in order to promote the full participation of women in the planning and execution of national development programmes;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the directors-general of the specialized agencies concerned and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, to study the possibilities, under the United Nations technical co-operation programmes, of making available to the developing countries the assistance required for the establishment and development of social or other centres where women can receive the requisite training to enable them to participate effectively in the economic and social development of their countries."

DRAFT DECLARATION ON ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1232-1243, 1249, 1250, 1252-1256.

Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/C.3/L.1141 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Togo, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted unanimously (98-0) by Third Committee on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255, by roll-call vote.

A/C.3/L.1164. Netherlands: amendment to 22-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1141.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, draft resolution VII. RESOLUTION 1921(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5606, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274.

"The General Assembly,

"Desirous of implementing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which

are affirmed the equal rights of all human beings regardless of sex,

"Noting with satisfaction the increasing part played by women in society and the progress made in the field of equal rights,

"Noting also with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in achieving that progress,

"Noting however that in various fields there still remains, in fact if not in law, considerable discrimination against women,

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, with a view to its consideration by the General Assembly, if possible at its twentieth session;

"2. Invites Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations to send to the Secretary-General their comments and proposals relating to the principles that might be incorporated in the draft declaration, with a view to their being brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women."

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VII.

Nationality of Married Women (E/CN.6/254/Rev.1) U.N.P. Sales No.:64.IV.1.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meeting 474-478.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3749. Report of 17th session of Commission on Status of Women, 11-29 March 1963 (for list of documents prepared for session, See Annex I).

E/3749, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution VIII, as recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 9 July 1963, meeting 478.

E/3810. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 961 A (XXXVI) taking note of Commission's report as recommended by Social Committee, E/3810, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section X.

STUDIES OF SPECIFIC RIGHTS OR GROUPS OF RIGHTS

STUDY ON 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.¹¹

In 1963, the Commission had before it replies from 31 Governments. The Commission felt that it would be advisable to allow time for more Governments to send in their comments and accordingly decided to invite Member Governments which had not sent in their comments to do so as soon as possible and placed the item on the agenda of its twentieth session.

STUDY ON THE RIGHT OF ARRESTED PERSONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH COUNSEL

In 1961, it will be recalled, the Commission

on Human Rights 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 and to submit a preliminary report on that study to the nineteenth session of the Commission.¹²

Accordingly, the Committee reported to the Commission's 1963 session on the procedure it would use in preparing the study: country-monographs would be prepared on the basis of information furnished by Governments, the Secretary-General, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations in consultative status and the writings of recognized scholars and scientists. Owing to lack of time, the Commission decided to postpone consideration of this item to its twentieth session. It did, however, elect Liberia and Ecuador as members of the Committee, replacing Argentina and Pakistan.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 322.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 306.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

STUDY ON RIGHT TO FREEDOM
FROM ARBITRARY ARREST,
DETENTION AND EXILE

E/CN.4/826 and Corr.1, 2. Report of Committee on Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile, including draft principles on Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Detention.
E/CN.4/835 and Add.1-6 and Add.6/Corr.1. Comments by Governments on draft principles.
E/3743. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 19th session, Chapter III.

STUDY ON THE RIGHT
OF ARRESTED PERSONS
TO COMMUNICATE WITH COUNSEL

E/CN.4/836. 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. Preliminary report submitted by Committee on Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile.
E/3743. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 19th session, Chapter IV.

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Under a system initiated in 1956, Governments submit triennial reports on general developments and progress achieved in human rights. The Secretary-General prepares summaries of these reports, by topic, for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights. The first series of reports covered the years 1954—1956 and the second series covered the years 1957-1959.

On the basis of an Economic and Social

Council resolution of 24 July 1962,¹³ the Secretary-General, in 1963, invited Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to submit reports on developments in human rights during the years 1960—1962. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status were also invited to submit comments and observations of an objective character on the situation in the field of human rights.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

In 1963, items relating to freedom of information were on the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights and of the General Assembly.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION:
REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SINCE 1954

The Commission, at its nineteenth session, had before it the following reports: two annual reports on freedom of information covering the periods 1960-1961 and 1961-1962 and the report on developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954. Lack of time, however, prevented the Commission from considering these reports.

A report on freedom of information for the period 1962-63 was made by the Secretary-General in December 1963 for submission to

the twentieth session of the Commission.

DRAFT CONVENTION AND
DRAFT DECLARATION ON
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Assembly, at its eighteenth (1963) session, had on its agenda the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.¹⁴ Owing to lack of time, however, the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee was unable to examine either item and on 12 December 1963 the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, decided to postpone the consideration of the draft Convention and the draft Declaration to the nineteenth session.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 321-22.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 342-43.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ANNUAL REPORTS ON
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION:REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SINCE 1954

E/3443. Official Records, Economic and Social Council, 31st session, Annexes, agenda item 10 (Part II). Report by special consultant on developments in field of freedom of information since 1954.

E/3443/Add.1, 2. Comments of Governments.

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Commission on Human Rights, para. 10.

E/CN.4/822 and Add.1-3; E/CN.4/838 and Add.1-3; E/CN.4/862. Annual reports of Secretary-General on freedom of information 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 respectively.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section VIII.

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/3868 and Add.1-8; A/4173 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3. Comments of Governments.

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—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1287.

Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5443. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5667. Report of Third Committee.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1287.

Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5444. 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/5667. Report of Third Committee.

OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT
OF RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 7 December 1962,¹⁵ the Commission on Human Rights, at its nineteenth session (11 March—5 April 1963), adopted a resolution on the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms whereby it decided to submit to the Economic and Social Council, for transmission to the General Assembly, a first report together with records of the Commission's discussion on the subject. It also recommended two draft resolutions for adoption by the Council.

The Commission's report noted the objectives to which its work was directed pending the adoption and entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights and specified the projects with which it would be occupied for several sessions. It further stated that it would review the future direction of its work at its 1964 session.

On 12 July 1963, the Council unanimously adopted a two-part resolution (958D

(XXXVI)) on the matter on the basis of the Commission's proposals. By the first part, it: transmitted the Commission's report and records of discussion to the General Assembly; recommended adoption by the Assembly of a draft resolution urging Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; invited inclusion of measures to this end in economic and social development programmes; and called upon United Nations and specialized agency technical assistance authorities to give all possible aid to help achieve progress in human rights.

By the second part of the resolution, the Council, convinced that completion of work on the draft International Covenants on Human Rights and opening them for signature and ratification by States would constitute a most important advance during the United Nations Development Decade towards achieving respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, expressed the hope that

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 352.

the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee would devote the maximum possible time at coming Assembly sessions to completion of the draft Covenants; invited universities, institutes; learned societies, trade unions and other organizations to contribute to the advancement of human rights through education research, discussions and publications; and requested the Secretary-General, among other things, to collect documentation on new ideas and recent experiments concerning the protection of human rights. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The subject was on the agenda of the General Assembly's eighteenth session, later in 1963. However, owing to lack of time, the Third Committee recommended, and the Assembly decided, to postpone consideration until the nineteenth session (due to be held in the latter part of 1964).

SLAVERY

In July 1963, at its thirty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the situation with regard to the participation of States in applying the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. The Council was informed by the Secretary-General that 49 States had become parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956, eight of them having ratified or acceded to the Convention since 1962, and that six had submitted the information called for under article 8, paragraph 2, of the Supplementary Convention.

Considering that there existed a need for accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date information of the extent to which slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery still persisted, the Council approved a resolution (960(XXXVI)) on 12 July—by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions—asking the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Slavery to bring up to date the Engen report of 9 February 1955, which gave a summary of replies from Governments to a questionnaire on slavery and similar practices, and to present his report to the Council at its

mid-1965 session. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to formulate, in consultation with the Special Rapporteur, a questionnaire on slavery for circulation to United Nations Member States, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, with the object of putting full information on slavery at the disposal of the Special Rapporteur.

The resolution to this effect was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Social Committee, which approved it on 10 July, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Argentina, Austria, Italy, Senegal, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Ever since its establishment, the United Nations has been receiving large numbers of communications relating to human rights. The Economic and Social Council has therefore laid down a procedure¹⁶ whereby communications dealing with 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 human 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 for 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 nineteenth (1963) session a non-confidential and a confidential list of communications, together with a confidential document of a statistical nature prepared on

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 219-22.

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, consistent with the spirit of the Council's decision of 1959. The Commission decided that a decision would be taken on the question at its twentieth session.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

In accordance with a procedure established by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General forwards to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (ILO) all allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights received from Governments or trade union and employers' organizations relating to ILO member States. Allegations concerning States which are not members of ILO are brought to the attention of the Council. In 1963, the Secretary-General received 64 allegations concerning infringements of trade union rights.

FORCED LABOUR

In 1956, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of ILO any information which he might receive concerning forced labour. In 1963, the Secretary-General received one allegation concerning forced labour.

EQUITABLE GEOGRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION IN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

On 5 December 1963, the General Assembly called upon the Economic and Social Council to bear in mind, when holding elections to membership in the Commission on Human Rights, the principle of equitable geographical distribution and, in particular, the necessity of having Africa equitably represented. In doing so, the Assembly noted that Africa remained unduly under-represented on the Commission on Human Rights whereas an equitable geographical distribution had to a large extent been attained in the membership of other commissions.

The Assembly's decision was embodied in resolution 1923 (XVIII) which was adopted unanimously at a plenary meeting on 5 December. It was taken on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where it was unanimously adopted on 6 November 1963 on the basis of a proposal put forward by the following 32 Members: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

SESSIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

At its mid-1963 session, the Economic and Social Council on 29 July and 1 August adopted a calendar of conferences for 1964 which did not provide for any meetings in 1964 of any of its functional commissions except the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

On 5 December 1963, the General Assembly, declaring it to be in the interest of the promotion and protection of human rights for the Commission on Human Rights to continue meeting annually, urged the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision so that the Commission on Human Rights might continue to meet annually. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, as soon as the Council had so agreed, to arrange for the Commission to meet at Headquarters in New York and conclude its session before 15 March 1964.

The Assembly took this action in approving resolution 1922 (XVIII) by 78 votes to 12, with 7 abstentions. It did so on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee which, on 1 November 1963, approved the text, by a roll-call vote of 68 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions, on the proposal of Afghanistan, Chile, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia. (See p. 417 below.)

¹⁷ Ibid.

The Committee considered this draft resolution together with a 25-power draft resolution on the preparation by the Commission on Human Rights of a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination to be submitted to the Assembly at its nineteenth session in 1964. (See p. 338 above.)

On 13 December 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided, by 13 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, that the next session of the Commission on Human Rights would be held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 17 February to 13 March 1964.

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, the Third Committee began consideration of the draft Declaration and approved texts for the preamble and Article 1.¹⁸

At its eighteenth session, upon the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly decided, owing to lack of time, to

postpone consideration of this item to its nineteenth session.

VICTIMS OF EXPERIMENTS IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS

In accordance with an Economic and Social Council resolution of 15 September 1951, the Secretary-General has continued forwarding to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany information 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 of 31 December 1963, the Secretary-General had forwarded 590 requests for assistance to the Federal Government. The requests came from persons who claimed to have been the victims of such experiments. The Secretary-General forwarded additional information submitted by a number of claimants.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 347-48.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 471-475.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3743. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 19th session, Chapter VIII.

E/3743, Chapter XIII. Draft resolution V, Part A, as proposed by Commission and as amended by United Kingdom, E/AC.7/L.420, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 5 July 1963, meeting 474.

E/AC.7/L.419. USSR: amendment to draft resolution VA, proposed by Commission.

E/AC.7/L.420. United Kingdom: amendment to draft resolution V A proposed by Commission.

E/3806. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V, part one.

RESOLUTION 958 D I (XXXVI), as proposed by Social Committee, E/3806, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1776 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 on the further promotion and

encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"1. Transmits to the General Assembly, in accordance with the request made in the above-mentioned resolution, the first report made by the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session, together with the records of the discussion on this subject at that session;

"2. Recommends to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the need, during the United Nations Development Decade, to devote special attention, both on the national and international level, to progress in the field of human rights and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"1. Urges all Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and invites particularly the Governments of developing countries to include in their plans for economic and social development, to the extent of their available resources, measures directed towards the achievement of further progress in the implementation of the human rights and funda-

mental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"2. Calls upon the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give all possible assistance, within the framework of their programmes during the Development Decade, with a view to the achievement of progress in the field of human rights."

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter VIII.

E/3743. Chapter XIII. Draft resolution V, Part B, as proposed by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 5 July 1963, meeting 474, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/3806. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V, part two.

RESOLUTION 958 D II (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3806, adopted by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Convinced that the completion of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights and their opening for signature and ratification by States would constitute a most important advance during the United Nations Development Decade towards the achievement of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"1. Expresses the hope that the Third Committee of the General Assembly will devote, at the eighteenth and subsequent sessions of the Assembly, the maximum possible time to the completion of its work on the draft Covenants;

"2. Invites universities, institutes, learned societies, trade unions and other organizations which are concerned with human rights to make available their contribution to a wider knowledge and the advance of human rights, through education, research and discussion and also through publications, newspapers and periodicals, particularly with regard to measures giving effect to human rights which can be included in the articles of the draft Covenants;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to request States Members of the United Nations to give the widest possible dissemination to the invitation contained in paragraph 2 above;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to collect documentation on new ideas and recent experiments carried out in the various States and groups of States Members of the United Nations concerning the protection of human rights and the practical means of redress offered to persons whose rights and fundamental freedoms have been violated and ignored."

(See also above, pp. 315-323.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section VII.

A/5463. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5667. Report of Third Committee.

SLAVERY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meeting 480.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3796 and Add.1. 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/AC.7/L.424 and Add.1. Argentina, Austria, Italy, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as amended by sponsors, adopted by Social Committee on 10 July 1963, meeting 480, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.424/Add.2. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of draft resolution.

E/3813. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 960(XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3813, adopted by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 525 A (XVII) of 29 April 1954 and 563 (XIX) of 31 March 1955 and Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude and that slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms,

"Believing that slavery, the slave trade and all institutions and practices similar to slavery should be abolished,

"Considering that there exists a need for accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date information of the extent to which slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery still persist today,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To appoint a special rapporteur on slavery, who shall bring up to date the Engen report by collating information on slavery from Governments of Member States of the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and shall present his report to the Council at its summer session in 1965;

"(b) To formulate in consultation with the special rapporteur a questionnaire on slavery for circulation to States Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status, with the object of putting full information on slavery at the disposal of the special rapporteur;

"2. Decides to retain the subject of slavery on the agenda of its session in 1964."

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X, Section IX.

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/3743. Report of the Commission on Human Rights, 19th session, Chapter VI.

EQUITABLE GEOGRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION ON COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1247, 1253-1255.

Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/C.3/L.1151. Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanganyika, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: amendments to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1136 (on sessions of Commission on Human Rights).

A/C.3/1152. Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanganyika, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1152/Rev.1. Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on draft resolution IX.

RESOLUTION 1923(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5606, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 845 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 by which the Council, while noting that there has been a considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations since the establishment of the functional commissions of the Council and believing in the importance of ensuring an equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the functional commissions, decided to increase the membership of the Commission on Human Rights to twenty-one members,

"Taking into account that the Third Committee depends to a large extent on the work of the Commission on Human Rights in preparing draft declarations, draft conventions and draft resolutions concerning the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that, consequently, an equitable geographical representation on the Commission would immensely facilitate the work of the Third Committee,

"Bearing in mind that, while an equitable geographical distribution has to a large extent been attained in the membership of other commissions, Africa remains unduly under-represented on the Commission on Human Rights,

"Calls upon the Economic and Social Council, in the elections to membership in the Commission on

Human Rights, to bear in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution and, in particular, the necessity of having Africa equitably represented."

SESSIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1297, 1301, 1302.

E/3816. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, 36th session. Official Records, Supplement No. 1, page 43: Calendar of conferences for 1964. (See also pp. 584-85 below.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1246-1252.

Fifth Committee, meetings 1045, 1046.

Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter XIII, Section XI.

A/C.3/L.1136 and Add.1, 2; A/C.3/L.1136/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Chile, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Saudi Arabia: draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 1 November 1963, meeting 1251, by roll-call vote of 68 to 6, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Nepal, Norway, Sweden, United States.

A/C.3/L.1144. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of 9-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1136.

A/C.3/L.1149. United States: amendments to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1136.

A/C.3/1151. Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanganyika, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: amendments to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1136.

A/C.3/L.1155. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications of 9-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1136/Rev.1.

A/C.5/994, A/5611, A/5632. Note by Secretary-General and reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution VIII recommended by Third Committee. A/5606. Report of Third Committee on report of Economic and Social Council, draft resolution VIII. RESOLUTION 1922(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5606, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274, by 78 votes to 12, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1776(XVII) of 7 December 1962 on the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and resolution 8(XIX) of 3 April 1963 of the Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling that the Third Committee has, from the outset, depended to a large extent upon the Commission on Human Rights for the preparation of studies on certain items submitted to it as well as for the elaboration of draft declarations and conventions in the field of human rights,

"Taking into account that, without the co-operation of the Commission on Human Rights, the work of the Third Committee would be greatly hindered since it could not depend on a previous and specialized study of the items allocated to it, particularly the drafting of texts,

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session decided that owing to problems caused by the work of alteration at United Nations Headquarters, the Commission on Human Rights could not meet in 1964,

"Noting with concern that there is a tendency to consider that biennial meetings of the Commission on Human Rights would be sufficient,

"1. Declares that in the interest of the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms the Commission on Human Rights should continue to meet annually as heretofore;

"2. Urges the Economic and Social Council to reconsider the above-mentioned decision, so that the Commission on Human Rights may continue to meet annually;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, as soon as the Economic and Social Council has agreed that the Commission on Human Rights should meet in 1964, to make special provisions for the Commission to meet at United Nations Headquarters and conclude its session before 15 March."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 36TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1305.

E/3816/Add.1. Resolution of Economic and Social Council, Resumed 36th session. Official records, Suppl. No. 1A, p. 3.

RIGHT OF ASYLUM

A/4792. Official records of General Assembly, 16th session, Annexes, Agenda item 38. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/5359. Official records of General Assembly, 17th session, Agenda item 46. Report of Third Committee, containing text of draft Declaration, adopted by Commission on Human Rights at its 16th session in 1960 and texts of preamble and Article 1 as approved by Third Committee at 17th Assembly session in 1962.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meeting 1287.

Plenary Meeting 1279.

A/5461. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5667. Report of Third Committee.

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.

REPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 470-475.

Plenary Meeting 1280.

E/3743. Report of 19th session of Human Rights Commission on Human Rights, 11 March-5 April 1963. (For list of documents before Commission, see Annex I.)

E/3806. Report of Social Committee, containing draft resolution on report of Commission, proposed by Chairman and adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 5 July 1963, meeting 474.

RESOLUTION 958 A (XXXVI), as proposed by Social Committee, E/3806, taking note of Commission's report, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July 1963, meeting 1280.

YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Yearbook on Human Rights for 1960. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XIV.1.

CHAPTER XI

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

During 1963, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to carry out his basic task of providing international protection for some 1,250,000 refugees within his mandate. While the major aid programmes for "old" European refugees neared completion, a new assistance programme was put into effect to deal with current and new problems of limited dimensions, in Europe and elsewhere.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided by acclamation, on 27 November 1963, that the term of office of Felix Schnyder as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be extended for a two-year period from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1965.

On 12 December 1963, by resolution 1959 (XVIII), the Assembly, among other things, requested the High Commissioner to continue to afford international protection to refugees and to pursue his efforts on behalf of the refugees by giving particular attention to new refugee groups.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

During the period under review, the High Commissioner continued his efforts to improve the legal and administrative position of refugees within his mandate, in consultation with Governments and with the co-operation of regional inter-governmental organizations.

The main instrument safeguarding the legal position of refugees, namely the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, was ratified in 1963 by Burundi and Ghana, while Algeria, Cyprus and Senegal issued declarations that they considered themselves bound by the Convention. Also parties to the Convention at the end of 1963 were:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government acceded to the Hague Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen. Also parties to the Agreement at the end of 1963 were: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Iceland and Turkey decided in 1963 to issue to refugees the travel documents provided for in the 1951 Convention.

The United Nations Conference on Consular Relations, which met from 4 March to 24 April 1963 in Vienna, (see pp. 510-13 below) adopted a resolution drawing the attention of the Conference to the special status of refugees and their right to international protection.

UNHCR continued its co-operation with other organizations with a view to improving the economic, legal and social position of refugees, particularly with regard to their access to employment and social security. The Office continued to administer the fund of 45 million Deutsche mark placed at its disposal under an agreement of October 1960, for the purpose of indemnifying those refugees who had not benefited under the indemnification legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany. By the end of 1963, the screening of some 40,000 applications was nearing completion, and payments totalling over \$4,900,000 to qualifying applicants had already been authorized. The High Commissioner also continued to co-operate with the German Federal authorities on the application of the 1960 Agreement to those refugees who had suffered permanent injury to health under the national socialist régime by reason of their nationality.¹

UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Pursuant to decisions taken by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, the 1963 programme was divided into two sections: a major aid programme in the amount of \$5,400,000, intended to solve the remaining material assistance problems of the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 363.

"old" non-settled European refugees over a three-year period; and a \$1,400,000 current programme of complementary assistance drawn up with a view to contributing to the solution of new or hitherto unknown refugee problems as and when they should arise, and forestalling any fresh accumulation of destitute refugees.

In order to enable UNHCR to reach this exceptional financial target of \$6.8 million, it was necessary for the High Commissioner to appeal for special contributions from Governments, and also from other sources. As at 31 December 1963, special governmental contributions in an amount of \$1,116,000 had been paid or pledged towards the programme, and an amount of \$1,382,880 was allocated to the 1963 programme from private sources. Regular government contributions amounted to over \$3 million which, together with miscellaneous income and governmental and non-governmental promises, brought the total amount of funds anticipated at the end of 1963 towards the 1963 programme to \$6,668,822.

UNHCR assisted over 144,000 refugees in 1963. This number included some 65,000 European refugees, of whom more than 12,000 had been settled through local integration and 27,000 resettled in other countries. Approximately 80,000 refugees from Rwanda benefited from assistance towards their local settlement in Burundi, the Kivu Province of the Congo, Tanganyika and Uganda while a limited number of refugees from Angola and Cuba also received assistance to helping them in settling.

ASSISTANCE UNDER HIGH COMMISSIONER'S MANDATE

Thanks to the continued and concerted efforts of government authorities, other inter-governmental organizations and the voluntary agencies, a further 36,500 refugees were assisted in 1963 under the major aid programmes. Within this number, 10,649 were firmly settled, including some 9,729 through local integration and another 920 handicapped refugees through emigration, while some 1,200 refugees were settled through repatriation or spontaneous integration or naturalization. A further 40 camps were completely cleared of refugees, leaving, by 31 December 1963, 1,900 refugees still requiring assistance to leave camps.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT

During the period under review, a number of refugees returned to their countries of origin at their own request. UNHCR provided financial assistance for this purpose to some 150 refugees, of whom 135 had left for their country of origin by the end of 1963.

Of the refugees presumed to come within the mandate of UNHCR who were moved by the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in 1963, 4,251 were resettled from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and Italy. In addition 1,112 "old" refugees, mostly physically or mentally handicapped in varying degrees, were resettled by migration in 1963. Of these, 920 received UNHCR financial assistance and 192 were accepted by immigration countries without financial grants. This group included over 500 refugees of European origin who were moved from the Far East, mainly to Australia, in conjunction with ICEM. Over 190 handicapped refugees were also resettled, mainly in Belgium and Sweden.

The survey of handicapped refugees, which had been started in 1962, was continued in 1963 and covered a total of 1,071 seriously handicapped refugees.

LOCAL INTEGRATION

During 1963, assistance towards local integration of refugees was carried out largely by the provision of housing, particularly in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Greece. The total number of housing units made available or planned, increased from 9,574 to 10,447, of which 8,708 were occupied by the end of 1963; 1,105 families moved into housing provided to them under the programme.

Assistance towards the rehabilitation and re-training of the handicapped was continued in 1963. Of the refugees in the handicapped category, 493 were enabled, in the course of 1963, to become partly self-supporting. Over 1,000 non-rehabilitable refugees were settled in their country of residence through placement in local institutions, or in accommodations where they could receive permanent medical care, or by being granted annuities.

SUPPLEMENTARY AID AND
LEGAL ASSISTANCE

In 1963, \$19,017 was used to give supplementary aid to the most needy cases and over 1,400 refugees were so assisted.

Legal assistance was given to nearly 6,500 refugees at a cost of \$91,467. Nearly half the beneficiaries were in the Federal Republic of Germany and a sizeable number were in Iran. Refugees in Austria and in Latin America also benefited from this type of assistance. Legal aid in many cases helped refugees obtain benefits from certain pension rights or consolidate their positions in other ways and frequently obviated the need for other forms of material assistance.

ASSISTANCE TO NEW
GROUPS OF REFUGEES

The current programme of complementary assistance (1963) was designed to enable the UNHCR to pursue the work of international assistance for refugees and adapt it to the requirements of the new problems of refugees which emerged in different parts of the world. The financial target of the current programme was \$1.4 million, of which roughly \$600,000 was allocated for assistance to European refugees, and \$800,000 for new groups of refugees.

AID TO REFUGEES FROM ANGOLA

Following the completion of the programme to provide assistance in 1962 to the 150,000 refugees from Angola in the Congo (Leopoldville), limited assistance continued to be provided by voluntary agencies on an individual basis. In the course of 1963, the High Commissioner was able to give additional, but limited, support for assistance to Angolan refugees, mostly for medical care and educational assistance. The total of funds committed by UNHCR under the current programme for 1963 for assistance to refugees from Angola in the Congo (Leopoldville) amounted to \$44,911.

AID TO REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

The most urgent new problem facing UNHCR during 1963 was that of the refugees from Rwanda. In February 1963, there were some 130,000 refugees from Rwanda in Burundi,

the North and Central Kivu provinces of the Congo (Leopoldville), Tanganyika and Uganda, of whom some 95,000 required further assistance towards their local settlement at that time.

Urgent requirements for food and medical care continued to be met and, at the same time, the refugees were given land, food and seeds to enable them to become self-supporting as rapidly as possible. Local settlement projects requiring UNHCR contributions in an amount of over \$900,000 were put into effect to this end with the co-operation of the local authorities, the League of Red Cross Societies and UNHCR. In the course of 1963, a total amount of \$3,169,000 was made available by Governments and voluntary agencies towards these programmes.

REFUGEES IN TOGO

The programme for some 4,000 refugees in Togo, which consisted of a relief action followed by the resettlement of the refugees on the land and their establishment in crafts and trades, was successfully concluded in March 1963. The total cost to the High Commissioner's Office and its operational partner, the League of Red Cross Societies, amounted to \$60,000.

CUBAN REFUGEES

The Office of the High Commissioner was also called upon to assist Cuban refugees towards their permanent settlement in countries where they had relatives or might obtain employment. In addition, arrangements were made with voluntary agencies to bring relief to these refugees, particularly in Spain. An amount of \$71,600 was contributed by UNHCR to projects for these refugees during 1963.

AID TO OTHER GROUPS
OF REFUGEES

In the course of 1963 UNHCR continued, under the terms of the "good offices" resolutions, to channel contributions received from governmental and private sources and to make available resources from the Emergency Fund for assistance to various other groups of refugees in Africa, Asia and in Europe. A total of \$1.6

million was in this way made available by UNHCR for projects outside the programme, of which almost \$600,000 was committed for assistance to former Algerian refugees, approximately \$475,000 for assistance to Chinese refugees, \$200,000 for various groups of refugees in Europe, and \$56,000 for Tibetan refugees.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees covering the period from 1 April 1962 to 31 March 1963.

In resolution 965 A (XXXVI), adopted unanimously on 25 July 1963, the Council took note of the report prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees for transmission to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session later in 1963.

By resolution 965 B (XXXVI), adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, the Council requested the General Assembly to enlarge the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner to 30 members. It decided to reconfirm the existing membership of the Committee for the duration of the High Commissioner's mandate and to elect the five additional members at its resumed thirty-sixth session in the event that the General Assembly approved its recommendation for enlargement. Resolution 965 B (XXXVI) was adopted by the Council on 25 July 1963 on the basis of a draft submitted by Jordan, as amended by the United States.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's eighteenth session in 1963, the Report of the High Commissioner was referred to the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

During the debate, two draft resolutions were submitted in the Committee, dealing respectively with the membership of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme and with the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

MEMBERSHIP OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The first of the proposals was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden and the United States. By the operative part of this text, the General Assembly would:

(1) enlarge the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme to 30 members so as to achieve the widest possible geographical representation; and (2) request the Economic and Social Council to elect the 5 additional members of the Executive Committee during its resumed thirty-sixth session.

On 27 November 1963, the Third Committee unanimously adopted the seven-power text as a whole. It was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, also unanimously, on 12 December, as resolution 1958(XVIII). (For complete text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

A draft resolution on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees was put forward in the Third Committee by Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Greece, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

By the operative part of their text, as revised to take into account amendments proposed by the United States and Syria, the Assembly would: (1) request the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to afford international protection to refugees and to pursue his efforts on behalf of the refugees within his mandate and on behalf of those to whom he extended his good offices by giving particular attention to new refugee groups in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme; (2) invite States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to continue to lend their support to the alleviation of the refugee problem: (a) by facilitating the voluntary repatriation, resettlement or local integration of refu-

gees (b) by improving the legal status of refugees residing in their territory, particularly in new refugee situations; (c) by providing the High Commissioner with the necessary financial means for the accomplishment of the tasks incumbent upon him and, in particular, by enabling him to reach the financial targets established with the approval of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme.

On 27 November 1963, the 14-power text was unanimously approved by the Committee, and adopted, also unanimously, by the Assembly at a plenary meeting on 12 December as resolution 1959(XVIII). (For complete text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 16 December 1963, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1958(XVIII), elected Algeria, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria and Tanganyika to serve on the Executive Committee.

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

As at 31 December 1963, 31 Governments had pledged or promised the equivalent of \$1,639,140 to finance the programmes of the High Commissioner's Office during 1964 (for details, see table below).

GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED OR PROMISED TO PROGRAMMES OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES FOR 1964

(As at 31 December 1963; Equivalent of U.S. Dollars)

Governments	1964 Programme	Other Programmes	Total
Algeria	5,000	—	5,000
Australia	112,000	—	112,000
Austria	15,000	—	15,000
Belgium	150,000	50,000	200,000
Canada	268,519	—	268,519
China	5,000	—	5,000
Cyprus	560	—	560
Denmark	72,390	—	72,390
France	129,621	—	129,621
Germany	300,000	—	300,000
Ghana	3,000	—	3,000
Greece	10,000	—	10,000
Holy See	1,000	—	1,000
Iceland	5,750	—	5,750
Ireland	5,000	—	5,000
Israel	5,000	—	5,000
Luxembourg	3,000	—	3,000
Malaysia	1,000	—	1,000
Mali	1,500	—	1,500
Morocco	9,960	—	9,960
Netherlands	146,132	—	146,132
Nigeria	5,000	—	5,000
Norway	98,000	—	98,000
South Africa	12,500	12,500	25,000
Sweden	200,000	—	200,000
Togo	2,041	—	2,041
Tunisia	2,000	—	2,000
Turkey	2,667	—	2,667
Yugoslavia	5,000	—	5,000
Total	1,576,640	62,500	1,639,140

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ANNUAL REPORT OF
HIGH COMMISSIONER
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1296.

E/3777 (A/5511). Annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including report of 9th session of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's programme.

RESOLUTION 965 A (XXXVI), as proposed by Council President, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1963, meeting 1296.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the annexed report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its ninth session,

"Takes note of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1270-1272.

Plenary Meetings 1265, 1279.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, section VI.

A/5511/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including reports of 9th and 10th sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

A/C.3/L.1179. Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Greece, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Uganda, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally modified by United States and Syria, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 27 November 1963, meeting 1272.

A/5643. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1959(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5643, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 December 1963, meeting 1279.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and having heard his statement,

"Taking note of the progress achieved in the international protection of refugees and in the search for permanent solutions to refugee problems through voluntary repatriation, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries,

"Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the High Commissioner, in his various fields of activity, for groups of refugees for whom he lends his good offices,

"Recognizing the importance of an adequate assistance programme for the over-all effectiveness of the work of the High Commissioner,

"Commending the non-governmental organizations working for refugees for their untiring activity on behalf of refugees throughout the world,

"Noting with appreciation that since the seventeenth session of the General Assembly six more States have adhered to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, bringing to forty-two the number of States parties to the Convention;

"1. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to afford international protection to refugees and to pursue his efforts on behalf of the refugees within his mandate and of those to whom he extends his good offices, by giving particular attention to new refugee groups, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

"2. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to continue to lend their support to the alleviation of refugee problems:

"(a) By facilitating the voluntary repatriation, resettlement or local integration of refugees;

"(b) By improving the legal status of refugees residing in their territory, particularly in new refugee situations, inter alia, by acceding as appropriate to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and by treating new refugee problems in accordance with the principles and the spirit of the Convention:

"(c) By providing the High Commissioner with the necessary financial means for the accomplishment of the tasks incumbent upon him and, in particular, by enabling him to reach the financial targets established with the approval of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme."

MEMBERSHIP OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION Plenary Meeting 1296.

E/L.1026. Jordan: draft resolution.

E/L.1027. United States: amendment to draft resolution submitted by Jordan, E/L.1026.

RESOLUTION 965 B (XXXVI), as proposed by Jordan

(E/L.1026) and as amended by United States (E/L.1027), adopted by Council on 25 July 1963, meeting 1296, by 14 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that the General Assembly at its seventeenth session decided to continue the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years from January 1, 1964,

"Noting further that the review of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was postponed until the General Assembly had taken action on the future of the Office of the High Commissioner, but not later than 31 December 1963,

"Being aware of the increased interest of Member States in the work of this Office and the increase in the membership of the United Nations,

"1. Requests the General Assembly to amend resolution 1166(XII) of 26 November 1957 to enlarge the Executive Committee to thirty members;

"2. Decides:

"(a) To reconfirm the existing membership of the Committee for the duration of the High Commissioner's mandate, and

"(b) To elect at the resumed thirty-sixth session the five additional members of the Committee, in the event the General Assembly approves the Council's recommendation for enlargement."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1270-1272.

Plenary Meetings 1265, 1279.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIII, Section VII.

A/C.3/L.1178 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Panama, Sudan, United States: draft resolution adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 27 November 1963, meeting 1272.

A/5643. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1958(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5643, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 December 1963, meeting 1279.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 965 B (XXXVI) of 25 July 1963,

"Recalling its resolution 1166(XII) of 26 November 1957, which provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme to consist of representatives of from twenty to twenty-five States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, to be elected by the Economic and Social Council on the widest possible geographical basis from those States with a demonstrated interest in, and devotion to, the solution of the refugee problem,

"Recalling its resolution 1783(XVII) of 7 December 1962 relating to the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

"Noting that the Executive Committee has at present a membership of twenty-five,

"Bearing in mind the continued interest of Member States in the work of the Office of the High Commissioner and the increase in the membership of the United Nations,

"1. Decides to enlarge the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme to thirty members so as to achieve the widest possible geographical representation;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to elect the five additional members of the Executive Committee during its resumed thirty-sixth session."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SESSION—RESUMED 36TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1307.

E/L.1043. Note by Secretary-General on the enlargement of membership of Executive Committee of

Programme of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

ELECTION OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1265.

A/5608. Note by Secretary-General.

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly, 29 November 1963.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/AC.96/202, A/AC.96/216. Lists of documents issued at 9th and 10th 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) held only one session in 1963. This session, which was held in June, was devoted to the allocation of project aid. The second session, which ordinarily would have been held in December and would have dealt with both allocations for project aid and policy questions, was deferred until January 1964 in order to permit the Board to meet in Bangkok, on the invitation of the Government of Thailand. For this reason, the two sessions held in June 1963 and January 1964 are considered as covering programme developments to be described in this chapter.

The January 1964 session of the Executive Board in Bangkok was the first such session held by UNICEF in the field and enabled representatives on the Board to observe at first hand the needs of children in Asia. The Board also dealt with a number of policy questions, including the scope of UNICEF aid; methods of encouraging programme evaluation; enhancing the quality of training programmes; aid for malaria eradication; financial relations with co-operating agencies; and the acceptance, under certain conditions, of funds-in-trust from

Governments and of contributions from private sources for specific projects.

The Board decided in January 1964 to meet once a year in the future, normally in June; this decision, however, would be subject to review at the June 1965 session.

PROGRAMME TRENDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1963

UNICEF activities during the year reflected the important policy decisions taken by the Executive Board in the preceding two years. A review of programme actions taken by the Board in 1963 shows an 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 require joint planning by several ministries or departments. An important feature of virtually all projects assisted by UNICEF in 1963 was the increasing emphasis on the training of national personnel.

At the close of the January 1964 session of the Board, UNICEF was assisting 515 projects in 112 countries and territories: 145 projects in Africa, 115 in Asia, 60 in the Eastern Medi-

terranean, 14 in Europe, 162 in the Americas and 9 inter-regional projects. (For a table showing countries and projects assisted, see pp. 376-78 below.)

HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Allocations for health projects approved in 1963 represented about 60 per cent of all programme allocations for the year. A total of \$19.2 million was approved for such programmes.

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 1963, UNICEF was assisting 153 health service projects in 94 countries, including 92 projects for the establishment or strengthening of basic material and child health services; 46 projects for the improvement of environmental sanitation and related health education; 6 schemes for the rehabilitation of handicapped children; one for the care of infants of low birth-weight; and 8 for immunization and vaccine production. More than one fourth of the programme allocations were for UNICEF aid for the control of diseases that take a heavy toll in child sickness and mortality. Of 150 disease control projects assisted by UNICEF in 81 countries, 32 were for malaria eradication; 49 for tuberculosis control, including BCG vaccination; 19 for control of treponemal diseases (yaws and syphilis); 11 for trachoma control; 35 for leprosy control; 2 for penicillin protection; and one each for control of bilharziasis and mycosis.

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

Twenty per cent (\$6.3 million) of all programme allocations approved at the June 1963 and January 1964 sessions was 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. At the end of 1963, UNICEF was aiding 111 such projects in 68 countries, including 18 child and maternal feeding projects; 59 projects in applied nutrition coupled with nutrition education; 25 milk conservation projects; 6 projects for the

development, testing and processing of protein-rich foods other than milk; and 3 goitre control projects involving the iodization of salt. Milk donated by the Governments of the United States, Canada and Switzerland, with UNICEF paying freight costs, was distributed to 73 countries for distribution through schools, maternal and child health centres, or in connexion with applied nutrition or emergency feeding operations.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Assistance totalling \$1.1 million (3.5 per cent of all programme allocations) was allocated for family and child welfare projects during the period under review. These projects are 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 1963, UNICEF was aiding in the following welfare projects: 31 projects for the development of national social service programmes to strengthen family life and foster opportunities for the healthy growth of the personality, the capacity and the social habits of children and youth; 13 mothercraft/homecraft projects for the education of young women and mothers in improved methods of home-making and the rearing of children, and to help them to play a constructive part in community life; and 4 community development projects.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

By January 1964, UNICEF was helping education projects in 33 countries. Allocations approved for such projects during the period under review totalled \$3.7 million, 11.7 per cent of all programme allocations. Teacher training was a predominant element in virtually all the projects; some projects included aid for the local production of teaching materials; in most there was an emphasis on bringing the curricula into closer relationship with the needs of modern life.

By the end of 1963, 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 leavers. The UNICEF Executive Board allocated \$711,000 for such projects.

NATIONAL PLANNING FOR CHILDREN'S NEEDS

The Executive Board took further definitive steps in 1963 to implement the decision taken in 1962 to help Governments, through their planning institutes and ministries, to give adequate attention in their national planning to the needs of children and youth and to contribute to the training of national officials responsible for such planning. With the co-operation of United Nations regional economic commissions, planning and development institutes, and technical agencies of the United Nations, several projects were prepared for 1964 and 1965 and received the approval of the Board at its January 1964 session. Meanwhile it was decided that UNICEF would assist the training programmes of the regional planning and development institutes by financing posts for faculty members concerned with the problems of children and youth. For the Latin American Institute, UNICEF would also give fellowships for training and research and advisory services.

EMERGENCY AID

UNICEF aid in emergency situations totalled \$744,318, 2.3 per cent of the total for assistance programmes voted in 1963. This included aid to Yugoslavia following an earthquake in Skopje and to the Caribbean area following a hurricane.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

INCOME IN 1963

The income from all sources in 1963 amounted to the equivalent of \$32.1 million, an increase of \$2.4 million over the income for 1962. Of the total, \$24.6 million (77 per cent) was contributed by 118 Governments, as compared with \$23.6 million (79 per cent) contributed by 105 Governments in 1962. (For a table showing Government contributions to UNICEF during the period 1961-1963, see pp. 378-79 below.)

EXPENDITURES IN 1963

Expenditures in 1963 totalled \$38.9 million, exceeding income by \$6.8 million. The excess of expenditures over income reflected the new financial procedure, approved by the Board, which was designed to reduce the operating fund of UNICEF to a level of approximately \$25 million. It was foreseen that this level would be reached in 1965 and that, from then on, it

would be possible for allocations to increase only as income increased.

INCOME FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Income from private sources in 1963, including the sale of greeting cards, totalled \$5.9 million. This constituted an increase of about \$1 million over 1962. The bulk of the private contributions came from three main sources: Hallowe'en collections in the United States and Canada, milk-fund drives in Sweden and Switzerland and Freedom from Hunger campaigns in Australia, the Netherlands and New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The largest single source was the United States Committee for UNICEF, which gave over \$2 million to UNICEF, mainly from its Hallowe'en collection. Receipts from a similar collection sponsored by the United Nations Association in Canada totalled over \$358,000. The remainder came from individuals, churches, women's groups, schools and other organizations in 36 countries.

Over 32 million Greeting Cards were sold in the 1963 season—bringing an estimated net income of \$1.9 million—compared with \$1.6 million in 1962. The highest sales were in the United States (12.5 million cards), the United Kingdom (3 million cards) and Canada (3.8 million cards). Cards were sold in more than 100 countries.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

At its January 1964 session, the Executive Board decided to accord a "co-operative relationship" to UNICEF National Committees either individually or acting as a collective group (or groups). They would have the privilege of being seated at the Board sessions, and of making oral and written statements to the Board on such matters as national or international fund-raising campaigns, public information activities, and greeting cards.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-fifth session in April 1963, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (942(XXXV)) taking note with satisfaction of the reports of the Executive Board on

its June 1962 and December 1962 sessions and of the annual report of the Executive Director of UNICEF to the Council.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 5 December 1963 the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1919 (XVIII)) whereby it took note with approval of the work of the United Nations Children's Fund; recommended that Governments, when planning their economic and social development, should take into account the importance of meeting the needs of children and youth and

should use to the full such facilities as the United Nations Children's Fund could provide, including aid for the training of national personnel, in order to help prepare them for life; and called upon Members States to continue to contribute as much as they could to the United Nations Children's Fund.

The Assembly adopted this resolution on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Cultural and Humanitarian) Committee which, on 5 November, had unanimously approved a draft text submitted by Afghanistan, Greece, Iran, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Tunisia and Uganda.

PROJECTS AIDED IN 1963* (By Region)

AREA	PROJECTS AIDED							
	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES AIDED	Health Services	Disease Control	Nutri- tion	Family and Child Welfare Services	Training and Educa- tion	Plann- ing	Emer- gency
Africa	38	41	44	25	22	11	—	2
Asia	19	35	42	19	9	9	1	—
Eastern Mediterranean	16	16	24	12	9	7	—	2
Europe	5	5	1	6	—	1	—	1
The Americas	34	52	39	45	8	14	1	3
Inter-Regional	—	4	—	4	—	—	1	—
Total	112	153	150	111	48	42	3	8

* Including projects approved in January 1964.

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH UNICEF AID WAS APPROVED IN 1963^a

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS ^b (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
Afghanistan	x	x		x		551,000
Algeria	x	x		x	x	381,718
Argentina		x				96,000
Basutoland			x			110,000
Bolivia		x				60,000
Brazil	x	x	x	x		1,655,100
British Caribbean Territories:						
Grenada	x					24,000
St. Lucia	x					57,000
British Guiana		x				13,000
British Honduras				x		17,000
Burma	x	x	x	x		1,032,100
Cambodia	x	x				52,700
Cameroon		x				61,000
Central African Republic		x	x	x		141,600
Chad		x	x			87,000

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS ^a (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
Chile	x	x				795,000
China		x		x		545,600
Colombia	x	x	x	x		514,600
Congo (Brazzaville)	x	x				62,000
Congo (Leopoldville)				x		453,000
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x		453,300
Cuba					x	54,000
Cyprus	x					16,000
Dahomey		x	x			206,000
Dominican Republic		x		x		323,000
Ecuador	x	x	x	x		412,000
El Salvador		x	x	x		390,000
Ethiopia		x	x			34,897
Gabon		x	x			33,600
Gambia	x	x				20,000
Ghana				x		47,000
Greece	x					6,200
Guatemala		x				136,000
Guinea	x					62,000
Haiti				x	x	63,000
Honduras		x		x		245,000
Hong Kong						c
India	x	x	x	x		3,204,100
Indonesia	x	x	x	x		2,391,541
Iran		x				745,000
Iraq		x				176,000
Ivory Coast	x	x	x			297,200
Jamaica	x					208,000
Jordan	x	x			x	497,000
Kenya			x			765,600
Korea, Rep. of	x	x			x	445,762
Laos	x					20,500
Liberia			x			18,600
Madagascar				x		391,000
Malaysia	x		x			296,000
Mali	x					177,000
Mauritania		x	x			168,000
Mexico		x				1,435,000
Morocco	x		x	x	x	203,000
Nepal	x					26,500
Nicaragua			x			39,000
Niger			x	x		90,200
Nigeria	x	x	x			581,600
Northern Rhodesia			x			85,000
Nyasaland	x					84,000
Pakistan	x	x	x	x		2,689,000
Panama		x				150,000
Paraguay			x			18,600
Peru		x				209,000
Philippines	x	x	x	x		873,070
Poland	x					728
Rwanda		x		x		98,000
Saudi Arabia	x					66,000
Senegal	x	x	x			223,000
Sierra Leone	x					48,000
Somalia	x					148,000
Spain		x	x			402,218

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	TYPE OF AID					COMMITMENTS ^a (in U.S. Dollars)
	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Education and Vocational Training	Emergency	
Sudan				x		350,000
Surinam		x				25,000
Swaziland			x			76,000
Tanganyika	x					^c
Thailand	x	x				521,213
Togo	x					35,000
Tonga	x					43,000
Trinidad and Tobago					x	14,800
Tunisia						^c
Turkey	x	x	x			958,450
Uganda						^c
United Arab Republic	x	x	x			828,000
Upper Volta		x		x		75,600
Uruguay	x				x	154,200
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	x	x	x			509,000
Venezuela						^c
Yemen				x		24,000
Yugoslavia	x				x	247,430
Zanzibar		x				109,500

^a Includes aid approved in January 1964.

^b All figures exclude freight.

^c Allocation made against an outstanding commitment, but no new aid approved in 1963.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF 1961-1963

(In U.S. Dollars)

Contributing Country	1961	1962	1963	Contributing Country	1961	1962	1963
Afghanistan	10,000	10,000	10,000	Chile	80,000	80,000	80,000
Algeria	—	—	35,000	China	15,000	15,000	15,000
Argentina	60,241	45,455	—	Colombia	159,804	150,000	150,000
Australia	537,600	537,600	537,600	Congo (Brazzaville)	7,560	7,734	7,725
Austria	46,154	57,919	48,070	Congo (Leopoldville)	—	17,000	18,996
Belgium	160,000	160,000	200,000	Costa Rica	30,000	30,000	30,000
Bolivia	—	—	5,000	Cuba	70,000	70,000	70,000
Brazil	307,787	287,375	209,677	Cyprus	—	1,000	1,000
British Caribbean Territories:				Czechoslovakia	34,722	52,083	52,083
Antigua	117	117	175	Dahomey	—	5,000	5,000
Bahamas	2,800	—	2,800	Denmark	144,800	173,760	173,760
Barbados	756	—	4,000	Dominican Republic	—	20,000	20,000
Grenada	—	1,167	1,170	Ecuador	10,000	10,000	15,161
St. Lucia	—	1,744	812	El Salvador	20,000	20,000	20,000
British Guiana	—	—	1,000	Ethiopia	18,000	18,000	18,116
British Honduras	350	349	700	Finland	50,937	50,937	62,500
Brunei	3,267	3,267	3,267	France	1,109,184	1,109,184	1,109,184
Bulgaria	7,353	4,273	4,274	Gabon	102	10,204	11,524
Burma	56,000	56,000	56,000	Gambia	560	560	560
Byelorussian SSR	62,500	62,500	62,500	Germany,			
Cambodia	3,500	3,000	5,000	Fed. Rep. of	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,500,000
Cameroon	8,163	8,163	8,163	Ghana	16,800	16,800	21,000
Canada	630,177	742,553	739,616	Greece	32,000	57,000	57,000
Central African Republic	3,811	3,811	4,275	Guatemala	20,000	30,000	30,000
Ceylon	14,725	14,726	14,725	Guinea	—	—	22,350
Chad	8,065	—	10,204	Holy See	1,000	1,000	1,000
				Honduras	20,000	—	10,000
				Hong Kong	3,500	3,500	3,500

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

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Contributing Country	1961	1962	1963	Contributing Country	1961	1962	1963
Hungary	12,876	12,875	12,875	Panama	10,000	10,000	15,000
Iceland	9,408	10,651	10,651	Paraguay	10,000	—	—
India	629,781	629,781	630,000	Peru	59,591	89,720	89,552
Indonesia	100,000	100,000	100,000	Philippines	125,000	205,000	185,000
Iran	265,000	270,000	275,000	Poland	60,000	60,150	59,850
Iraq	28,058	41,942	56,000	Romania	25,000	25,000	25,000
Ireland	7,000	10,000	10,000	Saudi Arabia	—	10,000	20,000
Israel	28,000	35,000	35,000	Senegal	—	—	20,000
Italy	—	—	320,000	Sierra Leone	280	280	2,800
Ivory Coast	—	10,204	10,204	Somalia	3,000	—	—
Jamaica	8,385	8,385	8,392	South Africa	30,040	30,084	30,098
Japan	150,000	170,000	190,000	Spain	33,333	66,667	66,667
Jordan	2,797	2,797	5,600	Sudan	9,978	10,000	10,004
Kenya	—	280	2,801	Sweden	347,490	500,000	752,896
Korea, Rep. of	3,500	3,500	5,000	Switzerland	348,837	348,837	348,837
Kuwait	—	5,000	5,994	Syria	11,286	11,204	10,526
Lebanon	9,534	12,993	12,574	Tanganyika	—	—	700
Liberia	5,000	—	15,000	Thailand	123,326	139,111	141,483
Libya	4,500	4,500	9,801	Togo	—	4,500	5,102
Liechtenstein	930	1,000	1,003	Trinidad and Tobago	7,000	7,000	7,000
Luxembourg	6,000	6,000	6,000	Tunisia	9,460	11,346	14,360
Madagascar	5,102	5,102	10,204	Turkey	194,445	194,444	194,445
Malaysia				Uganda	2,800	—	2,801
Fed. of Malaya ^a	24,500	24,500	39,676	Ukrainian SSR	125,000	125,000	125,000
North Borneo (Sabah.) ^a	328	3,267	3,267	USSR	675,000	675,000	675,000
Sarawak ^a	8,167	8,167	8,167	United Arab Republic	106,908	94,710	109,060
Singapore ^a	6,534	6,533	6,533	United Kingdom	938,000	938,000	938,000
Mali	5,000	5,000	5,000	United States	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Mauritania	—	—	3,265	Upper Volta	3,061	3,061	3,061
Mexico	500,293	500,000	500,000	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	7,500	7,500	15,000
Monaco	2,041	2,041	2,041	Yemen	—	—	2,000
Morocco	20,000	25,000	25,137	Yugoslavia	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands	82,873	82,873	138,122				
New Zealand	210,000	210,000	210,000	Grand Total	22,959,797	23,586,902	24,669,578
Nicaragua	10,000	10,000	10,000				
Niger	—	4,082	—				
Nigeria	—	42,000	21,000				
Norway	108,920	136,500	280,000				
Pakistan	96,600	96,534	96,534				

^a These contributions were received from the Governments indicated before 31 August 1963, at which date they joined to form Malaysia.

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS APPROVED BY UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD IN JUNE 1963 AND JANUARY 1964^a (BY AREA AND TYPE OF AID)

(In U.S. Dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter-Regional	Total	Per Cent
Health	1,758,500	6,247,524	1,401,100	2,457,297	148,376	6,656,940	535,000	19,204,737	60.06
Health services	1,002,500	4,588,041	595,700	765,000	148,158	2,761,940	535,000	10,397,339	32.52
Disease control	755,000	1,659,483	805,400	1,692,297	218	3,895,000	—	8,807,398	27.54
Malaria	126,000	117,100	210,000	1,289,000	—	3,643,000	—	5,385,100	16.84
TB/BCG	81,000	704,600	—	—	—	238,000	—	1,023,600	3.20
Yaws/VD	41,000	115,500	—	—	218	—	—	156,718	0.49
Trachoma	45,000	404,000	523,000	116,297	—	—	—	1,088,297	3.40
Leprosy	408,900	314,000	65,000	29,000	—	14,000	—	831,500	2.60
Combined Disease control	53,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,100	0.17
Other	—	4,283	6,800	258,000	—	—	—	269,083	0.84

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- Regional	Total	Per Cent
Nutrition	1,723,350	563,300	2,059,000	202,050	558,200	747,260	428,000	6281,160	19.64
Child feeding	—	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	2,800	0.01
Applied nutri- tion	1,165,750	317,500	878,000	178,450	—	665,260	138,000	3,342,960	10.45
Milk conserva- tion	492,600	243,000	1,041,000	23,600	558,200	—	—	2,358,400	7.38
High protein food develop- ment	65,000	—	140,000	—	—	82,000	290,000	577,000	1.80
Welfare	614,200	230,000	—	156,000	—	135,800	—	1,136,000	5.55
Education	1,275,500	1,327,600	132,000	215,000	—	795,600	—	3,745,700	11.71
Vocational Training	301,000	69,000	198,000	72,000	—	71,300	—	711,300	2.22
Planning for Child ren and Youth	—	55,000	—	—	—	80,000	20,000	155,000	0.49
Total for Long- Range Aid	5,672,550	8,492,424	3,790,100	3,102,347	706,576	8,486,900	983,000	31,233,897	97.67
Emergency Aid								744,318	2.33
Grand Total for Programme Aid								31,978,215	100.00
Operational services	} last six months of 1963							1,938,400	
Administrative costs								1,208,375	
Operational services	} first six months of 1964							2,112,700	
Administrative costs								1,160,700	
Grand Total								38,398,390	

^a Includes mail poll for emergency aid approved in September 1963.

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS APPROVED BY UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD IN
JUNE 1963 AND JANUARY 1964^a (BY AREA AND TYPE OF AID)

(In U.S. Dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- Regional	Total	Per Cent
Health	1,402,100	6,500,024	1,335,500	2,679,297	148,376	6,135,440	85,000	18,285,737	56.62
Health services	713,600	5,313,541	595,700	765,000	148,158	2,558,440	85,000	10,179,439	31.52
Disease control	688,500	1,186,483	739,800	1,914,297	218	3,577,000	—	8,106,298	25.10
Malaria	109,500	48,100	210,000	1,289,000	—	3,325,000	—	4,981,600	15.42
TB/BCG	54,000	704,600	—	—	—	238,000	—	996,600	3.09
Yaws/VD	41,000	115,500	—	—	218	—	—	156,718	0.49
Trachoma	30,000	—	523,000	203,297	—	—	—	756,297	2.34
Leprosy	400,900	314,000	—	29,000	—	14,000	—	757,900	2.35
Combined Di- sease control	53,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,100	0.16
Other	—	4,283	6,800	393,000	—	—	—	404,083	1.25
Nutrition	2,187,850	380,300	1,690,100	202,050	408,200	718,260	400,000	5,986,760	78.53
Child feeding	—	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	2,800	0.01
Applied nutri- tion	1,606,750	317,500	463,100	178,450	—	636,260	10,000	3,212,060	9.94
Milk conserva- tion	516,100	60,000	1,087,000	23,600	408,200	—	—	2,094,900	6.48
High protein food develop- ment	65,000	—	140,000	—	—	82,000	390,000	677,000	2.10

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	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- Regional	Total	Per Cent
Welfare	672,200	189,800	—	187,000	—	87,000	—	1,136,000	3.52
Education	1,476,500	2,350,600	132,000	302,000	—	893,600	—	5,154,700	15.96
Vocational Training	—	69,000	624,000	72,000	—	71,300	—	836,800	2.59
Planning for Child- ren and Youth	—	55,000	—	—	—	80,000	20,000	155,000	0.48
Total for Long- Range Aid	5,738,650	9,544,724	3,781,600	3,442,247	556,576	7,985,600	505,000	31,554,497	97.70
Emergency Aid								744,318	2.30
Total								32,298,815	100.00
Freight								4,000,000	
Grand Total for Programme Aid								36,298,815	
Supplementary 1963 administrative costs and operational services								140,000	
Operational services for 1964								4,225,400	
Administrative costs for 1954								2,321,400	
Grand Total								42,965,615	

^a Includes mail poll for emergency aid approved in September 1963.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1260.

E/3655/Rev.1. Report of Executive Board of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on its June 1962 session.

E/3705. Report of UNICEF Executive Board on its December 1962 session (295th meeting).

E/3706. Report of UNICEF Executive Board on its December 1962 session (294th meeting—elections).

E/3722. Annual report of Executive Director of United Nations Children's Fund.

RESOLUTION 942(XXXV), as proposed by Council President, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 April 1963, meeting 1260.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1962 and December 1962 sessions and of the report of the Executive Director of the Fund."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1232-1243, 1247-1254. Plenary Meeting 1274.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, Section V.

A/C.3/L.1147 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Greece, Iran, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda: draft resolu-

tion, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 5 November 1963, meeting 1254.

A/5606. Report of Third Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council, paras. 47-52 and draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1919(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1963, meeting 1274.

"The General Assembly aid approved in September 1963.

"Recalling its resolution 1773(XVII) of 7 December 1962,

"1. Takes note with approval of the work of the United Nations Children's Fund which, while continuing to be devoted to the fields of child health, nutrition and social welfare, has now been extended to include education and vocational training as well;

"2. Recommends that Governments, when planning their economic and social development, should take into account the importance of meeting the needs of children and youth and should use to the full such facilities as the United Nations Children's Fund can provide, including aid for the training of national personnel, in order to help prepare them for life;

"3. Calls upon Member States to continue to contribute as much as they can to the United Nations Children's Fund."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/3821/Rev.1; E/3868. Reports of UNICEF Executive Board on its June 1963 and January 1964 sessions.

E/ICEF/470, E/ICEF/493. Countries and projects assisted by UNICEF at conclusion of June 1963 and January 1964 sessions of Executive Board, including description of major programmes aided. E/ICEF/480 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Corr.1, Add.2-3, Add.4 and Corr.1-2, Add.5-8. Progress report of

Executive Director to January 1964 session of UNICEF Executive Board. E/ICEF/INF.23/Rev.1; E/INF.24/Rev.3. Checklists of UNICEF documents issued in connexion with June 1963 and January 1964 sessions of UNICEF Executive Board.

CHAPTER XIII

NARCOTIC DRUGS

By the end of 1963, virtually every State was a party to one or more of the 10 multilateral narcotics control treaties, which are also applied to most non-self-governing territories. In a few cases the main treaties were being applied by certain countries that had not yet formally accepted them.

The basic aim of international as well as national narcotics control is the prevention of the abuse of narcotic drugs which results in damage to public health. To achieve this aim, the international control system is designed to prevent the illicit manufacture or production of narcotics and their diversion from licit into illicit channels. The treaty system also seeks to ensure that effective control measures in one country are not impeded by lack of control or ineffective control in another, and to this end an annual accounting is required from each of the States bound by the relevant treaty.

The chief policy-making bodies of the control system are the Economic and Social Council and its responsible arm in this field, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body—organs established by narcotics treaties—are, respectively, responsible for the supervision of the licit movement of narcotic drugs, and for determining the requirement of narcotic drugs in each country on the basis of estimates submitted by Governments. The World Health Organization (WHO) acts as the medical adviser to the United Nations organs concerned, and it has an Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs.

An important development in the narcotics field during 1963 was the coming into force on 8 March of the United Nations Opium Protocol of 1953, by which international control was

extended to the production, trade and stocks of opium.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its eighteenth session in Geneva from 29 April to 17 May 1963. Besides reviewing the implementation of the narcotics treaties and questions of international control generally, the Commission considered specific subjects such as the abuse of drugs; opium and the opiates and cannabis (including scientific research); the coca leaf; synthetic narcotic drugs; barbiturates; other substances (tranquillizers, amphetamines and khat); illicit traffic; the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; preparations of the implementation of the 1953 Protocol; and technical co-operation.

The Commission adopted a resolution (1(XVIII)) requesting the Secretary-General to present to its twentieth session a report on the work done and results obtained during the preceding nineteen years of the Commission's activity.

The Economic and Social Council on 17 July 1963, at its thirty-sixth session, took note of the Commission's report in resolution 962 A (XXXVI). (For details about membership of Commission, see Appendix III.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS TO AND ACCEPTANCES OF TREATIES

During 1963, the following States became parties to, or declared themselves bound by, the international narcotics treaties indicated below: International Opium Convention, 1912: Cyprus, Jamaica, Senegal.

International Opium Convention, 1925, as

amended: Algeria, Jamaica, Senegal, Upper Volta.

Convention of 13 July 1931 (for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs), as amended: Algeria, Jamaica, Senegal, Upper Volta.

1948 Protocol (bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the 1931 Convention) as amended: Jamaica, Senegal, Upper Volta.

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

As of 31 December 1963, 23 States had acceded to or ratified the Convention, and several other countries were in the process of acceding to or ratifying it. Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Ceylon, Chad, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Togo and Yugoslavia acceded to or ratified the Convention during 1963. The Convention would come into force when 40 accessions or ratifications had been deposited with the Secretary-General. Preparatory arrangements for its coming into force had been started, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had provided for the present Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body to carry out the functions of the International Narcotics Control Board which would be established under the Single Convention, until the terms of office of the membership of these two existing bodies expired in 1968. The timing of the elections of the International Narcotics Control Board would be decided by the Commission in the light of the progress in depositing acceptances of the Single Convention with the Secretary-General.

THE 1953 OPIUM PROTOCOL

The 1953 Opium Protocol came into force on 8 March 1963, following ratification by Greece on 6 February 1963. Greece, after India and Iran, being the third opium producer to become party to the Protocol, thereby completed the essential step in bringing it into operation. Madagascar, Senegal and Turkey similarly ratified the Protocol in 1963 and, as of 31 December, 50 States had become parties to it. With the approval of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Secretary-General took a number of steps in implementing the new treaty, including the appointment of an appeals com-

mittee, as required by the Protocol, and the revision of the existing questionnaire for the compilation of annual reports by Governments in order to cover their obligations under this Protocol as well.

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 1963, the Commission examined the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments Relating to Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs for 1961 and addenda which showed that during the calendar year 1962 such reports were received in respect of 143 countries and territories for 1961, together with 9 delayed reports for 1960. The Commission examined and took note of the information and requested the Secretary-General to invite those States which had not submitted reports for two consecutive years to do so.

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 March 1962 to March 1963, 101 such legislative texts were received from 36 countries.

CONTROL OF NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

In 1963, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted that a synthetic substance, pethidine-intermediate-C, had been placed under international control. Following the decision by two groups of experts, myrophine and nicocodine were also put under international control, though the latter drug was grouped among those subjected to less stringent measures.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Report on the work of the Permanent Central Board in 1962 examined trends in the licit movement in narcotic drugs during the year, giving figures of production and consumption not only for raw materials (opium, poppy straw, coca leaves and cannabis), but also for manufactured drugs (opium and coca leaf alka-

loids and their derivatives, as well as the synthetic drugs). Under the relevant treaties, the Board controls the licit movement of narcotic drugs on the basis of statistical returns made to it by Governments, and it limits manufacture to quantities required for medical and scientific needs. The Board noted that, except for the fact that the information available to it about mainland China was extremely limited, its supervision extended virtually over the whole world. Its report showed that control of the legal trade in manufactured narcotic drugs was generally effective, and the quantity of such drugs diverted from the licit trade into the illicit market was insignificant. However, control of raw materials—opium and the coca leaf—was ineffective in certain parts of the world, and clandestine manufacturers were able to obtain supplies for the illicit traffic. As regards the coca leaf, the report expressed concern at the situation in Bolivia and Peru but noted that serious attempts at reform had been made in Chile and Colombia.

On 17 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 962 A (XXXVI), took note with appreciation of the Board's report.

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

At its eighteenth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs commended the statement of the Drug Supervisory Body on Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1963. The Commission felt that the Drug Supervisory Body had succeeded in obtaining estimates which were as accurate as possible. On the Commission's agenda was the election of a member of the Drug Supervisory Body. Following an earlier recommendation by the Economic and Social Council, it elected to this Body a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

ESTIMATED WORLD NEEDS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS

Estimates of requirements for narcotic drugs of 126 countries and 54 non-metropolitan territories are shown in the statement of the Drug Supervisory Body for 1964. The Drug Supervisory Body established estimates for 13 countries and five non-metropolitan territories, in respect of which the Governments concerned

had not submitted estimates. The Drug Supervisory Body's statement for 1964 also gave a summary of 30 years of operation of the estimates system, recalling that the first such estimate had been prepared for 1934. The 1934 estimates dealt with 15 narcotic drugs, all of them natural drugs; the 1963 estimates were related to 54 narcotic drugs, of which 26 were natural drugs and 28 synthetic drugs. It was also noted that the world consumption of morphine had steadily declined in this period, largely as a result of the appearance of a large number of synthetic drugs, particularly pethidine. The use of cocaine had also fallen drastically, but the decline was even more striking in the case of diacetylmorphine or heroin.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

The United Nations Laboratory in Geneva continued to make progress during 1963 in the development and application of simple, rapid and easily reproducible methods of determining the geographical origin of opium. The Laboratory analyzed many samples of seized illicit opium, which had been submitted by Governments for the determination of origin and, in approximately two-thirds of these cases, the Laboratory was able to make a finding. The Commission expressed appreciation to those Governments which had sent in authenticated samples and hoped the Laboratory's collection would be completed. Scientists in many countries continued to collaborate in the international programme of research. Technical assistance in the form of specialized training was also given at the United Nations Laboratory to recipients of fellowships. It was stated in the Commission that to determine the sources of heroin might soon become more important than the determination of the origin of opium, and reference was made to the work being done in this connexion in the United States.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON CANNABIS

The United Nations Laboratory continued its cannabis research programme—improving its methods of identifying cannabis—although priority was given to the work on opium.

CANNABIS

Cannabis continued to be the most widely abused drug. Seizures of this drug—which is known by a large variety of names—were again reported from almost every part of the world. The plant itself is not only cultivated but also grows wild; in addition, it is grown for its fibre and its seed, which have industrial uses. While the drug has become practically obsolete in modern medicine, it is still used extensively in the Ayurvedic, Unani and Tabbi systems of medicine in India and Pakistan, which are followed by millions of people, and the problem of controlling it is accordingly peculiarly difficult.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs made a comprehensive survey of the problem of cannabis in 1963. It requested the Secretary-General to obtain information from the Governments concerned about the cannabis situation in the countries north of the India-Pakistan sub-continent and also in Africa and Madagascar.

DRUG ADDICTION

A report by the Secretary-General attempting to assess the extent of drug addiction in the world showed that among 162 countries and territories studied for which figures had been analyzed, 27 countries had one addict per 1,000 or less of population, the highest rate ever noted. There was widespread addiction to such manufactured drugs as morphine and heroin and some addiction, though still on a comparatively small scale, to synthetic narcotic drugs. Opium was consumed by a very large number of addicts in the Far East and in some countries of the Middle East; cannabis was used as a euphoriant in almost every part of the world; and the chewing of the coca leaf was practised in certain South American countries, being a serious problem in Bolivia and Peru. A truer picture of the magnitude of the coca leaf problem emerged from regional meetings organized by the United Nations in Latin America under the programme of technical assistance. By its resolution 962 B(XXXVI), adopted unanimously on 17 July 1963 (see below), the Economic and Social Council observed that increasing progress was being made in dealing with

the problems raised by the use of the coca leaf, the chewing of which was now recognized by the Governments mainly concerned as a harmful habit that ought to be suppressed.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

At its eighteenth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs gave particular attention to the illicit traffic in the Far East. Reports submitted by Governments, and interventions at the Commission's session, dealt extensively with questions of the illicit cultivation of opium and the manufacture and trade in opium and the opiates in the Far East. The Commission adopted a resolution by which it urged the Governments concerned to take all necessary measures, in particular to collect more precise information about the areas of illicit cultivation and manufacture; to register opium smokers where smoking was still permitted with a view to ending this practice; to strengthen enforcement services and improve measures for fighting the traffic; to control as far as was possible the import and internal distribution of acetic anhydride and acetyl chloride (chemicals necessary for heroin manufacture); to take measures for ending opium cultivation by hill tribes or other less developed groups; to co-operate closely and directly with other countries in exchanging information about the traffic, and to keep in mind the problem of strengthening the fight against this traffic when they drew up requests for technical assistance.

On the world scene, the Commission noted that the illicit traffic had shown the usual characteristics in that opium, the opiates, cannabis and cocaine predominated. In Iran and Thailand, illicit manufacture and consumption of heroin had greatly increased, after opium had been banned. The traffic in cocaine, though on a smaller scale, appeared to be spreading through Latin America and to other parts of the world, with more numerous and bigger seizures of cocaine being reported in the United States. The highly organized international traffic in heroin continued to converge on Canada and the United States, on Hong Kong and, to a lesser degree, on Japan and Thailand. The cannabis traffic in Africa and Latin America was inclined to be a domestic phenomenon in the

countries where it existed, but there were signs that it was beginning to cross frontiers in these parts of the world also.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

It will be recalled that on 20 November 1959, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1395 (XIV)) whereby it decided to establish a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control.¹

At its thirty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council noted that this programme had been carried out during the preceding year, with emphasis on regional projects, while direct assistance to individual countries had been continued. There were two major projects during the year. The first, the Middle East and North Africa Technical Assistance Mission on Narcotics Control (the second part of the project begun in 1962), was completed in September/October 1963, with visits to the following countries: Algeria, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. Its report, together with that of a similar mission completed in 1962, was to be put before the nineteenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in May 1964, for the information of the Commission.

The second major project of the year was the United Nations Seminar on Narcotic Problems in Developing Countries in Africa, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November 1963, which was attended by representatives of the following countries: Cameroon, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. A report of this meeting was also to be submitted to the Commission at its 1964 session.

In a follow-up to the work of the Inter-American Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems in Latin America which had met at Lima in 1962,² the Commission recommended to the Council that an inter-American seminar on the coca leaf be held in 1964. The Council referred this proposal to its Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

A recommendation from the Commission for a survey of the economic and social needs of

an opium producing region in Burma was also referred by the Council to TAC. The survey was intended to be a comprehensive assessment by the United Nations, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the economic and social needs of a particular opium-producing area in Burma, with a view to abolishing opium poppy cultivation and creating alternative means of livelihood for the population affected, thus reducing addiction, as well as the large volume of illicit traffic in opium and opiates which originated in south-east Asia.

The Commission's draft texts proposing these two meetings contained a recommendation to the General Assembly that it make a special appropriation of funds both to hold the Latin American meeting and to conduct the Burmese survey. TAC amended this, deleting the requests for special appropriations. With regard to the Latin American meeting, TAC substituted a request to the Secretary-General, to consider, in accordance with the usual criteria for assigning priority to projects requested under the United Nations technical assistance programme, financing the meeting from savings available under Part V (technical aid) of the United Nations budget. As for the Burmese survey, TAC proposed that the Council draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that arrangements for the survey could take the place of a contemplated project under normal re-programming procedures of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme or could be given a lower priority for implementation when possible.

The Social Committee voted on both parts of the Commission's draft, as amended by TAC, on 11 July 1963, and adopted the first part by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, and the second part unanimously. Both texts were approved unanimously by the Council on 17 July 1963 as resolutions 962 B I (XXXVI) and 962 B II (XXXVI).

In another action, the Technical Assistance Committee recommended to the Council that the Commission be invited to apply the same priorities approach to the programming of technical co-operation in narcotic drugs as is

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 265.

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 373-74.

applied to other fields of activity financed under Part V of the United Nations regular budget (technical aid). This was accepted by the Council with the adoption of resolution 953 (XXXVI) on 5 July 1963. (For text of resolution, see p. 205 above.)

Among country projects in 1963, fellowships were awarded to China, Iran, Greece, Mexico, Nigeria, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Republic on various aspects of narcotic control under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV). An expert to Thailand was provided under this programme, while the appointment of an expert in Iran under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was continued.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session in 1962 (resolution 914 E (XXXIV)), an officer of the United Nations Secretariat

was stationed in Latin America on an experimental basis for an initial period of two years, in order to facilitate regional co-operation in the field of narcotics control. The outposting of another officer in Bangkok, Thailand, was to be reviewed in 1964.

A collection of films, mainly concerned with problems of addiction and of the illicit traffic, was maintained and expanded during the year.

BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS

Four quarterly issues of this specialized review were published and contained a variety of articles on the subject, including the pharmacology of cannabis (hashish), psychiatric literature about the effects of cannabis use, problems of controlling natural narcotic materials, tribal aspects of opium cultivation in certain parts of the world, the obsolescence of heroin in medical practice, and so forth.

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Social Committee, meeting 481.
Plenary Meeting 1286.

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 19 April-17 May 1963 (see Annex III of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/3775, Chapter XVI. Draft resolution A, as submitted by Commission, and as amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 11 July 1963, meeting 481.

E/3815. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 962 A (XXXVI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3815, taking note of report of Commission, adopted unanimously by Council on 17 July 1963, meeting 1286.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1961 (E/NR.1961/Summary and Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XI.6 and 63.XI.7

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SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

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UNITED NATIONS OPIUM PROTOCOL 1953

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter XII.

REPORT OF PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II, paras. 53-60.

Report to Economic and Social Council on Work of Board in 1962 (E/OB/18 and Addendum). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XI.3 and Add.

Report to Economic and Social Council on Work of Board in 1962 (E/OB/19). U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.XI.11.

E/3815. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 962 A (xxxvi), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3815, taking note with satisfaction of report of Permanent Central Opium Board on its activities in 1962, adopted unanimously by Council on 17 July 1963, meeting 1286.

ESTIMATED WORLD NEEDS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II, paras. 61-63.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1963. Statement issued by Drug Supervisory Body and Supplements (E/DSB/20 and Add.1, 2, 3). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XI.1, 63.XI.9, 63.XI.10 and 63.XI.12.

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PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter V.

CANNABIS

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VII.

DRUG ADDICTION

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter IV.

COCA LEAF

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VI.

CONTROL OF NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter II, para. 71 and Chapter VIII.

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VIII.

BARBITURATES

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter IX.

OTHER SUBSTANCES

(TRANQUILLIZERS, AMPHETAMINES, KHAT, ETC.)

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter X.

Bulletin on Narcotics. Quarterly. Volume XV, 1963: Nos. 1-4.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III.

E/NS.1963/Summaries 1-12. Summary of reports on illicit transactions and seizures received by Secretary-General between 1 January and 31 December 1963.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 295, 302. Social Committee, meeting 481. Plenary Meeting 1286.

E/3775. Report of 18th session of Commission on

Narcotic Drugs, Chapter XIII, Annex II. and Chapter XVI, draft resolution B I and II.

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E/TAC/L.306 and Rev.1. New Zealand and United States: draft resolution (on United Nations regular programme of technical assistance in human rights and narcotic drugs), adopted by Technical Assistance Committee on 26 June 1963, meeting 302.

E/3783. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, draft resolution VI (containing amendments to draft resolutions B I and B II proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs, E/3775).

INTER-AMERICAN SEMINAR ON COCA LEAF

E/3775, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution B I proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3783, adopted by Social Committee on 11 July 1963, meeting 481, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.425. United States: amendment to draft resolution B I proposed by Commission.

E/3815. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B I.

RESOLUTION 962 B I (XXXVI), as proposed by Social Committee, E/3815, adopted unanimously by Council on 17 July 1963, meeting 1286.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the importance of a solution of the coca leaf problem for the economic and social development of the countries in the Andean region,

"Realizing that the solution of the problem would contribute to the integration of the Indian population in the national life of their countries and also to the elimination of the illicit traffic in cocaine,

"Taking into account that the exchange of experiences in dealing with the coca leaf problem by the national technical officials concerned would contribute to better progress in this field,

"Holding that a meeting of such officials would be particularly suitable for the purpose of training,

"Having been informed that the amount of \$75,000 as appropriated in recent years for the special programme of technical co-operation in the field of narcotic drugs under General Assembly resolution 1395(XIV) of 20 November 1959 would not be sufficient to finance the meeting in 1964 in view of other commitments,

"1. Recommends that the government officials concerned of the American States meet periodically for the purpose of reviewing and evaluating the progress made by the individual countries in question with regard to the solution of the coca leaf problem, and also to the elimination of the illicit traffic in cocaine; and

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to consider, in accordance with the usual criteria for assigning priority to projects requested under the United Nations technical assistance programme, the organization, from savings available under part V of the United Nations budget, of such a meeting as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made."

SURVEY OF ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN
OPIUM-PRODUCING REGION IN BURMA

E/3775, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution B II proposed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3783, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 11 July 1963, meeting 481.

E/AC.7/L.425. United States: amendment to draft resolution B II proposed by Commission.

E/3815. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B II.

RESOLUTION 962 B II (XXXVI), as proposed by Social Committee, E/3815, adopted unanimously by Council on 17 July 1963, meeting 1286.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having been informed that the Government of Burma intends to undertake, with the assistance of the United Nations and other international organizations, a survey of the economic and social needs of one of its opium-producing regions, 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 the economic and social development of such a region would be beneficial not only to Burma but also to many other countries which would profit from a resulting reduction in 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 Burma 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."

CHAPTER XIV

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

The annual review of the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations family of organizations at the Economic and Social Council's thirty-sixth session in mid-1963 was conducted in the context of the United Nations Development Decade, whose goals gave urgency to the promotion of co-ordination and establishment of priorities.

The annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination¹ and two reports by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) served as the basis for the review, along with three reports by the Secretary-General concerning the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, future activities in the Development Decade and a United Nations training and research institute.

In addition to the more general questions of co-ordination, the Council discussed and adopted resolutions concerning co-ordination of Development Decade activities (984(XXXVI), see p. 219 above); co-ordination of the work programme in the economic, social and human

rights fields (990(XXXVI), see pp. 418-19 below); evaluation of technical assistance programmes (991(XXXVI), see p. 200 above); co-ordination of public administration activities (987(XXXVI), see pp. 206-7 above); co-ordination of educational planning in relation to economic and social development (989(XXXVI), see p. 248 above); United Nations training and research institute (985(XXXVI), see pp. 238-39 above); co-ordination of atomic energy activities (986(XXXVI), see pp. 114-15 above); and multiplicity of resolutions (988(XXXVI), see p. 419 below).

The General Assembly at its eighteenth session adopted two resolutions concerning co-ordination. The first resolution (1981 A (XVIII)) dealt with aspects of the report of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies

¹ The Special Committee on Co-ordination was established under Council resolution 920(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962. See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 235-36.

and IAEA. The second resolution (1987 (XVIII)) was concerned with the pattern of conferences, particularly as regards the possibility of the Council advancing its first session each year to January and its mid-year session to May or early June. The Assembly asked the Council to study the maximum frequency for

sessions of its functional commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies, as well as the possibility of either integrating or eliminating those subsidiary bodies whose terms of reference might overlap. (For additional details and texts of General Assembly resolutions, see pp. 216-17 above.)

DEVELOPMENT, CO-ORDINATION AND CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

GENERAL ASPECTS

The general review of programmes and activities was opened at the thirty-sixth (mid-1963) session of the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General, who called attention to the priority programmes of the Development Decade and to the proposals before the Council from the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) for establishing a general framework for the work of the United Nations family as a whole, possibly in the form of a functional classification for all activities. A functional classification of United Nations projects and activities was already before the Council, he noted, and such a classification for the United Nations system as a whole would not only assist in analysis but also facilitate the establishment of priorities and the achievement of an integrated programme and budget policy.

The Secretary-General also emphasized the need for the development of a close working partnership between the Council, its subsidiary organs and ACC, as had been recommended by the Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination.

Statements were also made to the Council by the heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), reviewing the work of each organization and its role in the Development Decade. On the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, the Council on 2 August adopted resolution 993 (XXXVI) taking note with appreciation of the annual reports of the agencies and of IAEA. Similarly, on the same date, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 983 (XXXVI) noting with appreciation the reports of the ACC. This resolution was also recommended by the Co-ordination Committee. (For

texts of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

WORK OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

On 2 August 1963, the Council also adopted unanimously resolution 992 (XXXVI) calling for stronger secretariat support for the work of ACC, as well as closer consultation between it and the Council. The resolution asked ACC to study means for increasing its contribution to the work of the Council, including the possibility of seconding staff to its secretariat from various United Nations organizations, and to report on this question to the 1964 Council session. The draft resolution had been proposed in the Co-ordination Committee by Jordan, orally amended by Australia, Japan and the United States, and adopted unanimously on 1 August 1963.

The resolution also invited ACC members to participate fully and actively in the work of the Council, its committees and subsidiary bodies. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EXCHANGES IN EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

In 1960 the Council had examined a survey of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and, in resolution 803 (XXX), it had invited that agency to consider what measures of a practical and technical nature would in particular serve the ends indicated in the survey, and to report thereon at an appropriate time.² The UNESCO

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 420-22.

report was before the Council at its thirty-sixth session. The Council's Co-ordination Committee decided to adopt a statement noting with satisfaction the progress achieved and endorsing the idea that the collection and dissemination of information on the exchange of ideas and knowledge were vital to better co-ordination in that sphere and to further the progress along the lines set forth in resolution 803 (XXX). Council action took the form of a decision to annex this statement to resolutions 983 (XXXVI)-993 (XXXVI) inclusive. (For texts of the statement, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

WORK PROGRAMMES AND PRIORITIES IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS AND MULTIPLICITY OF RESOLUTIONS

As indicated above, the Council had before it the Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields presented in the context of the phased proposals for action in the Development Decade and of general co-ordination with the activities of the specialized agencies and IAEA. In resolutions 984 (XXXVI) and 990 (XXXVI), the Council

took steps to deal with the questions of the relationship of work programmes with budgetary resources and of concentration of the efforts of the United Nations family. In resolution 984 (XXXVI), the Council requested ACC to develop, for consideration in 1964, a draft framework of functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields during the Development Decade. (For details, and text of resolution, see p. 219 above.)

In resolution 990 (XXXVI), which applied more particularly to the United Nations programme of work, the Council requested its subsidiary bodies to formulate their programmes of work in terms of priority requirements in a manner facilitating a uniform presentation to the Council, along functional lines. (See also p. 418 below.)

In an additional step aimed at better co-ordination, the Council adopted resolution 988 (XXXVI) which asked the Secretary-General to examine the problems arising from multiplicity of resolutions on economic, social and human rights subjects and to suggest methods for dealing with these problems, including the preparation of an annotated index. (See also p. 419 below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 236-244, 246-247.
Plenary Meetings 1274-1277, 1303.

E/3695. Twenty-seventh report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3765. Twenty-eighth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3776. United Nations Development Decade: activities of United Nations and related agencies in immediate future. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3778. Report of Special Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3780. United Nations Training and Research Institute. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3788. Note by Secretary-General on work programme in economic, social and human rights fields.

E/3801. Extract from fifth report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to General Assembly at its 18th session (A/5507).

E/3742. Report of UPU.

E/3746. Report of WMO.

E/3751. Report of IAEA.

E/3752 and Add.1. Report of WHO.

E/3754. Report of ITU.

E/3758. Report of ILO.

E/3762 and Add.1, 2. Report of UNESCO.

E/3767 and Add.1. Report of FAO.

E/3768. Report of ICAO.

E/3787. Report of IMCO.

E/3793. Note by Secretary-General transmitting resolution adopted by 16th World Health Assembly on 22 May 1963 concerning decisions of United Nations, specialized agencies and IAEA affecting WHO's activities: administrative, budgetary and financial matters—conference arrangements.

E/3811. Resolution adopted by Executive Board of WHO at its 32nd session in May 1963 on co-operation with other organizations: programme matters.
E/AC.24/L.217. Note by Chairman.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution K, adopted by Committee on suggestion of Chairman.

RESOLUTION 983(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

"Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination."

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution J adopted by Committee on suggestion of Chairman.

RESOLUTION 993(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303.

"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."

WORK OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

E/AC.24/L.228. Jordan: draft resolution, as orally amended by Australia, Japan and United States, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1963, meeting 247.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 992(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 13(III) of 21 December 1946,

"Bearing in mind the view expressed by the Special Committee on Co-ordination in its report to the Council,

"Considering that the effectiveness of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in promoting co-ordination and concerted action at the administrative level requires stronger secretariat support, as well as closer consultation with the Council,

"Noting the view of the Secretary-General that effective co-ordination within the United Nations system requires a really close working partnership between the Council, with its subsidiary bodies, including the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

"1. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the possibilities for further enhancing its contribution to the work of the Council,

by strengthening its secretariat, including the possibility of secondment of staff by the various organizations of the United Nations working together in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and to report to the Council at its 1964 session on the results and to suggest in what manner the Council might assist in carrying out any necessary measures to this end;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to arrange for a meeting between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and 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;

"3. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, when reporting its activities where there are problem areas, to indicate the various factors of which particular agencies have to take account;

"4. Decides to consider the question further at its 1964 session;

"5. Invites the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to participate fully and actively in the work of the Council, its committees and subsidiary bodies, on a basis of close working partnership in accordance with Chapter XV of the Council's rules of procedure."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EXCHANGES IN EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

E/3762/Add.1. Report of UNESCO.

E/AC.24/L.229. Colombia, France, Italy: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.231. France: text for insertion in Committee's report, agreed to by Committee on 1 August 1963, meeting 247.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, para.7c.

E/3816. Resolutions of 36th session of Council. Annex to Resolutions 983(XXXVI)-993(XXXVI). Para. (a), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, approved by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303.

"(a) International relations in the fields of education, science and culture

"The Committee examined the report concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in response to resolution 803(XXX). It noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in this field, and endorsed the idea that the collection and dissemination of information on the exchange of ideas and knowledge were vital to better co-ordination in this sphere and to further progress along the path outlined in resolution 803(XXX)."

CHAPTER XV

CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

At the end of 1963, there were 338 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 1963, there were 10 NGO's with Category A status, 122 with Category B status, and 206 on the Register.

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

Eight applications and reapplications for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were considered in 1963 at the Council's thirty-fifth session in April. On the basis of a report from the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on 10 April 1963, the Council decided, in adopting resolution 938(XXXV), by 15 votes to 0, with 1

abstention, to grant the requests for Category B consultative status made by: The Battelle Memorial Institute, the Industrial Co-ordination Bureau, the International Recreation Association and the United Towns Organization.

The Council further decided to place the following organizations on the Register of the Secretary-General: The European Confederation of Woodworking Industries; the International Office of Consumers Unions, La Prévention routière internationale and Zonta International.

The Council also had before it a proposal to establish a capital fund to help finance exchange between twinned towns and to assist the United Towns Organization in its work. After a discussion in which the question of the competence of the Council to give financial support to private organizations was raised, the sponsor, Senegal, withdrew the proposal.

In June 1963, the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations made a report to the Council on the consultative activities of organizations in Categories A and B and of some of those on the Register.

On 31 July 1963, the Council, in adopting resolution 973(XXXVI) by 11 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, agreed to the recommendations contained in the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and decided to reclassify the following organizations from Category B status to the Register of the Secretary-General: the Confédération internationale du crédit populaire, the International Fiscal Association and the International Thrift Institute (International Savings Banks Institute).

It further decided to withdraw consultative status from the following organizations which had been in Category B: the International African Institute, the International Co-operative Women's Guild, the International Labour Assistance and the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations.

The Council also decided to remove the following organizations from the Register of the Secretary-General: the International Associa-

tion of Crafts and Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises, the International Association of Electrical Contractors and the International Study Institute of the Middle Classes.

By the same resolution, the Council decided that the International Union Against Alcoholism would retain its status on the Register of the Secretary-General subject to review in 1964, and that the World Federation for Mental Health be reclassified from the Register to Category B.

OPERATING CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NGO'S

Forty-six written statements by 26 individual NGO's were submitted during 1963, under the arrangements for consultation. Four joint statements were also submitted by NGO's in Category B and on the Register. Written statements were sent not only to the Council but also 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; the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; the Commission on the Status of Women; the Social Commission; the Population Commission; the Committee on Industrial Development and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

HEARINGS OF NGO's

During the Council's thirty-fifth session, in April 1963, the following NGO's in Category A consultative status made statements on agenda items, as follows:

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on: the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; capital punishment; the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

World Federation of Trade Unions, on: Declaration on International Economic Co-operation; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

During the Council's thirty-sixth session, in mid-1963, the following NGO's in Category A consultative status made statements as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on: the United Nations Development Decade.

International Co-operative Alliance, on: the Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on: world economic trends; world social trends; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the United Nations Development Decade; the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

World Federation of Trade Unions, on: world economic trends; world social trends; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; industrial development; reports of the regional economic commissions.

During the Council's thirty-sixth session, the following NGO's in Category B consultative status were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations:

Anti-Slavery Society, on: slavery.

Associated Country Women of the World, on: a world campaign for universal literacy; slavery.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on: world economic trends.

Friends World Committee for Consultation, on: slavery.

International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, on: slavery.

International Catholic Child Bureau, on: world social trends.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women, on: report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

International Federation of Women Lawyers, on: slavery.

International Union of Local Authorities, jointly with the Inter-American Planning Society and the International Federation for Housing and Planning, on: report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs, International Movement of Catholic Students, on: report of the Secretary-General on the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, on: slavery.

World Jewish Congress, on: report of the Commission on Human Rights.

World Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on: slavery.

Two non-governmental organizations on the Register were also heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations as follows :

Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker) on: report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

St. Joan's International Alliance, on: slavery. The Council Committee on NGO's also heard

brief statements by representatives of organizations in Category A on agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council and/or its committees. In addition, the Council's Commissions and the Executive Board of UNICEF heard statements from a number of non-governmental organizations.

During the thirty-sixth session, the League of Red Cross Societies, an organization in Category B status, was heard by the Co-ordination Committee, on: the United Nations Development Decade.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

(As at 31 December 1963)

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 Organisation of Employers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

CATEGORY B

Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation
Agudas Israel World Organization
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
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 (Cooperative 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 of America (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 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 Scientific Management
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 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 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 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 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
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 National Association of Manufacturers (USA)
 Nouvelles Equipes Internationales—International Union of Christian Democrats
 Pan-Pacific and Southeast 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)
 Biometric Society, The
 Boy Scouts World Bureau
 Catholic International Education Office
 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)
 Confédération internationale du crédit populaire (no English title)
 Confederation of Latin American Teachers
 Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 Council on World Tensions, Inc.
 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 (No English title)
 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 Vocational Information
- International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom
- International Association for Mass Communication Research
- 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 for the Prevention of Blindness
- International Association for Vocational Guidance
- 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 Plastic Arts
- International Association of Radiomarine Interests
- International Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (IAESEC)
- International Association of Universities
- International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
- International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children
- International Astronautical Federation
- International Astronomical Union
- International Brain Research Organization
- International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
- International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
- 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 Science Documentation
- International Committee of Catholic Nurses
- International Committee on Radio Electricity
- International Community of Booksellers' Associations
- International Confederation of Midwives
- International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers
- 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 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 (of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries)
- 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 Information Processing Societies
- International Federation of Library Associations
- International Federation of Modern Language Teachers
- International Federation of Olive Growers
- International Federation of Organisations 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 of Dermatological Societies, The
 International Leprosy Association, The
 International Life-Boat Conference
 International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth
 International Music Council
 International Office of Consumers Unions
 International Organization Against Trachoma
 International Paediatric Association
 International PEN Club—A World Association of Writers
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Pharmaceutical Federation
 International Political Science Association
 International Publishers Association
 International Radio and Television Organization
 International Radio Maritime Committee
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Savings Banks 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 Educational Fellowship (The International)
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
 Pacific Science Association
 Permanent Committee and International Association on Occupational Health
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Goods
 Prévention 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 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 Organization 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—35TH SESSION
 Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings 194, 195.
 Plenary Meeting 1254.

E/L.980. Senegal: draft resolution (on town twinning).

E/3729. Report of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

RESOLUTION 938(XXXV), as recommended by Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, E/3729, adopted by Council on 10 April 1963,

meeting 1254, by 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,

"1. Decides to grant the requests of the following organizations for Category B consultative status:
 Battelle Memorial Institute,
 Industrial Co-ordination Bureau,
 International Recreation Association,
 United Towns Organization;

"2. Decides that the following organizations be placed on the Register of the Secretary-General:

European Confederation of Woodworking Industries,
International Office of Consumers Unions,
La Prévention routière internationale,
Zonta International."

REVIEW OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH AND 36TH SESSIONS

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings 194, 195, 197.

Plenary Meetings 1254, 1300.

E/C.2/603 and Add.1, 2. Review of consultative activities of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status in categories A and B prior to 1960. Report prepared by Secretary-General in accordance with request of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations contained in its report (E/3589).

E/C.2/605. Review of consultative activities of non-governmental organizations placed on register of Secretary-General. Report prepared by Secretary-General in accordance with request of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, contained in its report (E/3589).

E/C.2/L.25. Review of consultative activities of non-governmental organizations in Category B and on register of Secretary-General. Report prepared by Secretary-General in accordance with request of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations contained in its report (E/3729).

E/3729, E/3782. Reports of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

RESOLUTION 973(XXXVI), as recommended by Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, E/3782, adopted by Council on 31 July 1963, meeting 1300, by 11 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,

"Decides that the following organizations be reclassified from Category B status to the Register of the Secretary-General:

Confédération internationale du crédit populaire,
International Fiscal Association,
International Thrift Institute;

"Decides that consultative status be withdrawn from the following organizations which have been in Category B:

International African Institute,
International Co-operative Women's Guild,
International Labour Assistance,
Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations;

"Decides that the following organizations be removed from the Register of the Secretary-General:

International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises,

International Association of Electrical Contractors,
International Study Institution of the Middle Classes;

"Decides that the following organization retain its status on the Register of the Secretary-General subject to review in 1964:

International Union against Alcoholism;

"Decides that the following organization be reclassified from the Register of the Secretary-General to Category B consultative status:

World Federation for Mental Health."

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

E/C.2/604, 606-608, 610-618. Statements submitted to Council.

E/C.2/609. List of written statements submitted to Economic and Social Council and its commissions by non-governmental organizations in consultative status since publication of previous list, E/C.2/596.

E/C.5/NGO/1. Statement to Committee on Industrial Development.

E/C.6/NGO/1. Statement to Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

E/CN.4/NGO/100-112. Statements to Commission on Human Rights.

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/27-31. Statements to Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

E/CN.5/NGO/81. Statement to Social Commission.

E/CN.6/NGO/130-142. Statements to Commission on Status of Women.

E/C.7/NGO/4. Statement to Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

E/CN.9/NGO/5. Statement to Population Commission.

E/ICEF/NGO/80-83. Statements to UNICEF.

E/ICEF/NGO/84. Statement of NGO's Committee on UNICEF by 1962/63 Chairman.

TRADE/NGO/3. Statement to ECAFE.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH AND 36TH SESSIONS

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings 196-199.

Plenary Meetings 1248, 1250, 1257, 1258, 1262, 1268, 1276, 1277, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1287, 1296.

Social Committee, meetings 473, 486, 487.

Co-ordination Committee, meeting 238.

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, meetings 8-10, 26, 34.

E/3740, E/3803, E/3805, E/3814. Reports of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XII.

CHAPTER XVI

OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

TRAVEL, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Questions Concerning the Development of Tourism

CONFERENCE ON
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL
AND TOURISM

A United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism was held in Rome, Italy, from 21 August to 5 September 1963.

There were some 585 participants from 87 States, five specialized agencies, seven other inter-governmental organizations and 14 non-governmental organizations.

The following 87 States were represented at the Conference:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, the Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Also present were participants from:

(a) Five specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); World Health Organization (WHO); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); (b) Seven other inter-governmental organizations: Caribbean Organization; Customs Co-operation Council; European Economic Community; European Conference of Ministers of Transport; League of Arab States; Organization of American States; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

In addition, there were participants from the following 14 non-governmental organizations:

International Aeronautical Federation; International Air Transport Association; International Chamber of Commerce; International Chamber of Shipping; International Criminal Police Organization; International Federation of Journalists and Writers in the Field of Tourism; International Federation of Senior Police Officers; International Road Federation; International Road Transport Union; International Union of Official Travel Organizations; International Union of Railways; World Touring and Automobile Organization (representing the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, the International Automobile Federation and the International Touring Alliance).

Stressed at the Conference were: (a) the importance of tourism in promoting international goodwill and understanding; (b) the role of tourism in furthering national economies and international trade; and (c) the effect of tourism on social, educational and cultural development.

Among other things, the Conference laid down guide lines for simplifying governmental facilities and formalities for international travel with respect to such matters as: abolishing the use of entry visas for visitors; the gathering of tourist statistics; checks at frontier posts; income tax clearance; procedures for the treatment of stop-over and direct transit passengers; liberalizing customs formalities; and currency and exchange procedures.

The Conference also approved a number of recommendations for the development and promotion of tourism. Thus, it recommended that high priority be given through the United Nations technical co-operation programmes to requests for aid for tourism projects. Various recommendations for building up tourist industries, particularly on the basis of self-help, were also addressed to Governments of developing countries.

Proposed was a definition of "visitor" for purposes of compiling international statistics on tourism. This definition was suggested for consideration by the United Nations Statistical

Commission and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

The Conference also affirmed the ideal, expressed in article 13(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that "everyone has the right to freedom of movement, including freedom of transit," and recommended that Governments prevent, in the field of tourism, any campaign of denigration or discrimination based on religious, racial or political grounds.

Also approved was a resolution inviting all inter-governmental bodies interested in tourism to work for the attainment of the objectives of the Conference.

Shortly after it opened, the Conference adopted a resolution inviting the delegations of Portugal and South Africa to withdraw from the work of the Conference, it being considered that the presence of these delegations might be deemed "an encouragement to their Governments to continue their policy of segregation, repression and colonial domination." This resolution was based on a proposal submitted by Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo (Leopoldville), Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, as amended by Indonesia and Yugoslavia. The resolution was approved by 38 votes to 25, with 9 abstentions.

Prior to this decision, the Conference rejected by 34 votes in favour, 38 against, and 3 abstentions, an Australian motion to adjourn discussion on the resolution.

Also rejected was an appeal by Portugal against a decision of the President of the Conference refusing to give priority to a Portuguese proposal declaring that the Conference was obliged to abide by the terms of an Economic and Social Council resolution of 9 April 1962¹ (by which it was decided that the Conference be held and by which the Secretary-General was asked, among other things, to invite all Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to participate in the Conference). The appeal was rejected by a vote of 39 against, 2 in favour and 31 abstentions.

DECISION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The report of the Conference was considered by the Economic and Social Council in Decem-

ber 1963. On 16 December, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (995(XXXVI)) calling on Governments of Members of the United Nations or the specialized agencies to consider and implement, as appropriate, the recommendations contained in the report of the Conference and, in particular, drawing the attention of Governments to the recommendations on forms of governmental action for the development of tourism.

Endorsed was the Conference's proposal concerning study of its definition of the term "visitor" for statistical purposes. The Council also urged, among other things, that aid be given for the development of tourism, especially in the developing countries, through such sources of aid as the United Nations, regional economic commissions, the Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Special Fund and the specialized agencies concerned. Requests for technical and other aid in developing tourism were addressed also to the International Union of Official Travel Organizations. The Council, in addition, drew the attention of the developing countries to the Conference's recommendations on technical assistance in the development of tourism, which, it was noted, depended to a large extent on the action taken by Governments within the framework of their economic policy.

The Secretary-General was asked: (a) to provide assistance, as appropriate, in giving effect to the Conference's recommendations; (b) to transmit the Conference's recommendation on health formalities to the World Health Organization and that on travellers engaged in educational, scientific and cultural and sporting activities to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and (c) to report to the Council in 1966 on the basis of information from Governments on the progress achieved in the acceptance and application and facilitation of governmental formalities for international travel and on the development of tourism. The International Union of Official Travel Organizations was invited to co-operate in the preparation of the report, as were the specialized agencies concerned. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution to this effect was based on a

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 395-96.

proposal submitted by Austria, Colombia, India, Jordan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

CUSTOMS FACILITIES FOR TOURING

At the end of 1963, the number of parties to each of the following three international instruments was: 48 to the Convention concerning

Customs Facilities for Touring (in force since 11 September 1957); 43 to the Additional Protocol thereto, relating to the importation of tourist publicity documents and material (in force since 28 June 1956); and 47 to the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles (in force since 15 December 1957). These three instruments were opened for signature in New York in 1954.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1306.

E/3839. Final report of United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism. Recommendations on International Travel and Tourism (E/CONF.47/18). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.I.6.
E/L.1044. Austria, Colombia, India, Jordan, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.
RESOLUTION 995(XXXVI), as submitted by 6 powers, E/L.1044, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 December 1963, meeting 1306.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having taken cognizance of the report of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, held in August and September 1963, in accordance with Council resolution 870(XXXIII), dated 9 April 1962,

"Reaffirming the importance of the role played by tourism in national economies and international trade, as well as its social, educational, and cultural impact, and its contribution to the promotion of international goodwill and understanding,

"Considering that tourism can play an important role in furthering the aims of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Noting that the development of tourism depends to a great extent on the action of Governments in the framework of their economic policy,

"Being fully aware of the difficulties encountered in the development of tourism in the developing countries,

"Taking note of the recommendation of the Conference concerning the important role that should be played by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations in assisting, through the United Nations, the Governments of States Members in matters relating to the development of tourism,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction with the results achieved and the conclusions reached by the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism;

"2. Calls upon the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to consider and implement, as appropriate,

the recommendations contained in the report of the Conference, and particularly draws the attention of Governments to the recommendations of the Conference concerning the forms of government action for the development of tourism;

"3. Urges the Statistical Commission and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations to study the question of the definition of the term 'visitor' for statistical purposes, as proposed by the Conference;

"4. Calls upon the regional economic commissions, within their respective areas, to lend their assistance towards the development of tourism in the developing countries, and urges the International Union of Official Travel Organizations and all non-governmental organizations directly concerned with the development of tourism to promote, within their spheres of activity, the application of the recommendations of the Conference;

"5. Draws the attention of the developing countries, as well as of the Secretary-General, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to the recommendations of the Conference concerning technical assistance in the field of tourism;

"6. Further draws the attention of Governments of the developing countries to the contribution which the International Union of Official Travel Organizations can make in the formulation of technical assistance projects in the field of tourism;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish, as appropriate, assistance in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference and:

"(a) To transmit to the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, respectively, the recommendation of the Conference concerning health formalities and that concerning travellers engaged in educational, scientific, cultural and sporting activities;

"(b) To prepare for the Council in 1966, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions, and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, and on the basis of information supplied by Governments in response to a questionnaire, a report covering the progress achieved in the acceptance and application

of the recommendations of the Conference on:

"(i) The facilitation of governmental formalities for international travel;

"(ii) The development of tourism;

"8. Invites the International Union of Official Travel Organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of this report."

Questions Concerning Development of Transport

GENERAL ASPECTS

In April 1963, the Economic and Social Council considered a progress report of the Secretary-General on work done by the United Nations in transport development. The report suggested a programme of future activities for the United Nations in the light of the requirements of the United Nations Development Decade. The recommendations concerned the adaptation of technology, expansion of training facilities, transport regulations, maritime transport, and the application of economic criteria in transport development.

On 9 April, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (935(XXXV)) drawing the attention of Governments to the facilities described in the Secretary-General's report in regard to assistance in transport, training and development, including those available under technical assistance and United Nations Special Fund programmes, and to the desirability, in such programmes, of giving transport development priority commensurate with its importance to developing countries. The Council also recommended that the Secretary-General organize, as appropriate, regional and inter-regional seminars on the economic and financial as well as administrative aspects of transport development in developing countries. In addition, the Council asked the Secretary-General to inform it periodically on the progress of work in the transport field with reference to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. The resolution was adopted on the basis of a proposal of Italy and Senegal. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

In 1962, the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe drew up various texts to be used as a basis for amending the Convention on Road Traffic and the Pro-

TOCOL on Road Signs and Signals (both done at Geneva, Switzerland, 19 September 1949). (The Convention came into force on 26 March 1952, and the Protocol came into force on 20 December 1953.) The amendments were subsequently proposed by Austria for adoption by the contracting parties to these instruments in accordance with the procedures for amendments set forth in the Convention and Protocol. They did not, however, find the support required.

On 15 April 1963, at its thirty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council decided unanimously to place the question of procedures for revising the Convention and Protocol on the agenda for its next session. This decision was embodied in resolution 941(XXXV), adopted on the basis of an Austrian proposal, as amended by the United States.

On 25 July 1963, at its thirty-sixth session, on the basis of a proposal by Austria and France, as amended by the United Kingdom, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution on the matter (967(XXXVI)). Considering that another attempt should be made to enable the proposed amendments to the Convention and Protocol to enter into force, the Council thereby invited the Secretary-General, at the request of one of the Contracting States, to communicate the text of the amendment once again to all the Contracting States. The Secretary-General was also invited to report back, by the Council's thirty-eighth session at the latest, on whether further action to revise or replace the Convention and Protocol was desirable or necessary and if so, to make appropriate proposals. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At the end of 1963, there were 70 parties to the Convention and 31 parties to the Protocol.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

The Economic and Social Council in 1963

considered reports from the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its third session and a group of experts on explosives. On 16 December 1963, it unanimously adopted a resolution (994(XXXVI)) whereby it: (a) decided to change the name of the Committee to the "Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods"; and (b) requested the Secretary-General: to amend the classification and list of principal dangerous goods in the 1956 recommendations concerning the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods; to issue and circulate a revised version of these recommendations, as amended; and to convene further meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

It also invited Governments of United Nations Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations to comment on the revised recommendations and to inform the Secretary-General of the extent to which they were, or would be, applied in national or international regulations, as the case might be.

The resolution to this effect (for full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) was approved on the basis of a proposal by the United Kingdom as amended by Australia.

TECHNICAL AID DURING 1963 IN TRANSPORT FIELD

Technical assistance was provided under the various United Nations technical co-operation programmes during 1963 to the following countries and territories, among others: Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, China (Taiwan), the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Republic, Western Samoa, Yugoslavia.

Training courses were provided in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 8 May to 8 June at the third United Nations Ports and Shipping Training Centre.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASPECTS OF TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1250-1252.

E/3721. Work done and recommendations concerning transport development. Report by Secretary-General. E/L.987 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Italy, Senegal: draft resolution and revision.

RESOLUTION 935(XXXV), as proposed by Italy and Senegal, E/L.987/Rev.1, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 April 1963, meeting 1252.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 724(XXVIII) of 17 July 1959 regarding the programme of work in the field of transport and communications, and its resolution 916(XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 calling for effective steps to implement the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade under General Assembly resolution 1710(XVI),

"Bearing in mind the vital importance of transport as a prerequisite for over-all economic and social development,

"Noting a growing emphasis on integrated development of transport facilities in the developing countries

and the increasing variety of means of transport now available to meet needs,

"Considering the responsibility of the Economic and Social Council and of the Secretary-General in promoting and co-ordinating activities in the field of transport development,

"Considering further that special emphasis should be given to practical questions of transport economics and administration applicable in developing countries,

"Noting the special responsibility of the regional economic commissions and the work already done by them in this domain,

"1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Draws the attention of Governments to the facilities described in the report in regard to assistance in transport, training and development, including those available under technical assistance and Special Fund programmes, and to the desirability, in such programmes, of giving transport development priority commensurate with its importance to developing countries;

"3. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and with the regional economic commissions, organize, as appropriate, regional and inter-regional seminars on the economic and financial, as well as administrative, aspects of transport development in developing countries;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council periodically, in an appropriate form, on the progress of work in the transport field with reference to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade."

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section V.

CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1250-1252, 1258.

E/3721. Work done and recommendations concerning transport development. Report by Secretary-General. E/L.989. Austria: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 941(XXXV), as submitted by Austria, E/L.989, as orally amended by United States, adopted unanimously by Council on 15 April 1963, meeting 1258.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on transport development and in particular the reference therein to international transport instruments, including the world-wide agreements of 1949 on road vehicles and signals of highways, established under the aegis of the United Nations,

"Decides that an item entitled 'Transport development: question of procedures for revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949' should be placed on the provisional agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1296.

E/3800. Question of procedures for revision of International Convention on Road Traffic and of Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949. Explanatory memorandum submitted by Austria.

E/L.1023. Austria, France: draft resolution.

E/L.1028. United Kingdom: amendment to 2-power draft resolution, E/L.1023.

RESOLUTION 967(XXXVI), as submitted by Austria and France, E/L.1023, and as amended by United Kingdom, E/L.1028, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1963, meeting 1296.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that the amendments to the Convention on Road Traffic and to the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949, drawn up by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and which were then proposed by the Government of Austria in accordance with the relevant provisions and communicated by the Secretary-General to the Contracting States in his

circular note of 8 October 1962, did not find the support required in accordance with Article 31 of the Convention and of Article 60 of the Protocol,

"Considering that a further attempt should be made to enable the proposed amendments to enter into force,

"Taking into account that the rapid growth of road traffic may come to render desirable or necessary further revision of the existing Convention and Protocol or the negotiation of new Agreements,

"1. Invites the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 31, paragraph 1, of the Convention and Article 60, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, upon being so requested by one of the Contracting States, to communicate the amendments once again to all Contracting States, pointing out that the amendments are identical with those previously communicated and that replies previously received will be understood to remain valid in the absence of notification to the contrary;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation as appropriate with the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to urge all Contracting States which have not previously done so to reply to the further communication of the Secretary-General as promptly as possible;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, a report on whether further action to revise or replace the existing Convention and the Protocol is desirable or necessary and, if so, to analyse the reasons for it and make appropriate proposals;

"(b) To submit this report to the Council;

"4. Decides to take up the question again at the latest at its thirty-eighth session in order to consider in the light of the aforementioned report what adequate action should be taken."

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1305, 1306.

E/3841. Report of Committee of Experts for Further Work on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its Third Session and of Group of Experts on Explosives on its Second Session. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1042. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/L.1045. Australia: amendments to United Kingdom draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 994(XXXVI), as submitted by United Kingdom, E/L.1042, and as amended by Australia, E/L.1045, adopted unanimously by Council on 16 December 1963, meeting 1306.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 645 G (XXIII) of 26 April 1957, 724 C (XXVIII) of 17 July 1959 and 871 (XXXIII) of 10 April 1962,

"Noting with satisfaction the work and the reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on

the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its third session and of the Group of Experts on Explosives on its second session,

"1. Commends the experts for their valuable work;
"2. Takes note of the recommendations contained in the reports of the experts;

"3. Decides that the name of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods is changed to 'Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods';

"4. Requests the Secretary-General in the light of the contents of the Committee of Experts' report:

"(a) To amend the classification and list of principal dangerous goods in the recommendations of 1956 concerning the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods, in accordance with the recommendations of the experts;

"(b) To issue a revised version of the recommendations of 1956, as amended to date, in accordance with the recommendations of the experts, and to circulate it to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency

and other interested international organizations;

"(c) To convene meetings of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and its subsidiary bodies, taking into account, on the one hand, the programme of work recommended by the experts and, on the other hand, the calendar of conferences and availability of resources to service meetings;

"5. Invites Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international organizations to send to the Secretary-General such comments as they may deem necessary on the contents of the revised version of the recommendations of 1956, and to inform the Secretary-General of the extent to which the recommendations contained therein are, or will be, applied in national or international regulations, as the case may be; such comments and information should be sent to the Secretary-General if possible not later than six months after receipt of the revised version of the recommendations, and should include information on when proposed action is expected to take effect."

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCES

The report on the Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East held in 1961² was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session in the early part of 1963. It adopted a resolution (928(XXXV)) on 3 April, noting the report's recommendation for a fourth conference and requesting the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, upon confirmation by the Government of the Philippines of its offer to act as host country, to convene the Fourth Conference in Manila during the last quarter of 1964. The resolution was proposed by Japan and orally co-sponsored by Australia and India; it was adopted by a vote of 16 to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 1 to 12 July 1963. Participants included representatives from 25 countries. Twenty-two resolutions were adopted, dealing with such matters as technical assistance, organization of cartographic services, training of personnel, regional centres for specialized cartographic services, exchange of information, geodetic networks, production of special maps and standardization of geographical names. The Conference recommended that a second United

Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa be convened not later than 1966.

STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

A report on the progress being made by Governments towards the standardization of geographical names and on the desirability of convening an international conference on this question was submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General as requested by Council resolution 814(XXXI) of 27 April 1961.³ The Council decided (resolution 929(XXXV)) on 3 April 1963 to request the Secretary-General to draw up, with the assistance of consultants if required, a preliminary statement on the scope, nature and tentative agenda for such a conference and to consult Governments and specialized agencies concerned on the desirability of convening such a conference and on the date, place and tentative agenda, reporting back to the Council in 1964. The draft resolution was submitted and amended by the United States. The preamble and each operative paragraph were voted on separately, at the request of the USSR, with voting results as follows: preamble, adopted unani-

² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 411.

³ Ibid.

mously; paragraph one, adopted by 16 votes to 2; paragraph two, adopted unanimously; resolution as a whole, adopted by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

INTERNATIONAL MAP OF THE WORLD ON THE MILLIONTH SCALE

On 25 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (966(XXXVI)) concerning the work and recommendations of the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW). This resolution, which was in four parts, was submitted by the United Kingdom, amended by France and orally amended by Australia. The first part, which commended the work of the IMW Conference, in particular the revised specifications designed to conform with modern needs and to enable all nations to take part in the common effort of preparing and publishing the map, was voted on separately at the request of Jordan. It was approved by a vote of 8 to 5, with 2 abstentions, and the resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 8 to 2, with 5 abstentions.

By the resolution, the Council also drew the attention of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and its members to the desirability of close co-ordination between the IMW and the World Aeronautical Chart

(WAC) series, and it invited all Governments which might in future publish IMW sheets on the new specifications to supply six copies of each to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the archives of the Cartographic Section of the United Nations, it being understood that the sheets would not be used for cartographic purposes without the permission of the country or countries responsible for publication. Finally, the Council expressed confidence that attention would be given to requests for technical assistance in the publication of IMW sheets in developing countries. (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

TECHNICAL AID IN 1963

The United Nations continued increasingly to be called upon to assist Governments in carrying out basic cartographic surveys and in the establishment of national cartographic services competent to undertake mapping programmes on a regular basis as well as specific surveying projects. Assistance in many instances included training of national technicians, provision of modern equipment both for training and demonstration purposes, and the award of fellowships in cartographic disciplines. Among countries receiving assistance in 1963 were Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Congo (Brazzaville), Laos, Mali, the Philippines, Somalia, Sudan and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1243, 1244.

REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCES

E/3713 and Add.1. Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and Far East. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.982. Japan: draft resolution (co-sponsored orally by Australia and India).

RESOLUTION 928(XXXV), as submitted by 3 powers, E/L.982, and as orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted by Council on 3 April, 1963, meeting 1244, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, which was held in Bangkok from 27 October to 10 November 1961,

"Commending the valuable contribution of the Conference in furthering the progress of cartographic work in the region,

"Noting the recommendation of the Conference that a fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East should be convened not later than 1964,

"Noting also that the Government of the Philippines has tentatively offered to act as host to the Conference in Manila during the latter part of 1964 and to extend full co-operation to the United Nations in this connexion,

"Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the dates of other conferences on connected subjects, to take the necessary steps, upon confirmation by the Government of the Philippines of its offer, to convene in Manila during the last quarter of 1964 a fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, including consultations regarding a provisional agenda and the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies, as well

as to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations."

United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, 1-12 July 1963, Nairobi, Kenya, Vol. 1. Report of Conference. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.I.2.

STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

E/3718 and Add.1-8. International co-operation on standardization of geographical names. Report by Secretary-General and extracts from communications received from Member Governments.

E/L.983. United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 929(XXXV), as submitted by United States, E/L.983, and as amended by sponsor, adopted by Council on 3 April 1963, meeting 1244, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 814(XXXI) of 27 April 1961,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

"Noting the replies received from Governments of Member States regarding the progress made in the domestic standardization of geographical names,

"Recognizing the wish expressed by some Governments for the convening of an international conference on this subject,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to draw up, with the assistance of consultants, if required, a preliminary statement on the scope, nature and tentative agenda for such a conference;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to consult with Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, as well as with the specialized agencies concerned, on the desirability of convening such an international conference, and on the date, place and tentative agenda, and to report the findings of these consultations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session."

INTERNATIONAL MAP OF WORLD ON MILLIONTH SCALE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH AND 36TH SESSIONS

Plenary Meetings 1243, 1296.

E/3715 and Add.1. United Nations Technical Conference on International Map of World on Millionth Scale. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.984. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/L.1021. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/L.1029. France: amendment to United Kingdom draft resolution, E/L.1021.

RESOLUTION 966(XXXVI), as submitted by United Kingdom, E/L.1021, and as amended by France, E/L.1029 and orally by Australia, adopted by Council on 25 July 1963, meeting 1296, by 8 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 815(XXXI) of 27 April 1961,

I

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW), held in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, from 3 to 22 August 1962,

"Commends the valuable work of the IMW Conference, in particular the revised specifications designed to conform with the modern needs and to enable all nations to take part in the common effort of preparing and publishing the map;

II

"Recognizing that close co-ordination between the IMW and the World Aeronautical Chart (WAC) series was recommended by the IMW Conference,

"Draws the attention of the International Civil Aviation Organization and its member Governments to the desirability of achieving, where appropriate and practicable, a greater uniformity between the two series;

III

"Realizing the desirability of having together a complete set of IMW sheets in the Cartographic Section of the United Nations,

"Invites Governments of States which in the future publish IMW sheets on the new specifications to supply to the Secretary-General six copies of each sheet for inclusion in the archives of the Cartographic Section of the United Nations; these sheets may not be used for cartographic purposes without the permission of the country or countries responsible for their publication;

IV

"Noting the recommendation of the IMW Conference for provision of technical assistance in the publication of IMW sheets of developing countries,

"Expresses confidence that due attention will be given to any requests for such technical assistance."

United Nations Technical Conference on International Map of World on Millionth Scale, Bonn, 1962 (E/CONF.40/9), Vol. 2. Specifications of IMW. U.N.P. Sales No.:63.I.20.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section VI.

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

BUDGET MANAGEMENT

A workshop on problems of budget classification and management in the countries of Central America—the eighth in a series of

United Nations budget workshops—was held in San José, Costa Rica, from 18 to 30 September 1963.

Stressed in the discussions was the need for

changes in concepts and procedures, as well as classifications, to facilitate the development of an integrated system serving the requirements of both economic development planning and government budgeting.

The workshop also recommended that the Governments of the region adopt standard classifications of government transactions for common use throughout the region. Such classifications accompanied by item-by-item definitions, were included in an annex to the report on the workshop's proceedings. Stressed, too, was the importance of training programmes in accounting and budgeting.

The urgent need for basic budget and accounting reforms designed to make the national budget a more effective instrument for execution of fiscal policies was reflected in a number of requests from various countries for expert assistance. Thus, in response to a request from Argentina, a short-term mission by a budget expert was undertaken at the end of 1963 to assist in the development of a comprehensive programme of budgetary and accounting reforms. A regional budget adviser for Africa was appointed to help meet the requests of the Governments of Ethiopia and Sudan for evaluations of their needs in economic development budgeting and government accounting. Also in 1963, a survey of the structure and composition of the public sector of the economy was undertaken in Senegal by a regional adviser, using the United Nations Manual classifications as a basis. A similar survey was under way in Morocco. In South America, United Nations experts were at work in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

TAX AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

The year 1963 saw a growing demand for assistance in harmonizing national tax systems and policies in connexion with various regional economic integration schemes and political federation or association questions. Thus, the Governments of the five member countries of the Central American Common Market requested assistance in a major study of their national tax systems with a view towards their reform and possible harmonization. In East Africa, the tax and fiscal implications of possible federal arrangements were examined by United Nations

technical aid experts during the year, at the request of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in East Africa. In West Africa, a United Nations expert acting on the request of the Governments of Senegal and Gambia studied the tax and fiscal implications of a possible political association between these two countries.

In addition to carrying out further work on the promotion of the international flow of private capital,⁴ various steps were taken in 1963, as in earlier years, to orient the United Nations Secretariat's work, in accordance with requests and directives of various United Nations organs, towards helping to meet financial needs of industries in economically less developed countries. In response to General Assembly resolutions and recommendations of the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund on facilitating access to foreign sources of development capital, the United Nations Secretariat continued to place increasing emphasis on its survey, advisory services and training activities in these fields.

Completed during the year was a Secretariat study entitled *Export Credits for Financing of Capital Goods Requirements of Developing Countries*.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1963, training in various fiscal and financial subjects was provided for 105 officials from various countries and territories; 55 of them came from Africa, 22 from Asia, 16 from Latin America and 12 from Europe and the Middle East. Nineteen officials from 17 African countries attended the special programme in financing of development conducted at United Nations Headquarters, New York, for training officials concerned with development financing in their countries; the programme commenced in September 1963 and covered a period of four months. The central banking programme organized by the Banque de France at the request of the United Nations was attended by 23 officials from 10 African countries. A similar group programme offered for Latin American countries at the Centro de Estudios Monetarios para Latinoamérica (CEMLA), at Mexico City, was attended by

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 240, 241.

9 fellowship holders from 5 countries. Also awarded in 1963 were fellowships for participation in the semi-annual in-service training course on tariffs and trade policies at the headquarters in Geneva of the Secretariat for the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In addition, 7 United Nations fellows were enabled to participate in the annual training courses for government officials offered by the Harvard University Law School International Program in Taxation, in the United States, and 3 fellows 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 development financing, financial and credit management and insurance.

Advisory services in budgeting, taxation and finance were provided to more than 30 countries and territories by some 50 experts from more than 20 countries and by regional advisers appointed to serve with the regional economic commissions for Africa and for Latin America.

FISCAL INFORMATION

The United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1963, published in 1964, contained information on public debt and on major components of government expenditures and receipts for 63 countries. The substantial progress in many countries in re-classifying government transactions according to economic and functional categories made it possible to include new revised tables for 33 of these countries in the Statistical Yearbook.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ST/TAO/SER.C/66 (E/CN.12/692-E/CN.12/CCE/312). Report of Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management in Central America and Panama, San José, Costa Rica, 18-30 September

1963.

International Tax Agreements, Vol. IX, Supplements 8 and 9 (ST/ECA/SER.C/9/Suppl. 8 and 9). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.XVI.2 and 64.XVI.1.

MEASURES CONCERNING NATURAL DISASTERS

During 1963, various United Nations organs took steps to help alleviate distress and damage arising from natural disasters in Libya, Morocco, Indonesia (Bali), Yugoslavia and in the Caribbean area. A description of assistance measures decided on by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly follows.

RELIEF TO LIBYA, MOROCCO AND INDONESIA (BALI)

Relief problems arising from the Libyan earthquake of 21 February 1963, the Moroccan floods of January and February 1963 and the volcanic eruption on the island of Bali, Indonesia, of 18 March 1963, were considered by the Economic and Social Council in the early part of 1963 at its thirty-fifth session. Informed of assistance already offered or despatched by Governments, organizations in the United Nations family and non-governmental groups, the Council, on 3 April 1963, adopted unanimously a resolution (930(XXXV)) asking United Nations Member States to consider what further

assistance they might give and requesting that appropriate aid measures be taken by the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Directors of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme, as well as the Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board and the Board's Executive Chairman. (For full text and other details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

AID FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly recommended measures to help Yugoslavia during the course of 1963 overcome the effects of the earthquake which took place at Skopje on 26 July 1963.

The Council was informed at its mid-1963 session that aid had already been given to Yugoslavia by the United Nations and by non-governmental organizations. On 29 July, it unanimously adopted a resolution (970(XXXVI)) by which it took note of the aid already pro-

vided and invited United Nations Member States to consider what further assistance they might offer. It also requested the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as well as the executive directors of the World Food Programme and UNICEF to take appropriate measures.

In view of the disaster at Skopje, the Council also expressed the hope that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) would hasten its studies concerning the adoption of agreed procedures to co-ordinate and make more effective United Nations, specialized agency and Red Cross assistance. The Secretary-General was asked to take the lead in establishing appropriate arrangements for rapid and concerted aid in cases of natural disaster.

On 14 October 1963, the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (1882 (XVIII)) whereby it: noted the measures taken by Yugoslavia and the assistance already given by many nations and organizations; endorsed the Council resolution; appealed to Member States to assist Yugoslavia in the reconstruction of Skopje; and requested the Secretary-General, the heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Directors of the World Food Programme and UNICEF, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive

Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to take appropriate measures. The resolution arose from a proposal of 56 Members. (For full text of the two resolutions and other details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

MEASURES TO AID

CARIBBEAN AREAS

DAMAGED BY HURRICANE

Relief and rehabilitation aid to the countries in the Caribbean area suffering hurricane damage between 30 September and 8 October 1963 was recommended by the General Assembly in a resolution (1888(XVIII)) adopted unanimously on 1 November 1963. Expressing satisfaction with the immediate steps taken by Governments, international bodies and United Nations organizations, it thereby asked United Nations Member States and non-governmental organizations to study ways to give large-scale help in generous measure.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations agencies concerned to assist the affected countries, obtaining, where necessary, the authorization of the governing bodies of their respective organizations. This resolution was proposed by 23 Members and was adopted without reference to a Committee. (For full text and other details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

MEASURES CONCERNING NATURAL DISASTERS RELIEF TO LIBYA, MOROCCO AND INDONESIA (BALI)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1244.

E/3733. Communication of 14 March 1963 from Ethiopia, India, Japan, Jordan and Senegal proposing inclusion in agenda of items entitled: (1) "Earthquake relief to Libya" and (2) "Flood relief to Morocco."

E/3738. Communication of 1 April 1963 from Ethiopia, India, Japan, Jordan and Senegal proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Relief to Indonesia consequent on the volcanic eruption in Bali."

E/L.981. Ethiopia, India, Japan, Jordan, Senegal: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 930(XXXV), as proposed by 5 powers, E/L.981, and as amended orally by USSR, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 April 1963, meeting 1244.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with regret the tragic consequences of the recent disastrous flood in Morocco, the earthquake in Libya and the volcanic eruption in Indonesia,

"1. Expresses its deep concern and sympathy to the people of Indonesia, Libya and Morocco;

"2. Notes with satisfaction the measures already taken by the Governments of these countries to provide immediate relief to the victims of the floods, the earthquake and the volcanic eruption;

"3. Takes note also with appreciation of the assistance rendered to these countries by many nations, the United Nations family of organizations and non-governmental bodies;

"4. Invites Member States to consider what further

assistance they may be in a position to offer to the Governments of Libya, Morocco and Indonesia;

"5. Requests the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to any further requests for help that may be received from these countries;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to bear in mind the urgent needs of these countries when deciding, within the scope of their resources, the services that are to be extended to Member States;

"7. Recommends that the Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board, and the Executive Chairman of the Board take account of the special needs of these countries for technical assistance in 1963-1964, and do what is possible to meet them, without prejudice to the general level of the programmes envisaged for other countries;

"8. Requests the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider sympathetically requests which may be presented by these countries in connexion with the work of reconstruction and of prevention of such calamities and disasters, and which can appropriately be dealt with by the Special Fund."

AID FOR YUGOSLAVIA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION Plenary Meeting 1297.

E/L.1030. Argentina, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Jordan, Senegal: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 970(XXXVI), as proposed by 8 powers, E/L.1030, adopted unanimously by Council on 29 July 1963, meeting 1297.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with regret the tragic consequences of the severe earthquake at Skopje, Yugoslavia,

"1. Expresses its deep concern and sympathy to the people of Yugoslavia in connexion with this great tragedy which has caused the loss of thousands of human lives and vast material damage;

"2. Notes with satisfaction the measures already taken by the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to provide immediate relief to the victims of this disaster;

"3. Takes note also with appreciation of the assistance rendered to the people of Skopje by many nations, the United Nations family of organizations and non-governmental bodies;

"4. Invites Member States of the United Nations to consider what further assistance they may be in a position to offer to the Republic of Yugoslavia;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and, in particular, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as the Executive Directors of the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

to bear in mind the urgent and immediate needs of the people of Skopje when deciding, within the scope of their resources, the services that are to be extended to Member States."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 155.

Plenary Meeting 1240.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Section II.

A/5552 and Add.1-3. Letter of 19 September 1963 from following States, proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Measures in connexion with the earthquake at Skopje, Yugoslavia": Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay.

A/5553. Second report of General Committee.

A/L.426 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yemen: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1882(XVIII), as proposed by 56 powers, A/L.426 and Add.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 14 October 1963, meeting 1240.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with deep regret the tragic consequences of the severe earthquake which destroyed the city of Skopje in Yugoslavia, caused the death of more than 1,200 persons, and brought about vast material and cultural damage,

"Recalling its resolution 1753(XVII) of 5 October 1962 and Economic and Social Council resolution 766(XXX) of 8 July 1960,

"Noting the energetic and urgent measures taken by the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to provide relief for the victims of the earthquake and to restore normal living conditions for the people,

"Noting also the preparation by the Government of Yugoslavia of a five-year plan for the reconstruction of the city of Skopje,

"Taking note of the assistance rendered to the people of Skopje by many nations, by organizations of the United Nations family and by other organizations, and noting with satisfaction that the spirit of international solidarity demonstrated on this occasion has trans-

formed the reconstruction of Skopje into a real symbol of friendship and brotherhood among peoples,

"1. Expresses its deep sympathy to the people of Skopje and the Government of Yugoslavia over this disaster;

"2. Endorses the recommendation contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 970(XXXVI) of 29 July 1963 inviting Member States to consider what further assistance they may be in a position to offer to Yugoslavia, and appeals to them to assist the Yugoslav Government in the execution of the five-year plan for the reconstruction of Skopje;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Directors of the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, to bear in mind the immediate and long-term needs of the Yugoslav Government in connexion with its plan for the reconstruction of Skopje when deciding on the services to be provided to Member States in the light of the funds available."

EMERGENCY UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 247.
Plenary Meeting 1303.

E/3765. 28th report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, Chapter XIV.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, para.

7(b), adopted on oral proposal by United Kingdom.

E/3816. Resolutions of 36th session of Economic and Social Council. Annex to resolutions 983(XXXVI)-993(XXXVI), para. (b) as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, approved by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303.

"(b) Emergency action by United Nations organizations in cases of natural disaster

"In view of the recent disaster at Skopje, special attention was directed to the passages in the twenty-eighth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination dealing with emergency action by United Nations organizations in case of natural disaster. The Committee noted the work being done in this field by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and expressed the hope that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would hasten its studies with a view to adopting agreed procedures, whereby assistance by the United Nations and related agencies, as well as the Red Cross, might be rendered in an effective and well co-ordinated manner. The Secretary-General was asked to 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."

MEASURES TO AID CARIBBEAN AREAS DAMAGED BY HURRICANE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1254.

A/5566/Rev.1 and Add.1. Note of 10 October 1963 from Chile proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Measures in connexion with the hurricane which has just struck the territories of Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago."

A/5566/Add.2. Letter of 22 October 1963 from Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay containing draft resolution.

A/L.430 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Yugoslavia: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 1888(XVIII), as proposed by 23 powers, A/L.430, and as orally amended by Algeria, adopted by Assembly on 1 November 1963, meeting 1254, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with deep regret the tragic consequences of the hurricane which struck the Caribbean area—especially the territories of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago—resulting in the loss of thousands of lives and causing considerable material damage,

"Considering the urgent measures adopted by the Governments of the above-mentioned countries to alleviate the suffering of the victims of the hurricane, reconstruct the devastated areas and restore normal living conditions in those areas,

"Noting with particular satisfaction that many States, international bodies and organizations in the United Nations family have taken immediate steps to help the victims of the hurricane,

"1. Expresses its deep sympathy to the peoples of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago over the loss of human life and the material damage caused by the hurricane;

"2. Invites Member States and non-governmental organizations to study ways of providing large-scale assistance, either individually or collectively, to the above-mentioned territories in order that they may make a more effective effort to rehabilitate the devastated areas, and asks them to furnish such assistance generously;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations agencies concerned to bear in mind the immediate and future needs of the affected countries and to provide assistance, in connexion with their rehabilitation plans, from available resources, obtaining where necessary the authorization of the governing bodies of their respective organizations."

A/5631. Letter of 27 November 1963 from Haiti.

MEASURES TO PROMOTE PEACE IDEALS, MUTUAL RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG PEOPLES

At its seventeenth session the General Assembly, by terms of resolution 1842 (XVII)⁵ of 19 December 1962; decided to give priority at its eighteenth session to debate on promoting among youth ideals of peace, mutual respect and international understanding. This matter had been before the Assembly since its fifteenth session in 1960 when the Assembly had adopted a resolution requesting a report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on ways of intensifying international, national and voluntary action to promote the ideals concerned, including the possibility of formulating a draft of an international declaration setting forth fundamental principles on the subject.⁶

The UNESCO report had been submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1962 session and transmitted by the Council to the Assembly. The Assembly had also received a draft declaration on the matter submitted by Romania.

During discussion of the question in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee at its eighteenth session, a new draft declaration was submitted, sponsored eventually by 26 States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia. Extensive amendments to the draft declaration were proposed by the United States; there was also an amendment by Greece.

The draft declaration embodied principles dealing with the education and training of young people to the ideals and objectives which had found expression in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights. The draft text, for example, contained principles stating that young people shall be brought up in the conviction that in our time war must be eliminated from the world; that the education of the young shall prepare them for mutual understanding, international co-

operation and respect between peoples; and that it shall train them to the knowledge of the dignity and equality of all men without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origins and in respect for fundamental human rights and the right of peoples to self-determination. The draft text also would encourage national and international associations of young people to promote the ideals of peace and mutual understanding.

The draft declaration and amendments were discussed by the Committee but were not pressed to a vote. Instead, the Committee adopted a draft resolution which, among other things, put over until the nineteenth Assembly session the final elaboration of the declaration. This draft resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. It had been proposed to the Committee following the withdrawal of draft resolutions submitted by the United States and by Australia and Pakistan jointly. Following the adoption of oral amendments proposed by Cameroon and Senegal, the draft text, as amended, was approved by the Committee, on 11 December 1963, by a roll-call vote of 86 to 0, with 3 abstentions.

On 13 December 1963, the Assembly adopted the draft text, as recommended by the Third Committee, by 91 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 1965(XVIII).

By this resolution, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to circulate among Member States the draft declaration and amendments and the records of the Assembly discussion and invited Member States to submit their views after consultation, where necessary, with experienced educators and leaders of youth activities. The Assembly also invited the Director-General of UNESCO to secure the comments of its national commissions and of youth organizations on the matter. It decided to continue as a matter of priority the examination and final elaboration of the declaration at its nineteenth session. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 400.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 424.

General, in consultation with UNESCO, to study the desirability of establishing regional documentation and study institutions to train young people in a greater understanding of their common ideals. In addition, the Assembly

expressed its satisfaction with the convocation by UNESCO of the International Conference on Youth, scheduled for August 1964. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1279-1282, 1284-1287.
Plenary Meeting 1280.

A/5445. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1183 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Mali, Romania: draft declaration on promotion among youth of ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Togo: revised draft declaration.

A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Togo, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: revised draft declaration.

A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.3 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: revised draft declaration.

A/C.3/L.1185. Greece: amendment to 26-power revised draft declaration, A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.3.

A/C.3/L.1186. United States: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1187 and Corr.1, 2. United States: amendments to 26-power revised draft declaration, A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.3.

A/C.3/L.1188 and Rev.1. Australia and Pakistan: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.3/L.1189 and Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, and revised draft resolution, submitted by original sponsors and Nicaragua, as orally amended by Cameroon and Senegal, adopted by Third Committee on 11 December 1963, meeting 1287, by roll-call vote of 86 to 0, with 3 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Burma, Nigeria.

A/C.3/L.1190. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1189.

A/5669. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1965(XVIII), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5669, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1963, meeting 1280, by 91 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1572(XV) of 18 December 1960 and 1842(XVII) of 19 December 1962,

"Recognizing the need to adopt a declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

"Considering that praiseworthy efforts have been made by various delegations to prepare a draft which would adequately supplement the text of other declarations and resolutions adopted in the past and constitute an appeal that would arouse intense interest among the youth of the world,

"Considering the need for the widest possible participation by Governments and youth organizations with respect to the declaration,

"Considering also the lack of time during the eighteenth session, which has made it impossible to complete the definitive version of the said declaration,

"Convinced that it must continue its efforts in favour of mutual respect and understanding among the youth of the peoples of the world,

I

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the draft Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and the amendments thereto, as well as the relevant records of the eighteenth session;

"2. Invites Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views on the proposed Declaration, after consultation, where necessary, with the most experienced educators and leaders of youth activities;

"3. Invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to transmit the relevant records of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly to the national

commissions, to youth organizations and to the International Conference on Youth, so that they may make whatever comments they deem appropriate;

"4. Also invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to transmit those comments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as early as possible;

"5. Decides to continue as a matter of priority the examination and final elaboration of the Declaration at its nineteenth session;

II

"1. Congratulates the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on organizing the International Conference on Youth, to be held at

Grenoble in August 1964, and expresses its satisfaction that the Conference will devote its attention to all measures designed to promote greater understanding and co-operation among young people;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 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, upon the achievement of which the future of mankind depends."

WORK PROGRAMME AND REVIEW OF PRIORITIES IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

In response to General Assembly resolution 1797(XVII) of 11 December 1962,⁷ the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session in the early part of 1963 a report dealing, among other things, with the work programme and order of priorities of United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields. In this report, the Secretary-General proposed a framework classifying United Nations projects and activities according to their intended contribution to progress in the various priority areas of work in the economic, social and human rights fields in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

After considering this report, the Council on 10 April 1963 adopted resolution 936(XXXV), by 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, accepting the proposed framework for a functional classification of United Nations projects and activities on a provisional basis, and subject to early revision as appropriate.

The resolution was adopted on the proposal of Jordan, the United States and Uruguay. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Subsequently, a tentative classification was prepared of United Nations projects and activities in the economic, social and human rights fields according to their intended contribution to the accomplishment of the objectives of the Development Decade.

This was examined, by the Council at its thirty-sixth session in mid-1963. After this re-

view, the Council, among other things, asked the Secretary-General to present the work programme in this format to its 1964 session and its mid-year sessions in subsequent years, together with observations regarding priorities within the different functional sectors of the programme.

This Council request was embodied in resolution 990(XXXVI) adopted by vote of 15 to 0, with 2 abstentions, on 2 August 1963. The draft resolution had been recommended by the Council's Co-ordination Committee, where it had been adopted by vote of 13 to 0, with 3 abstentions, on 29 July 1963. Its sponsors were Argentina, India, Jordan, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a related resolution (984(XXXVI)) dealing with the Development Decade, the Council, among other things, called for consideration of the priority areas of activity suggested by the Special Committee on Co-ordination, and asked the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to prepare a draft framework of functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields, and to consider the inclusion of information on budgetary implications. (See also p. 217, above.)

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

After reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences and the related recommendations thereon by the Advisory

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See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 554, 555.

Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Assembly decided on 17 December 1963 by resolution 1987 (XVIII) to continue the present pattern for another year. At the same time, the Assembly requested the Council: (a) to consider the possibility of advancing its first session in each year to January and of advancing its summer session to May or early June; and (b) to undertake in 1964 a study of the optimum frequency for the sessions of its functional commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies, as well as the possibility of either integrating or eliminating those of the subsidiary bodies whose terms of reference might overlap, so that its conclusions might be available to the Assembly at its nineteenth session in 1964. (For further details, see pp. 583-85.)

By resolution 1922 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 the Assembly, however, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee asked the Council to reconsider a decision that the Human Rights Commission would not meet in 1964. At its resumed thirty-sixth session in December 1963, the Council acceded to this request and scheduled a meeting of the Commission to take place from 17 February to 13 March 1964. (For details, see p. 362 above.)

MULTIPLICITY OF RESOLUTIONS

On 2 August 1963, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted resolution 988 (XXXVI) by which it expressed the view that the many similar resolutions on economic, social

and human rights questions adopted over the years were causing considerable confusion, particularly in the developing countries. The Council therefore requested the Secretary-General to examine the problems arising from the multiplicity of resolutions and to suggest methods for dealing with them, including the preparation of an annotated index or a compendium of resolutions. The Secretary-General was asked to report on this matter to the Council at its 1964 session.

The draft resolution had been sponsored in the Council's Co-ordination Committee by India and amended by Austria, the USSR and the United Kingdom. It was unanimously adopted by the Committee on 30 July 1963. In committee discussions, the Indian representative stressed the need for a comprehensive index by subject of resolutions adopted over the years by the Council and the General Assembly. The representatives of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France, Australia, the United Kingdom and Jordan all agreed on the need for a solution but differed on the method by which the objective could be achieved. The representative of the USSR, for example, felt that a compendium and an annotated index would be desirable. Informed that the preparation of a compendium or an annotated index would have financial implications which the Secretariat could not meet from present resources, the Committee decided to adopt the draft resolution, as amended.

(For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1252-1254.

E/3702. Report of Secretary-General on integrated programme and budget policy.

E/3741. Programming of Conferences for 1964. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.988. Jordan, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 936 II (XXXV), as proposed by 3 powers, E/L.988, and as orally amended, adopted by Council on 10 April 1963, meeting 1254, by 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the part of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the establishment of priorities,

"Taking into account the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the discussions which took place on the same subject at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly,

"1. Approves, for purposes of immediate implementation, the procedure for considering financial implications, as outlined by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 5, 16 and 19 of this report;

"2. Accepts, on a provisional basis and subject to early revision as appropriate, taking into account the views expressed at the thirty-fifth session of the Coun-

cil, the outline for a functional classification of United Nations projects and activities in the economic, social and human rights fields suggested by the Secretary-General in the annex of his report;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, when new projects or reports are proposed in the commissions or committees of the Council, to present to the body concerned not only a statement of the financial implications, but also a statement on the possibilities of combining such projects or reports with existing ones, and on their suitability for effective United Nations action;

"4. Requests the commissions and committees of the Council;

"(a) To give careful consideration to the statements of the Secretary-General requested in operative paragraph 3 above;

"(b) To review their programmes of work and priorities in the light of needs, of available resources and of their suitability for effective United Nations action;

"(c) To draw up their programmes of work in terms of continuing projects of high priority and ad hoc projects of high priority; and

"(d) To indicate to the Council which projects can be eliminated or postponed."

(For text of resolution 936 I (XXXV), concerning programme of conferences, see p. 584.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 237, 238, 241, 243.
Plenary Meetings 1274-1277, 1303.

E/3788. Note by Secretary-General on work programme in economic, social and human rights fields, prepared in accordance with Council resolutions 742(XXVIII), 909(XXXIV) and 936 II (XXXV).

E/3801. Extract from report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

E/AC.24/225. Argentina, India, Jordan, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1963, meeting 243, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution G.

RESOLUTION 990(XXXVI), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1797(XVII) of 11 December 1962, on an integrated programme and budget policy and Council resolution 936(XXXV) of 10 April 1963 on the same subject,

"Having received the 'Extract from the fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session' elaborating further on this matter,

"Noting that the Secretary-General, in preparing his report on the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, revised the outline

for a functional classification of United Nations projects and activities in these fields, taking into account the comments made at the thirty-fifth session of the Council,

"1. Takes note, with appreciation, of the Secretary-General's report on the work programme and, specifically, of the presentation of this programme in the form of a 'tentative classification of United Nations projects and activities according to their intended contribution to progress in the various priority areas of work which can be identified in the economic, social and human rights fields in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade';

"2. Considers that this presentation constitutes an important first step towards the aim of formulating priorities reflecting the needs of the developing countries and in keeping with the resources likely to be available to the United Nations, towards the integration of the activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, towards the mutual adaptation of budgetary resources and programme requirements, and towards establishing a sound basis for controlled expansion of the economic, social and human rights work of the Organization;

"3. Considers further, that in the preparation of future reports on the work programme every effort should be made to describe each project in more concrete and uniform terms, giving information on the nature, duration and scheduling of each project, the inter-relationships of projects, together with as detailed information as possible on budgetary implications;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the committees of the Council, its regional and functional commissions and their subsidiary bodies at each session with the pertinent sections of the work programme and concrete suggestions for a review of priorities;

"5. Requests these bodies, with the help of the suggestions of the Secretary-General, to formulate their programmes of work in terms of priority requirements within their respective sectors in a manner facilitating a uniform presentation to the Council, along functional lines, of an integrated programme of work and activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, including the information requested in operative paragraph 3 above;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to present such a work programme to the 1964 session of the Council and its summer sessions in subsequent years, together with his observations regarding priorities within the different functional sectors of the programme;

"7. Accepts, as a factor of paramount importance in the formulation and execution of all United Nations programmes and activities in these fields, the conclusion of the Secretary-General 'that, in a situation characterized by grave financial difficulties and by a relative scarcity of personnel qualified to carry out many complex projects, any hope of maintaining an efficient secretariat and of sustaining a "controlled expansion" of the Organization's activities in the economic and social fields rests on the assumption that such expansion and efficiency depends less on the number, length and frequency of reports and

meetings than on the quality of the former and the careful preparation and conduct of the latter';

"8. Decides to consider at its 1964 session the revision of the Council's procedures for discussing financial implications of its actions, taking into account the Extract of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions."

MULTIPLICITY OF RESOLUTIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 243, 244.
Plenary Meeting 1303.

E/AC.24/L.224. India: draft resolution, as orally amended by Austria, USSR and United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1963, meeting 244.

E/3833. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 988(XXXVI), as recommended by Co-

ordination Committee, E/3833, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1963, meeting 1303.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the Council and the General Assembly have adopted over the years many resolutions of a similar nature on economic, social and human rights questions,

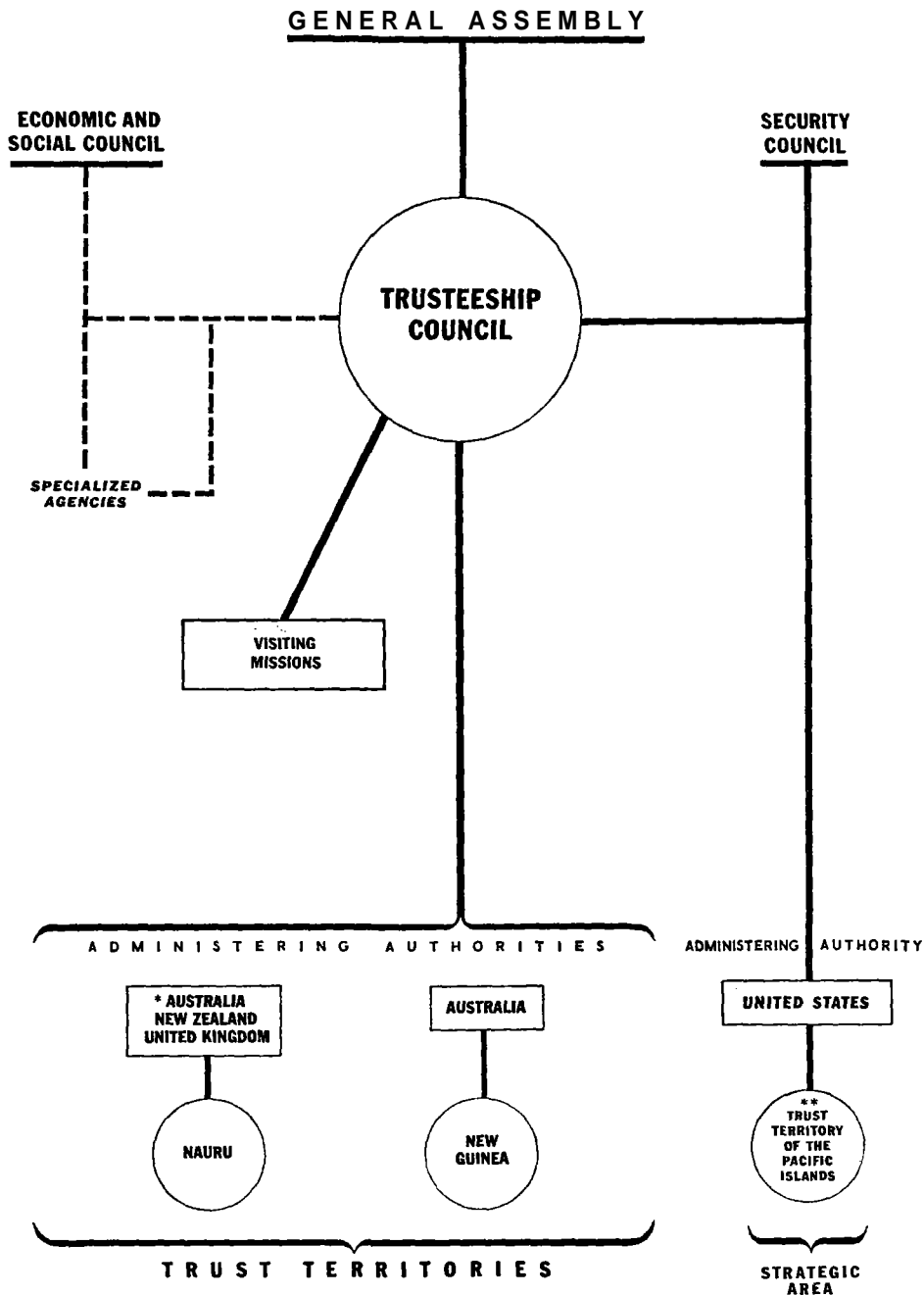
"Believing that this multiplicity of resolutions is causing considerable confusion particularly in the developing countries,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the problems arising from the multiplicity of resolutions on economic, social and human rights subjects and to suggest methods for dealing with these problems, including the preparation of an annotated index or a compendium of resolutions on economic, social and human rights questions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the Council at its 1964 session."

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

As at 1 January 1964



*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 The International Trusteeship System, Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Declaration on Granting Independence To Colonial Countries and Peoples

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

GENERAL ASPECTS

The Territories under the System

At the end of 1963, there remained only three of the eleven Trust Territories originally placed under the International Trusteeship System. These three Territories 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), administered by the United States.

Examination of Annual Reports

In supervising the administration of the Trust Territories on behalf of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council examines the annual reports transmitted by the Administering Authorities. At the same time, it also examines, among other things: petitions raising general questions affecting the Territory concerned; the report of a Visiting Mission, if any is pending, and observations which may 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 Council up to date on events in the Territory, concerned. Thereafter, he replies to questions submitted by members of the Council. After a general debate in which each Council

member states 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).

At its thirtieth session (29 May-26 June 1963), the Council examined the annual reports on the administration of Nauru, New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At the General Assembly's eighteenth session (which opened on 17 September 1963) the Assembly's Fourth Committee reviewed the situation in the Territories of Nauru and New Guinea in the course of its consideration of the Trusteeship Council's annual report. (The Council's report on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was transmitted to the Security Council.)

On 16 December 1963, the General Assembly took note of the Trusteeship Council's report in unanimously adopting resolution 1969 (XVIII), which had previously been approved

—also unanimously—by the Fourth Committee on 13 December on a proposal by Brazil. The Assembly's resolution also took note of a report by the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information on offers by United Nations Members of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories. (See also p. 425.) By this resolution, the Assembly also called upon the Administering Authorities to take account of the recommendations and observations contained in the Trusteeship Council's report, and to bear in mind those expressed by delegations during the debate on the report at the Assembly's eighteenth session, (See also sections below on individual Trust Territories).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REPORTS FROM ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter II; Part II, Chapters I-II. S/5340. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, pp. 428-29, 431 and 434.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1224.

T/L.1065 and Add.1. Draft report of Council to Assembly, adopted by Council on 26 June 1963, meeting 1224, by 7 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1512-1514.
Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, covering period 20 July 1962-26 June 1963.

A/5496. Report of Secretary-General on dissemination of information on offers by Member States of study

and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.

A/C.4/L.789 and Rev.1. Brazil: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 13 December 1963, meeting 1514.

A/5670. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1969(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5670, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 20 July 1962 to 26 June 1963, and the report of the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories,

"1. Takes note of those reports;

"2. Calls upon the Administering Authorities to take account of the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the Trusteeship Council and to bear in mind those expressed by delegations during the debate on the report at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly."

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, pp. 425-26.)

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 Fourth Committee to grant such requests if it considers it appropriate to do so.

In 1963, at its thirtieth session (29 May-26 June), the Council examined and considered two petitions concerning New Guinea, five concerning Nauru, and one concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The petitions from New Guinea were of a general nature and dealt with: (a) the adverse effect on the marketing overseas of New Guinea produce, in particular coco-nut products, should the United Kingdom, and certain other countries, join the European Common Market; and (b) the West Irian question. These two petitions were placed on the agenda, but since their subject matter

had been overtaken by subsequent events no action on them was taken by the Council.

The petitions from Nauru were from individuals, two of whom referred to the operation of the judicial system in the Territory; two dealt with further education in Australia and one claimed compensation for his fruit trees, alleged to have been damaged by phosphate dust. The petition from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands dealt with the right of trial by jury in the Territory,¹ and was supported by the petitioner, who appeared before the Council on 7 June 1963.

For a brief account of the subject matter of these petitions and the action taken on them, see: Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly (A/5504), Part I, Chapter III, and Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council (S/5340), Part I, paras. 5-6.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1207, 1212, 1218.

T/1605/Add.1. List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to

members of Trusteeship Council.

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter III.

S/5340. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council, Part I, paras. 5-10.

Visiting Missions to Trust Territories

VISITING MISSION TO TRUST

TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1964

On 24 June 1963, the Trusteeship Council decided unanimously, by resolution 2138(XXX), to despatch a Visiting Mission, composed of persons nominated by China, Liberia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands early in 1964. Subsequently, at the same session, it unanimously elected Frank H. Corner (New Zealand) as Chairman of the Mission. It also decided that the nominations to be submitted by China, Liberia and the United Kingdom after the session would automatically be approved.

The Council's resolution, adopted on the proposal of the United Kingdom, also defined the Visiting Mission's terms of reference as follows: (1) to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations (for text, see APPENDIX II). and to pay special atten-

tion to the question of the future of the Territory in the light of the relevant sections of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, bearing in mind the provisions of relevant Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions, including Assembly resolution of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (2) to give attention, as might 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 Territory, in petitions received by the Council concerning the Territory, in the reports of the previous periodic visiting missions to the Territory and in the observations of the Administering Authority on those reports; and (3) 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. In addition, the

Council asked the Visiting Mission to submit a report as soon as practicable on the visit to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands containing its findings with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it might wish to make.

Before adopting the resolution to this effect, the Council rejected an oral amendment by the USSR to add a paragraph whereby the Council

would direct the Visiting Mission to consider and make a detailed report on the establishment of realistic target dates in regard to political, economic, social and educational development with a view to enabling the Trust Territory to attain self-government and independence as rapidly as possible. The Council rejected the amendment to this effect, by 4 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1220-1222, 1224.

T/L.1064. United Kingdom: draft resolution.
RESOLUTION 2138(XXX), as submitted by United Kingdom, T/L.1064, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 June 1963, meeting 1221.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having decided to dispatch a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1964,

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should be composed of Mr. F. H. Corner (New Zealand) as Chairman, Mr..... (China), Mr..... (Liberia) and Mr..... (United Kingdom),

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should visit the Trust Territory early in 1964 for a period of approximately six weeks,

"1. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 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 Territory in the light of the relevant sections of the

Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, bearing in mind the provisions of relevant Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 1514(XV) of 14 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 Territory, in the petitions received by the Council concerning the Territory, in the reports of the previous periodic visiting missions to the Territory and in the observations of the Administering Authority 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 a report on its visit to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands containing its findings with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make."

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter IV.

Attainment of Self-Government or Independence

When at its thirtieth session (29 May-26 June 1963) it examined conditions in the three Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Nauru and New Guinea, the Trusteeship Council paid special attention to the steps 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 and freedom.

A document of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) entitled "Implementation of resolution 8.2, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, on the role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples," was

brought to the Council's notice on 23 June 1963.

The Trusteeship Council, it may be recalled, was asked by the General Assembly in 1961 and 1962 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 accordance with this request, the President of the Council addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Special Committee informing him that at its 1963 session the Council had examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Nauru and New Guinea and that the Council's conclusions and recommendations as well as the observations of the Council members representing their individual opinions were con-

tained in the report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in the Trusteeship Council's report to the General Assembly with regard to Nauru and New Guinea. He also expressed his willingness to

discuss with the Chairman of the Special Committee any further assistance which the Special Committee might require from the Trusteeship Council.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1203, 1222, 1223.

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter V. (For other informa-

tion and documentation concerning individual Trust Territories, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for relevant parts of section below entitled CONDITIONS IN INDIVIDUAL TRUST TERRITORIES.)

Offers of Study and Training Facilities for Inhabitants of Trust Territories

The programme of scholarships and fellowships for inhabitants of Trust Territories was initiated by a General Assembly resolution of 18 January 1952. During 1963, reports by the Secretary-General on this programme were considered at the Trusteeship Council's thirtieth session (29 May-26 June 1963) and later in the year at the General Assembly's eighteenth session which opened on 17 September 1963.

The reports to the Council gave details about the scholarships offered by 12 United Nations Member States. Since the information received in regard to seven of these offers was incomplete, it was not possible to state the total number of scholarships available during the year. It was noted that during 1963, no applications for scholarships and only two requests for information had been received from the remaining three Trust Territories. According to the information submitted by United Nations Members offering scholarships, no awards had been made.

On 25 June 1963, the Trusteeship Council

requested the Secretary-General to instruct the Director of the United Nations Information Centre, Port Moresby, to take immediate measures, in consultation with the Administering Authority, to increase the distribution of information on the scholarships to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of New Guinea. The Secretary-General was further requested to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the results of these efforts. This request was embodied in resolution 2139(XXX), adopted by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a USSR proposal as amended by Liberia and New Zealand.

Later in 1963, the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that the United Nations Information Centre, Port Moresby, had distributed to various Administration departments, the press and the radio, information on the scholarship offers.

On 16 December 1963, the General Assembly took note of this report with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1969(XVIII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1216, 1222.

T/1609 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.

T/L.1061. USSR: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2139(XXX), as recommended by USSR (T/L.1061) and as amended by Liberia and New Zealand, adopted by Council on 25 June 1963, meeting 1222, by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council

"Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give the necessary instructions to the Director of the United Nations Information Centre at Port

Moresby to take immediate measures, in consultation with the Administering Authority, to increase the distribution, by means of broadcasts and pamphlets as well as by other suitable means, of information regarding scholarships available through the United Nations for the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of New Guinea, so that the Secretary-General may include information on the results of these efforts in his report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meeting 1514.
Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI A.

A/5496. Report of Secretary-General on dissemination of information on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.

A/C.4/L.789 and Rev.1. Brazil: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 13 December 1963, meeting 1514.

A/5670. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1969(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5670, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281.

(For text of resolution 1969(XVIII), see p. 422, above.)

Dissemination of Information on the United Nations and the Trusteeship System

The dissemination of information in Trust Territories about the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System was the subject of a report by the Secretary-General discussed at the Trusteeship Council's thirtieth session (29 May-26 June 1963).

The report pointed out, *inter alia*, that during the period 1 June 1962-31 May 1963, 54,618 copies of publications consisting of 30 different titles in English, Chamorro, Marshallese, Ponapean, Trukese and Yapese were dispatched to the Trust Territories, information being disseminated through all mass communications media available, including radio and films. Among the subjects given particular emphasis were: (1) the General Assembly's De-

claration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Assembly's resolution on Racial Discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories and (2) the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Distributed, too, were films on the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council and System, and the Economic and Social Council.

On 14 June 1963, the Trusteeship Council took note of the Secretary-General's report (without adopting a formal resolution), deciding to draw the attention of the Administering Authorities to the various observations made by Council members in the discussion on the report.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1216.

T/1610. Report of Secretary-General on dissemination of information on United Nations and International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meeting 1514.
Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/5504. 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 making up the Trust Territory of New Guinea comprises the north-eastern part of the island of New Guinea which lies north of Papua, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago (of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest) and the two northern-most islands of the Solomon Group, namely Buka and Bougainville.

On 30 June 1962, the indigenous population was estimated at 1,469,320 made up of an enumerated population of 1,421,090 and an estimated one of 48,230. The non-indigenous population was estimated at 15,536.

Conditions in the Trust Territory were considered at the thirtieth session of the Trusteeship

Council held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 29 May and 26 June 1963.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trust Territory and the territory of Papua are under a joint administration, the Administrator being assisted by an Administrator's Council of six members. A Legislative Council of 37 members includes the Administrator, 14 official members, 12 elected members, and ten appointed members.

The Special Representative of the Administering Authority informed the Trusteeship Council that provision had been made in the

amended Papua and New Guinea Act to introduce an embryo executive body by enlarging the Administrator's Council and giving it wider functions. The membership was to be raised from 7 to 11 by increasing the number of non-official members from 3 to 7 and stipulating that all 7 should be elected members of the House of Assembly. The amended Act also provided for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries from the elected members. These would understudy the official members, who took the place of ministers in the Australian Parliament and were at present the Heads of the various departments of the Administration. The Administering Authority expected that the training which the Under-Secretaries would receive during their term of office would enable them eventually to replace some, or all, the official members on the Council and would lay the foundation for a full Cabinet of Ministers in future Houses of Assembly.

The Council welcomed the intention to enlarge the Administrator's Council and to associate indigenous elected members with its work, as a means of accelerating the progressive development of an executive responsible to the House of Assembly.

The Council noted with satisfaction the Administering Authority's policy that while any system of self-government should be as broadly based as possible, uniform development was not considered a precondition of further political progress.

The Trusteeship Council recalled the view of the 1962 Visiting Mission and its own recommendation in 1962¹ that the establishment of a truly representative legislature would do more than anything else to speed the development in the Territory of a national sentiment and a sense of political unity. It therefore took note of the Administering Authority's decision to establish by April 1964 a House of Assembly, elected by adult suffrage on a common roll and which, the Council observed, would have full powers of legislation for the Trust Territory. While noting the Administering Authority's statement that the composition of the present House of Assembly reflected the wishes of the indigenous inhabitants, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that progress towards a fully elected legislature would be made as

quickly as possible and in accordance with the desires of the New Guineans. It also hoped that the constitutional power of disallowance would not be invoked against the wishes of the majority of the elected members of the House of Assembly.

The Special Representative of the Administering Authority informed the Trusteeship Council that since 30 June 1962, 12 new local government councils had been proclaimed since 30 June 1962: 5 in the Sepik District, 3 in the Morobe District, 2 in the Eastern Highlands District and 1 each in Manus and New Ireland. The 50 existing Councils in the Territory cover a total population of 473,772.

The annual conference of all local government councils in Papua and New Guinea was held at Lae in April 1963. The conference was conducted by the people, who discussed and passed resolutions on a large agenda.

The Trusteeship Council, anxious that every means should be taken to prepare the indigenous leaders of New Guinea for positions of responsibility and to provide experience in parliamentary procedures, welcomed the proposed changes in the Local Government Ordinance and the widening of the jurisdiction of local government councils which this would make possible. To strengthen those councils further, the Trusteeship Council suggested to the Administering Authority that financial assistance from the central government and the powers of local government in all aspects including local rating might both be expanded.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Agricultural products accounted for approximately 90 per cent of total exports in 1961—1962, agriculture being the chief occupation in the Territory. The timber industry continued to expand, but gold mining declined. Manufacturing industries were of growing significance.

During the period under review, exports amounted to £12,781,326, which represented an increase of £64,437 over the previous year, while imports amounted to £16,078,490. The principal exports were copra, copra oil and copra oil cake and meal, valued at £5,903,296; cocoa beans valued at £1,960,436; coffee beans,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 460.

valued at £1,546,263; timber products, valued at £1,195,744 and gold valued at £717,596.

The Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority for obtaining the services of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to carry out an economic survey and hoped that in due course this would lead to the preparation of a comprehensive development plan to fix priorities and assess investment needs over the next few years. It stressed the need for an increased tempo of economic development to keep up with the future needs of an expanding population.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council was informed by the Administering Authority that as of 31 March 1963, the number of Administration schools had increased to 290 and that pupil enrolment had risen to 29,278. The Administering Authority's Special Representative stated, in addition, that £1.2 million would be provided for further school construction for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea during the coming financial year.

The Trusteeship Council commended to the attention of the Administering Authority various observations on primary education needs made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Council considered that the recent rapid expansion of primary education now required an urgent effort to plan more facilities for secondary schooling, if the educational balance of the Territory was to be maintained. It urged the Administering Authority to make a study of the causes, effects and means of alleviating the "wastage" which occurred at the primary school-leaving level.

The Council welcomed the establishment of

the Commission on Tertiary Education and took note of the Administering Authority's intention to establish a university within the Territory. However, it stressed the immediate and urgent need to provide university-level training for more New Guinean students, whether at the institutions of higher education which had already been established in the Territory or at universities overseas. The Council considered this necessary to sustain the tempo of political, administrative and economic development.

The Council recommended that continued efforts should be made to increase the recruitment of qualified teachers and to improve the qualifications of those teachers who were already in service.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In December 1963, Australia's representative informed the General Assembly's Fourth Committee that Australia regarded the political independence of New Guinea as being dependent upon a highly trained and efficient indigenous public service to execute the will of a parliament elected on the basis of a common roll and universal adult suffrage.

The common roll, he went on, was not a dream but a reality. The people of the Territory would shortly go to the polls, on the basis of the principle of universal adult suffrage, to elect a House of Assembly in which more than two-thirds of the members would be elected indigenous people. He added that early next year the new parliament would replace the present Legislative Council. He stated that the developments were closely in tune with the recommendations of the 1962 United Nations Visiting Mission.²

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 460.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1214-1216, 1218-1220, 1223.

Commonwealth of Australia: Report to General Assembly of United Nations on Administration of Territory of New Guinea from 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962. A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra. 2685/63.

T/1607. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on administration of New Guinea for period 1 July 1961-30 June 1962.

T/1615. Observations of WHO.

T/L.1057 and Add.1. Conditions in Territory, Secretariat working paper.

T/L.1066. Report of Drafting Committee, adopted by Council on 25 June 1963, meeting 1223, by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1512-1514.

A/5522. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on Trust Territory of New Guinea for period 1 July 1961-30 June 1962.

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters II, III B, V; Part II, Chapter I.

A/C.4/637. Statement by representative of Australia on 12 December 1963, meeting 1513.

Nauru

The Trust Territory of Nauru is a small island in the Central Pacific, with a circumference of approximately 12 miles and an area of 5,263 acres. The total population as of 30 June 1962 was made up of 2,516 Nauruans, 1,173 other Pacific Islanders, 748 Chinese and 412 Europeans.

Conditions in the Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its thirtieth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 29 May and 26 June 1963.

QUESTION OF RESETTLEMENT OF NAURUANS

The revenues of Nauru and the livelihood of its inhabitants depend almost entirely on the Territory's phosphate deposits (now being mined by the British Phosphate Commissioners), 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.

In its report, considered by the Council in 1963, the Administering Authority stated that it had appointed a full-time Director of Nauruan Resettlement to assist in the handling of this matter. In association with the Local Government Council, he had been making extensive investigations regarding a possible location for a Nauruan future home. As a result, an inspection of Curtis Island (off the Queensland coast) was carried out by the Head Chief and the Administrator in February 1963. This inspection had revealed that the prospects offered by the island were very favourable. As a result, the Head Chief had proposed that a further inspection should be made by the Resettlement Committee of the Nauru Local Government Council. With the agreement of the Australian Government, the Committee, led by the Head Chief, spent some days on Curtis Island towards the end of May 1963, investigat-

ing its possibilities and discussing the various schemes by which it might be developed for resettlement, and some members of the Committee paid a brief visit to Fraser Island. The Committee itself was of the opinion that either Curtis Island or Fraser Island would be acceptable as a site for resettlement of the people, subject to agreement being reached as to their future form of government.

The Trusteeship Council noted with approval the efforts of the Administering Authority and the Nauru Local Government Council to find a new home for the Nauruan people in accordance with the conditions outlined by the Nauruan people.

It noted the statement of the Resettlement Committee of the Nauru Local Government Council that either Curtis Island or Fraser Island was acceptable as a site for resettlement, subject to agreement being reached on the future form of Government for the Nauruan people in their own home.

In December 1963, the General Assembly's Fourth Committee was informed that the Australian Government had decided that Curtis Island offered the better prospects for successful resettlement of the Nauruan community and had formulated the lines along which it would make the Island available for resettlement purposes. These suggestions had been presented to the people of Nauru during August and September 1963. Since then, however, the Nauruan Local Government Council had informed the Australian Government that it was unable to accept the proposals on the grounds that they did not meet the wishes of the people in respect of the form of Government it wanted to have if resettled on Curtis Island, and that it would submit counter-proposals for consideration by the Australian Government.

The Australian representative said that his Government was prepared to give careful consideration to these counter-proposals. However, Australia would not be able to depart from its decision, as already stated to the Trusteeship Council, that it could not transfer sovereignty

of territory which was at present part of Australia. He added that the matter was being pressed ahead and his Government would continue to report in detail to the United Nations on progress as it developed. (See also following paragraphs.)

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority, believing that the most suitable way of developing the people to the stage where there was full Nauruan participation in the legislative and executive government of the Territory was to extend the powers and scope of the Local Government Council, had placed proposals before that body for such an extension of powers. The Trusteeship Council had expressed itself as being "greatly encouraged" by the proposals and had concurred with most of them. The Administering Authority also stated that legislation to give effect to those proposals was now being prepared. At the same time, the Local Government Council was being consulted on an increasingly wide range of problems so that nearly all important matters relating to the administration of the island came before it either formally or informally. The Local Government Council would in future be able to engage in business, undertake projects, and establish public or social services in the interest of the Nauruan people on its own initiative and under its own responsibility. With this end in view, the Ordinance was being amended to remove the condition requiring approval by the Administrator. Similarly, the Administrator's approval of the annual estimates of receipts and expenditure would not be required, and the Local Government Council would no longer be subject to the approval of the Administrator; he would, however, have power to disallow within a stipulated time a rule made by the Council. Approval of the Administrator would not henceforth be required to levy taxes, to charge fees, to fix the remuneration of the officers of the Council, to set the date of by-elections and to accept the resignation of the Councillors.

The Nauruan Local Government had agreed with and welcomed the proposed amendments, which would be introduced as early as possible.

The Trusteeship Council reaffirmed its recommendation that an advisory committee

consisting of representatives of the Australian Government and of the Nauruan people should work out constitutional plans for full Nauruan participation in the legislative and executive administration of the Territory.

Later, in December 1963, Australia informed the General Assembly's Fourth Committee that following discussions with the Administration, the Local Government Council had agreed to proposals for increasing its power and status. The necessary legislation had gone into effect in October 1963.

The Fourth Committee was also informed that, as a result of careful and detailed planning, Australians now occupying key positions in the administration of Nauru would be progressively replaced by Nauruans.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The value of phosphate exports, on which the economy of Nauru is entirely dependent, amounted in 1961-1962 to £3,391,634, as compared with £2,945,098 in the preceding year.

The Trusteeship Council noted with approval that, in accordance with its recommendations, the British Phosphate Commission and the Nauruan elected representatives had agreed to annual meetings in November each year. The Trusteeship Council believed such consultations could be instrumental in ensuring the equitable sharing of the proceeds of phosphate mining.

Later, in December 1963, Australia informed the General Assembly's Fourth Committee that meetings to this end, held between elected representatives of the Nauruans and the British Phosphate Commission had become a regular factor relating to the phosphate operations.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

In its report, considered by the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority stated that a standard working week of a maximum of 40 hours had been introduced on 1 November 1962 for all employees of the British Phosphate Commission and the Administration, except clerical workers.

Discussion in the Trusteeship Council led to the adoption of a resolution (2137(XXX)) on 17 June 1963 recommending that the Administering Authority consider introducing a free water supply system for the indigenous inhab-

itants. This decision was taken on the basis of a USSR proposal as amended by New Zealand.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council took note of the statement of the Administering Authority's Special Representative to the effect that a definite programme had been instituted to complete a single primary school system by 1964 without any discrimination on the basis of race. It hoped that special attention would be given

to the training of Nauruan teachers as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Council noted with satisfaction the number of scholarships offered to Nauruans by the Administering Authority had increased. It also hoped that the Administering Authority would provide facilities, when necessary, to enable successful applicants to take advantage of any of the scholarships offered and granted by other United Nations Members.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1204-1208, 1212, 1217, 1224.

Commonwealth of Australia: Report to General Assembly of United Nations on Administration of Territory of Nauru from 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962. A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra. 514/63.

T/1606, Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on administration of Nauru for period 1 July 1961-30 June 1962.

T/1614. Observations of WHO.

T/1616. Observations of UNESCO.

T/L.1055 and Add.1, T/L.1060, T/L.1067. Conditions in Territory. Working paper by Secretariat, Report of Drafting Committee and Summary of observations of Council Members.

T/L.1058. USSR: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2137(XXX), as proposed by USSR (T/L.1058) and as amended by New Zealand, adopted by Council on 17 June 1963, meeting 1217, by 7 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having heard the statements of the special representative of the Administering Authority and his answers with regard in particular to the question of water supply in Nauru,

"Recommends that the Administering Authority consider the introduction in the island of a system of free water supply for the indigenous inhabitants of Nauru."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1512-1514.

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters II, III C, V; Part II, Chapter II.

A/5521. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on Nauru for period 1 July 1961-30 June 1962.

A/C.4/637. Statement by representative of Australia on 16 December 1963, meeting 1513.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Some 2,100 islands, with a combined land area of 687 square miles spread over 3 million square miles of ocean in the Western Pacific, form the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States. The population, broadly classed as Micronesian, was reported in 1962 to total 80,980.

The question of settlement of claims for compensation for war damage suffered by the inhabitants of the Trust Territory and for victims of radio-active fall-out from thermo-nuclear experiments has given rise to numerous recommendations by the Trusteeship Council and its Visiting Missions. This matter was again discussed by the Council in 1963, at its thirtieth session (28 May-26 June), during its examination of conditions in the Territory.

The Administering Authority, in its report (covering the period 1 July 1961-30 June 1962), stated that the matter of the settlement of war damage claims received the highest priority during the period under review. A special survey team had visited the Territory to evaluate the extent and nature of legitimate claims of this nature. The results of this survey were forwarded to the United States Department of State to provide the basis for official representations to the Japanese Government. Every effort was being made to bring about a prompt and equitable settlement of these claims.

Recalling its previous recommendations in this respect, the Council: noted that negotiations with the Government of Japan for the settlement of these claims were continuing;

expressed its regret that a settlement of these claims should be so long delayed; reaffirmed the need for a definitive settlement; and hoped that the Administering Authority would be able to report to the next session of the Council that this matter had been brought to a close.

The Administering Authority's Special Representative informed the Council that the annual Rongelap survey was conducted in March 1963 by a joint Atomic Energy Commission—Trust Territory medical team which reported that the general health of the Rongelapese was satisfactory with no further discernible aftermaths of the fall-out being found. A bill to compensate the people of Rongelap was passed by the United States House of Representatives on 1 April 1963 and was under consideration in the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

With respect to the claims for compensation of victims of fall-out of nuclear and thermonuclear tests, the Council, while appreciating the efforts made by the Administering Authority, regretted that legislation submitted to the 87th United States Congress had not been enacted. The need for the most expeditious settlement of these claims could not be overemphasized, it considered. The Council hoped that legislation currently before the 88th United States Congress would bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Special Representative informed the Council that legislation which would provide a means for judicial settlement of the land claims on Kwajalein Island and Dalap Island of Majuro Atoll was being considered by the United States Congress. The Bill, in brief, would permit the claimants to file a petition with the United States Court of Claims for just compensation; it provided also for administrative settlement by the High Commissioner if the claimants desired to seek this procedure within limits of payment which were set by funds already appropriated. The Bill was passed by the United States House of Representatives and was scheduled for hearing by the Senate Interior Committee in June 1963.

The Trusteeship Council regretted that legislation providing for a just settlement of the remaining land claims on Kwajalein had not yet been enacted by the United States Congress.

The Council hoped that this legislation would soon be passed, thereby ensuring a solution satisfactory to the parties concerned and obviating the need for recourse to arbitration.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority's Special Representative informed the Trusteeship Council that for the first time the Council of Micronesia had met within the Territory's boundaries and its deliberations had resulted in a recommendation that a true legislative body be created as soon as possible. To this end, the Council of Micronesia had established a Legislative Drafting Committee to begin preliminary work on the drafting of a constitution. A special session of the Council of Micronesia was held in March 1963, in Saipan and resulted in preliminary recommendations regarding the composition of a legislative body. These recommendations were currently under study. While there were many steps still to be taken before a true Territorial Legislative organ could come into existence, the Special Representative was confident that well before 1965 an effective Territorial Legislative organization would be operating in the Territory.

The Trusteeship Council noted these developments with satisfaction. It welcomed the reaffirmation given by the Administering Authority of its aim to establish this Territorial Legislature before 1965 and expressed the hope that it might be in operation during the course of the coming year.

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the completion of the process of unification of the Territory under a single civilian administration, and the establishment of the provisional capital in the Territory. It hoped that the new legislative body, when established, would be able to decide on a permanent capital. It was confident that those were major steps towards the creation of a sense of nationhood in the Territory.

The Council particularly welcomed the adoption of a Territorial flag as a symbol of unity.

The Administering Authority, taking note of the concern expressed by a number of delegations that senior administrative positions—such as those of assistant district administrator or district administrator—had not as yet been taken over by Micronesians, again stressed that

replacement in such top positions depended not only on training but also on maturity and experience. The Administering Authority now felt it had a pool of competent young administrators undergoing training from which potential senior administrators could soon be drawn. In several instances, selected candidates who had proved themselves in the lower echelons were now finishing specialized professional training in administration in universities abroad. When those candidates returned, they should be able to move directly into top positions, since they already had local experience behind them. The problem was no longer one of seeking suitable candidates but one of providing an opportunity for the seasoning and experience which top senior executive officials must possess. During the year under review, two Micronesians served with distinction on several occasions as acting district administrators during the absence of the regular incumbent. The Administering Authority intended to move qualified Micronesians into senior administrative positions just as rapidly as they gained the necessary experience and demonstrated competence to handle those assignments.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council warmly welcomed the appointment by the President of the United States of a survey mission with broad terms of reference, also covering comprehensive planning of economic development for the Territory. The Trusteeship Council understood that this survey mission would be working in close contact with the Council of Micronesia, the district economic development boards and district congresses.

The Administering Authority, in its report, stated that a Micronesian Economic Development Fund had been proposed, and an initial increment of \$100,000 was requested in the 1963 budget. It was proposed to augment the Fund capital by providing for a percentage allocation of the existing processing tax revenues as well as by requesting additional large increments by budget allocations each year. The Administering Authority expressed the hope that small businesses and business development would be greatly accelerated through loans from this proposed Fund. During the year under

review, expanded use was made of the present Chartered Trading Company Loan Fund. Loans were made from this Fund for a boat-building enterprise, for capital investments of a copra and cacao co-operative, for expansion of trading company activities, for a slaughter-house operation and for fisheries co-operative activities.

In the past, the Trusteeship Council and its Visiting Missions have often emphasized the need for the development of small-scale processing industries based on the Territory's agricultural produce. In 1963, the Council was pleased to note that the Administering Authority had encouraged the development of the production of a wide range of items which it considered to have an economic potential.

It noted also the assurances of the Administering Authority that protection would be given to the existing local industries and that provision would be made for the active participation of the Micronesians in enterprises financed from overseas.

The Council was gratified by the successful conclusion of negotiations with companies in the United States for the establishment of large-scale commercial fisheries in the Territory and by the decision that a major fisheries enterprise be established in Palau. It hoped that fisheries development projects, similar to the pilot project previously established in Palau, would be introduced in other districts.

It regarded the progress made in developing new crops, notably cacao, as secondary sources of income was to the credit of the Administering Authority. The Council also hoped that the survey mission would attend to the problem of further diversifying the Territory's agriculture which continued to be dependent on one or two cash crops.

Noted with satisfaction was the greatly increased frequency of transport services by sea between the districts and the improvement in air transport during the year under review. The Administering Authority's plans for further improvement in intra-district transportation services was welcomed. The Council hoped that, as a result of the survey mission's investigations, developments in transportation would be accelerated by the more extensive participation of private capital, in particular through the expansion of local private shipping companies.

The Council recognized the close connexion between adequate communication facilities and the development of tourism and expected that improvement in transport would aid the expansion of the tourist industry. With this in mind, it particularly welcomed the opening of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to visitors from overseas.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council was assured by the Administering Authority that the programme of tuberculosis control in all districts would be further strengthened and expressed the hope that all possible measures would be taken to eradicate tuberculosis as this disease still remained a serious health problem in the Territory.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council observed that additional opportunities for study in the metropolitan country were provided in 1963 and noted with satisfaction that scholarships for tertiary education provided by the Administering Authority would shortly be adequate to meet the demand from qualified students in the Territory.

PROPOSAL CONCERNING ADOPTION OF REPORTS TO SECURITY COUNCIL

On 25 June 1963, the Trusteeship Council rejected by 5 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, a USSR proposal whereby the Trusteeship Council, having examined the Administering Authority's report for 1961-62, would recommend that the Security Council, as the United Nations organ with final responsibility for the Territory, examine the question of the situation in the Territory at the earliest possible date and in any event before the next General Assembly session opened (on 17 September 1963).

Among the USSR arguments in support of its proposal were the following: The Security Council had not for a long time examined the Trusteeship Council's report on the Territory. Further, adequate steps for the rapid advancement of the Territory and its people to independence had not yet been taken.

The United States, in reply, considered that there was no justification for the Trusteeship Council to refer back to the Security Council the initial responsibilities in respect of the Territory which the Security Council had delegated to it. The United States also rejected the implication that the Administering Authority had been remiss in fulfilling its mission.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1209-1214, 1218, 1220-1224.

Fifteenth annual report to United Nations on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962. Transmitted by United States of America to United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of Charter of United Nations. Department of State Publication 7521. International Organization and Conference Series 39. United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

T/1611 (S/5317). Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United States on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period 1 July 1961-30 June 1962.

T/L.1056 and Add.1, T/L.1062, T/L.1068, T/L.1070. Conditions in Territory. Secretariat working paper, Report of Drafting Committee and amendments thereto by USSR and summary of observations by Council members. Report of Drafting Committee (T/L.1062) as amended, adopted by Council on 25 June 1963, meeting 1223, by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

T/L.1059. USSR: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2140(XXX), as proposed by USSR (T/L.1059) and as amended by Australia, adopted by Council on 25 June 1963, meeting 1223, by 5 votes

to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of the Administering Authority regarding the situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

"Recalling its resolution 2006(XXIV) of 29 July 1959, resolution 2063(XXVI) of 5 May 1960 and particularly resolution 2135(XXIX) of 5 July 1962,

"Urges the Administering Authority to expedite a decision in the matter in keeping with the concern expressed in the above-mentioned resolutions of the Trusteeship Council."

T/L.1069. USSR: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 25 June 1963, meeting 1223, by vote of 1 to 5, with 2 abstentions.

T/L.1063 and Add.1. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council, approved by Council on 26 June 1963, meeting 1224, by 6 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/5340. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands covering period from 17 July 1961-26 June 1963.

A/5504. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters I E, II, III A, IV, V.

CHAPTER II

QUESTIONS RELATING TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION IN 1963

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 have the obligation to send information each year to the Secretary-General on economic, social and educational conditions in these territories. In addition, a number of Administering Members have included information of a political nature in their annual reports. The Government of the United Kingdom began in 1962 to send information on political and constitutional progress in the non-self-governing territories for which it was responsible.

In 1963, information relating to 1962 was due from Administering Members as follows:

Australia: Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Papua.
 France: New Hebrides (Condominium with United Kingdom).
 New Zealand: Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands.
 Portugal: Angola (including Cabinda); Cape Verde Archipelago; Guinea (Portuguese); Macau and dependencies; Mozambique; São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies; Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies.^a
 Spain: Fernando Póo; Ifni; Río Muni; Spanish Sahara.
 United Kingdom: Aden; Antigua; Bahamas; Barbados; Basutoland; Bechuanaland; Bermuda; British Guiana; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Brunei; Cayman Islands; Dominica; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gambia; Gibraltar; Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Grenada; Hong Kong; Kenya;^b Malta;

Mauritius; Montserrat; New Hebrides (Condominium with France); North Borneo;^c Northern Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Pitcairn Island; St. Helena; St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; Sarawak;^c Seychelles; Singapore;^c Solomon Islands; Southern Rhodesia;^d Swaziland; Turks and Caicos Islands; Zanzibar.^d

United States: American Samoa; Guam; United States Virgin Islands.

^a No information received.

^b Kenya attained independence on 12 December 1963.

^c On 16 September 1963 North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia.

^d Zanzibar attained independence on 10 December 1963.

In 1963, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its final session considered the summaries of information transmitted by Governments for the year 1961 (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below). Membership of the Committee is listed in APPENDIX III.

RESERVATIONS

Reservations on sovereignty and on the transmission of information regarding certain Territories were made in 1963 either in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee or in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, as follows: by the United Kingdom and Yemen in respect of Aden; by Guatemala, Mexico and the United Kingdom in respect of British Honduras (Belize); by Argentina and the United Kingdom in respect of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and dependencies; by Spain and the United Kingdom in respect of Gibraltar; by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and the United Kingdom in respect of Sabah (North Borneo); by Mauritania, Morocco and Spain in respect of Spanish Sahara (Río de Oro); by Honduras in respect of the Swan Islands.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION

TRANSMITTED TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR 1961

ST/TRI/B.1962/1 and Add.1. African and adjacent Territories: Aden; Basutoland; Bechuanaland; Fernando Póo; Gambia; Gibraltar; Kenya; Mauritius; Northern Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Rio Muni; St. Helena; Seychelles; Spanish Sahara; Swaziland; Uganda; Zanzibar.

ST/TRI/B.1962/2 and Add.1. Asian Territories: Brunei; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Hong Kong; North Borneo; Sarawak; Singapore.

ST/TRI/B.1962/3 and Add.1,2. Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories: Antigua; Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Guiana; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Dominica; Falkland Islands; Grenada; Jamaica; Montserrat; St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States Virgin Islands.

ST/TRI/B.1962/4. Pacific Territories: American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Guam; New Hebrides; Niue Island; Papua; Pitcairn Island; Solomon Islands; Tokelau Islands.

A/5401-A/5404. Summaries of information transmitted under Article 73e of Charter. Reports of Secretary-General (previously distributed under symbol ST/TRI/B.1962).

A/5401/Add.1-12; A/5402/Add.1-5; A/5403/Add.1-11; A/5404/Add.1-4. Political and constitutional information submitted by United Kingdom on territories under United Kingdom administration.

A/5514. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Includes, as Annex III, list of Territories under Chapter XI of Charter at 31 December 1962, classified by geographical region.

RESERVATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1506, 1509.

A/5514. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section IV.

A/5673. Report of Fourth Committee.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Summaries of information transmitted to Secretary-General for year 1960 (ST/TRI/SER.A/19). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.VI.1.

Progress of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Charter Table of Contents and Index (Volumes 1-5) (ST/TRI/SER.A/15, Index). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.VI.B.1, Index.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

POLITICAL AND

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

At its fourteenth session in 1963, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories recorded its satisfaction that Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda had, during the past year, become independent States and Members of the United Nations.

At the end of 1962, the Committee noted, the 52 non-self-governing territories on which information had been transmitted by the Administering Members were at various stages of political development. At one end of the scale were territories in which representative institutions were developed and the inhabitants already had a substantial measure of internal self-government. At the other end, were territories where both legislative and executive powers were still held by a Governor.

Most of the territories were at some intermediate stage of development with varying degrees of indigenous representation in the legis-

lative and executive bodies. In many territories there was still an equal number of official and unofficial members in both the executive and legislative bodies; but as the unofficial members were not necessarily indigenous inhabitants, the latter often formed a minority. In some of these territories, the indigenous representatives were nominated; in others, they were elected indirectly through traditional institutions; and in still others they were elected on the basis of some form of qualified franchise.

The territories administered by Spain, however, which were constitutionally overseas provinces of the metropolitan country, represented a separate line of political development. It was the position of Spain that the increased participation of the indigenous inhabitants of these territories in the administration of their own affairs was to be related to their educational advancement.

The Committee welcomed the introduction of adult franchise in territories where previously property, income and other qualifications re-

stricted the vote. It urged that the remaining franchise restrictions which tended to operate in favour of minority groups should be speedily removed.

The Committee found that while there had been increased participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the executive and legislative organs of a number of territories, in many others indigenous representation was not yet adequate, and in some, for instance Swaziland, a parity still existed between the representation of the minority European community and the indigenous population. Northern Rhodesia also reflected a situation where the representation of various races in the territory was not proportional to their numbers. Several members of the Committee pointed out that this situation was very unsatisfactory and expressed the view that properly balanced representation could be established only after universal adult suffrage had been introduced.

The Committee drew attention to the possibility that some of the smaller territories could attain independence through federations or unions of territories or States.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Committee on Information again gave special attention to questions of economic advancement in non-self-governing territories at its 1963 session. Representatives of Administering Members reviewed economic policies and trends of development in the territories under their administration and described measures taken to bring about and maintain a steady rate of economic growth. Australia, New Zealand, Spain and the United States explained that the territories under their administration had small populations and limited resources, and were therefore dependent to a considerable extent on financial subsidies from the metropolitan Governments. The United Kingdom representative noted that his Government also provided financial assistance in respect of the recurrent expenditure of a number of territories which were in a similar situation, particularly some of the smaller territories in Southern Africa, the Caribbean area and the Pacific Ocean.

The Committee's discussions on economic advancement centred mainly on the rate of

progress in the territories and the extent to which the economic position of the indigenous inhabitants had been improved. The Committee was concerned by the following facts: the available information showed that since 1959 economic activities in the non-self-governing territories had in general continued to rise at a slower rate than in the earlier 1950's; most of the territories were particularly affected by fluctuations in world market prices because they were still dependent to a considerable degree on exports of a narrow range of primary products, and that in a few territories the approach of independence had been accompanied by an economic setback due to the slowing down of the inflow of new investments, and in some cases by an outward transfer of capital.

Among other problems, the Committee was also concerned that the majority of the indigenous inhabitants had not yet been drawn into the more advanced sectors of the economic life of many of the territories. Moreover, in territories where the population included a substantial number of non-indigenous inhabitants, a considerable disparity existed between the per capita income of the indigenous and non-indigenous groups, in spite of a generally rising trend in indigenous wages.

On 10 May 1963, the Committee unanimously approved a draft resolution—proposed by Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain—whereby the General Assembly would approve the Committee's report on economic advancement in non-self-governing territories and invite the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Administering Members, to 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, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration. The General Assembly would further express its confidence that the Administering Members would bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic advancement in the territories.

On 12 December 1963, this draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly's Fourth Committee, and on 16 Decem-

ber 1963 it was approved unanimously at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1971(XVIII). (For full text of the resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Committee on Information discussed the importance of secondary education and its relationship to primary education as a means of accelerating the advance of the territories towards the goal of self-government and independence. It emphasized the need for more rapid expansion of secondary education and teacher training, and for more technical and administrative personnel.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 19 December 1961, it will be recalled, the General Assembly had (by resolution 1698 (XVI))¹ condemned the policy and practice of

racial discrimination and segregation in non-self-governing territories and urged Administering Members: to take steps to rescind or revoke immediately all laws which tended to encourage or sanction discriminatory policies; to adopt legislative measures making racial discrimination and segregation punishable by law; and to extend immediately the full exercise of basic political rights to all inhabitants of non-self-governing territories. In addition, the Secretary-General had been requested to take measures for the immediate and large-scale dissemination in the non-self-governing territories of the text of the resolution.

The Secretary-General reported to the 1963 session of the Assembly that the text of this resolution, translated into 18 languages, had been distributed to non-self-governing territories in the form of leaflets and wallsheets; and that, in addition, a radio talk in 17 languages had been sent to the appropriate radio stations.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 443-46.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1433, 1469, 1501, 1506, 1507, 1509-1512.

Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/5401/Add.1-12, A/5402/Add.1-5, A/5403/Add.1-11, A/5404/Add.1-4. Political and constitutional information on Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration.

A/5514. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part One, Chapters V-VIII; Part Two and Annex I.

A/5514, Annex II. Draft resolution submitted by Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1963, meeting 1512.

A/5524. Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5673. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1971(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5673, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 16 December 1962, meeting 1281.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that by resolutions 564(VI) of 18 January 1952, 846(IX) of 22 November 1954, 1152 (XII) of 26 November 1957 and 1537(XV) of 15 December 1960 it approved or took note of the reports

on economic conditions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1960,

"Having received and considered a report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by that Committee at its fourteenth session, in 1963,

"1. Approves the report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its fourteenth session and considers that this report should be studied in connexion with the other reports mentioned above;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate this report to the Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, 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, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration;

"3. Expresses its confidence that the Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the authorities concerned with economic advancement in those Territories."

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AND PROGRAMMES
OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

AID ACTIVITIES IN 1963

The allocations for international technical assistance approved for non-self-governing territories under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance rose from \$2.4 million for 1961-1962 to \$3.6 million for 1963-1964, an increase of over 53 per cent. In contrast with the predominance of programmes for health services in previous years, there was a greater diversification in the type of assistance provided, with a notable increase in development planning.

In 1963, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories observed that this trend towards a wider range of assistance was closely in line with the economic growth of the territories.

The Committee suggested that areas in which the aid of the specialized agencies might be particularly valuable included: assistance by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in promoting free, compulsory and universal primary education, in the improvement of secondary education and professional and technical training, and, especially, in expanded campaigns for the elimination of illiteracy; assistance by the World Health Organization (WHO) in the development and carrying out of general health programmes, campaigns against endemic diseases and teaching about health; aid by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in all fields of child and material welfare; aid by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the improvement of agricultural technology, better utilization of soil, agrarian reform, and in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign; and by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for the application in the non-self-governing territories of international labour standards and for the preparation of labour legislation.

The Committee welcomed the increased programmes of multilateral financial and/or technical assistance to non-self-governing territories, including, for instance, the South Pacific Commission, the Colombo Plan, the Foundation for Mutual Assistance (FAMA) of the Commission

for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan initiated in 1960 by the Commonwealth Consultative Council. Beneficiaries of the last-mentioned plan included all the dependent territories in Africa under United Kingdom administration. Pakistan suggested that in the interest of the territories themselves financial and technical assistance should be increasingly channelled through international programmes.

The United Kingdom representative informed the Committee that his Government was now encouraging non-self-governing territories seeking international assistance to communicate directly with the field representatives of the United Nations, and that arrangements had been made with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board to make a regular procedure of such contacts and to extend this procedure even to the smaller territories. The Committee wished to commend this practice to other Administering Members as it endorsed the view that it was important for the territories to acquire experience in dealing directly with international organizations.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND
TRAINING FACILITIES

A report submitted to the General Assembly in 1963 by the Secretary-General on offers from United Nations Members of study and training facilities to inhabitants of non-self-governing territories revealed that offers had been received during 1963 from Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Poland, Romania, the United Arab Republic and the United States. According to information received from offering States, 169 scholarship students took courses at the educational institutions of Member States during the academic year 1962/1963. For the academic year 1963/64, 76 scholarships were to be awarded. Since some of the offering States did not give separate figures for scholarships awarded to students from non-self-governing territories and those awarded to students from other countries, the figures were incomplete. (A detailed account of scholarships offered by 20 United Nations

Members up to 18 October 1962 was given to the Assembly in 1962²).

On 12 December 1963, the Fourth Committee approved unanimously a draft resolution—sponsored by Ghana, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Libya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, the USSR and the United States—to invite United Nations Member States to continue scholarship assistance to the inhabitants of the non-self-

governing territories and to provide travel assistance whenever possible. By this text, the Assembly would also ask Administering Members to assist scholarship recipients, particularly in travel formalities, and would request a further report from the Secretary-General.

On 16 December 1963, this text was unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1974(XVIII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/5514. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part One, Chapter VIII.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1433, 1469, 1506, 1507, 1509-1512.

Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/5548 and Add.1. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories. Report of Secretary-General. A/C.4/L.788. Ghana, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Libya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, USSR, United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1963, meeting 1512.

A/5673. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1974(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5673, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

"Recognizing the importance of rendering assistance to colonial countries and peoples in the field of general and specialized education,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and

training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"2. Reaffirms its resolution 1849 (XVII) of 19 December 1962;

"3. Urges Member States to continue to offer scholarships to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"4. Requests the Member States offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information about the scholarships offered and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students;

"5. Once again invites the Administering Members concerned to take all necessary measures to ensure that all scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States are utilized by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to render effective assistance to those persons who have applied for, or have been granted, scholarships or fellowships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"7. Draws the attention 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 to the present resolution."

QUESTION OF CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

At the eighteenth (1963) session of the General Assembly, during the course of discussion in its Fourth Committee, Ceylon requested the views of the Secretary-General on whether there was duplication of work and overlapping of responsibility in the activities of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Terri-

tories and 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. Replying on behalf of the Secretary-

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 434-35.

General, the Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories pointed out that, in the experience of the past two years, there had been a great deal of duplication of work and overlapping of responsibilities in the handling of questions relating to non-self-governing territories.

The Under-Secretary stated that, should the General Assembly decide to discontinue the Committee on Information, the role of the United Nations, under Chapter XI of the Charter, would be in no way impaired. The information transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73e of the Charter would be considered by the 24-member Special Committee simultaneously with its examination of conditions in the territories concerned.

A draft resolution calling for the dissolution of the Committee on Information was submitted by Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, India, the Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda and Yugoslavia. By this text, the Assembly, considering that all United Nations activities concerning non-self-governing territories should now be co-ordinated and consolidated, with a view to the immediate ending of colonialism, and considering that the Special Committee, in

view of the experience it had gained, was now in a position to take over the functions of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, would express its gratitude to the Committee for its efforts and for its valuable contribution to the accomplishment of the purposes of the United Nations under Chapter XI of the Charter, and would decide to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly would invite continued transmission of information as prescribed under Article 73e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development. The Assembly would request the Special Committee to study this information and take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in each of the non-self-governing territories, and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

On 11 December 1963, the Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 53 to 0, with 28 abstentions. On 16 December, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1970(XVIII), by 84 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1433, 1496, 1501, 1506, 1507, 1509-1511.
Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/5514. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part One, Chapters X and XI.

A/C.4/630, A/C.4/633. Statements by Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on 4 December 1963, meeting 1501 and on 11 December 1963, meeting 1510.

A/C.4/632. Statement by representative of Liberia on 10 December 1963, meeting 1509.

A/C.4/L.786 and Add.1. Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee on 11 December 1963, meeting 1511, by roll-call vote of 53 to 0, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria,

Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

A/5673. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1970(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5673, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281, by 84 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1847(XVII) of 19 December 1962 in which it decided to review at its eighteenth session the question of the further continuation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Considering that the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories contained in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations cannot be dissociated from the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Considering that all United Nations activities concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories should now be co-ordinated and consolidated, with a view to the immediate ending of colonialism,

"Recalling that, by resolutions 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1810(XVII) of 17 December 1962, it established 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 that it has approved the Special Committee's methods and procedures,

"Considering that the Special Committee, in view of the experience it has gained, is now in a position to take over the functions of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Having regard to the views of the Secretary-General on this question,

"Considering that it is imperative to avoid any duplication of work or overlapping of responsibilities,

"Having received the report of the Committee on

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared at its fourteenth session, in 1963,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the work of its fourteenth session;

"2. Expresses its gratitude to the Committee for its efforts and for its valuable contribution to the accomplishment of the purposes of the United Nations under Chapter XI of the Charter;

"3. Decides to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"4. Invites Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General information as prescribed under Article 73e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development;

"5. Requests the Special Committee to study this information and take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it may consider necessary in addition to its activities under General Assembly resolutions 1654(XVI) and 1810 (XVII);

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

On 19 December 1962, the General Assembly, by resolution 1848(XVII),³ had requested the Secretary-General to continue large scale circulation of the Declaration of 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.⁴

A report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly's eighteenth (1963) session summarized the production and dissemination of publicity material relating to the Declaration in the form of leaflets and wallsheets and radio broadcasts. Leaflets and wallsheets had been produced in 26 languages. The debates of the General Assembly and its committees on matters connected with the Declaration on the

granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples were broadcast by shortwave to North, West and Central Africa, Europe and Latin America in English, French, and Spanish. Daily and weekly news reports of these debates, covering the provisions of the Declaration, were included in United Nations radio broadcasts in some thirty languages, reaching many of the non-self-governing territories. In addition, a special radio talk, produced in 18 languages, had been distributed to non-self-governing territories.

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 436-38.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1433, 1469, 1506, 1507, 1510-1512.

A/5523. Report of Secretary-General on dissemina-

tion of information in Non-Self-Governing Territories on Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

A/5673. Report of Fourth Committee, para. 27.

CHAPTER III

THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON GRANTING INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

In 1963, the General Assembly's 24-member Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Assembly's Declaration of 14 December 1960¹ on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples continued its work in accordance with the mandate given it by the Assembly on 17 November 1962.²

In the pages that follow, an account is given of the Special Committee's work in general during 1963 and of the General Assembly's consideration, at its eighteenth session in 1963, of the Committee's report. Following that, details are given of the Special Committee's considera-

tion of, and recommendations on, individual territories, as well as the Assembly resolutions and decisions concerning these territories. However, with respect to South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the territories under Portuguese Administration, details of the action taken in 1963 by the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other bodies will be found under separate sections below, namely, those dealing with the question of South West Africa (pp. 459-69), the question of Southern Rhodesia (pp. 469-81) and territories under Portuguese Administration (pp. 481-93).

General Aspects

In its report to the General Assembly's eighteenth session, covering its work during 1963, the Special Committee described the methods and procedures it had adopted in discharging its functions. The report also contained findings and recommendations on the territories considered by the Committee.

For 1963, the Special Committee decided to continue to follow the same methods of work and procedures in the discharge of its functions as it had used in 1962. It established a Working Group, composed of the officers of the Committee and four other members, to consider and make recommendations on the list of territories to be considered by the Special Committee and the order of priority of their consideration.

The territories as described in the Declaration of 14 December 1960³ are "Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other Territories which have not yet attained independence."

On 3 April 1963, the Special Committee approved the Working Group's preliminary list of territories, consisting of: (a) Trust Territories; (b) South West Africa; (c) territories declared by the General Assembly as non-self-governing territories within the meaning of Chapter XI

of the United Nations Charter, but on which information was not transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter by the administering powers concerned; (d) non-self-governing territories on which information was transmitted by the administering powers concerned. (For full text of Chapter XI and Article 73e of Charter, see APPENDIX II.)

The Special Committee also agreed to a suggestion of the Working Group that the compilation of a list of "all other territories which have not yet attained independence," to be added to the preliminary list, should be taken up in 1964, as the Working Group had not been able to consider this additional list in 1963 because of lack of time.

The Special Committee itself decided to give first priority to consideration of questions concerning territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa. Following consideration of these matters, the order in which the Special Committee considered various other individual territories was determined on the basis of the recommendation

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 58-60.

³ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50.

of the Working Group. These territories were: Aden, Malta, Fiji, British Guiana, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Gambia, Gibraltar, Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara.

The Committee also decided that the Sub-Committee on Petitions should resume its functions. The Sub-Committee distributed a number of petitions it had received, and, on its recommendation, the Special Committee heard the following 14 petitioners who appeared before it and made statements and answered questions concerning the respective territories concerned, as indicated below.

Aden:

S. A. Alhabshi, representing the South Arabian League
Saeed Heson Sohbi, of the Peoples Socialist Party
Sheikh Muhamad Farid, Minister of External Affairs of the Federation of South Arabia

British Guiana:

L. F. S. Burnham, Leader, Peoples National Congress
Senator C. V. Nunes, Minister of Education, British Guiana
Andrew L. Jackson, Vice-President, British Guiana Trades Union Council
Brindley H. Benn, Vice-Premier, British Guiana

Gibraltar:

Joshua Hassan, Chief Member of Legislative Council and Mayor of Gibraltar
P. Isola, Independent Member of the Legislative Council

Portuguese Territories:

Carlos Gonçalves, representing Front national pour la libération de l'Angola

Southern Rhodesia:

Joshua Nkomo, National President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union

South West Africa:

Jacob Kuangua, National Secretary of the South West Africa Peoples Organization
Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the South West Africa National Union
Rev. Markus Kooper, representing the South West Africa United National Independence Organization

Sub-committees on Southern Rhodesia, Aden and British Guiana were also established. The Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia visited London in April and held three meetings with

the United Kingdom Government. Since the Sub-Committee on Aden was not permitted to visit Aden and the Aden Protectorates, it visited neighbouring countries in order to interview persons from Aden and the Protectorates. The Sub-Committee on British Guiana was not permitted to visit British Guiana and held its meetings in New York, where it held discussions with the Premier of British Guiana and the leader of the main opposition party.

In its report, the Special Committee pointed out that lack of time had prevented it from completing its consideration of Gibraltar, Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara in 1963. For the same reason it had been unable to complete the list of territories coming within the scope of its work. It had, however, considered all the territories in the continent of Africa included in the preliminary list which it had approved.

The Committee expressed its appreciation to the United Kingdom for the opportunity afforded to the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia to discuss the question of Southern Rhodesia with the responsible ministers but regretted the refusal of the United Kingdom Government to agree to the visit by a group of the Special Committee to Aden and British Guiana. (See also pp. 469, 447, and 452.) The hope was expressed that all administering powers would co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the future.

The Committee requested the Assembly to make provisions in the 1964 budget to cover the expenses of the Committee's activities, and expressed the view that, in the light of the valuable experience it had gained over the last two years of its work, its mandate should be continued.

DECISION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE
CONCERNING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

On 19 September 1963, the Special Committee considered the 1962 report of the Secretary-General on racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories and the relevant summary records of the discussion on this subject in the Assembly's Fourth Committee in 1962.⁴ It decided without objection to inform the General

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 432-34.

Assembly that, during its examination of the application of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in respect to individual territories, it would continue to give special attention to the eradication of racial discrimination in those territories where such discrimination was prevalent.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly considered the report of the Special Committee at plenary meetings held between 28 November and 11 December 1963. In addition to taking action on the Special Committee's recommendations on specific territories, the Assembly also adopted a general resolution concerning the Committee's work.

During the Assembly debate on the Special Committee's report, many Members maintained that there were still a number of territories under foreign domination despite the fact that three years had elapsed since the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Many expressed their appreciation for the work of the Special Committee. Cambodia, Ceylon, Mali, Tunisia, the USSR and Yemen and others, expressed dissatisfaction at the failure of some administering powers to co-operate with the Special Committee. The United Kingdom was criticized for refusing to permit sub-committees of the Special Committee to visit British Guiana or Aden and its Protectorates, and Portugal and South Africa were criticized for refusing to give any kind of co-operation. The United Kingdom's position was that the presence of visiting missions in territories under its administration would constitute an interruption in the normal processes of political and constitutional advance in the territories and would be tantamount to intervention in their administration. South Africa maintained that a completely one-sided treatment was being given to the question of colonialism. Portugal indicated that its attitude had not changed since Portugal's rejection at the Assembly's sixteenth session in 1960 of the various charges made against it.⁵

One of the other questions raised was that of the future of small isolated territories.

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly

adopted a resolution (1956(XVIII)) by which it noted with deep regret that, three years after the adoption of the Declaration, many territories were still under foreign domination and that, in some cases, not even preliminary measures had been taken towards the application of the Declaration. In addition, the Assembly deplored the negative attitude of certain administering powers and their partial or complete refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee in implementing the Declaration. It also deplored the assistance given to some administering powers by certain States, which enabled these powers to persist in their refusal to apply the Declaration.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: (1) reaffirmed its earlier resolutions on the question of granting independence to colonial countries and peoples; (2) noted with appreciation the work of the Special Committee and endorsed its methods and procedures; (3) approved the report of the Special Committee and called upon the administering powers to implement the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; (4) requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which had not yet obtained independence; (5) deeply regretted the refusal of certain administering powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the resolutions of the Assembly; (6) invited the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any territory examined by it which might threaten international peace and security; (7) asked all States to refrain from any action which might jeopardize the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee; and (8) requested the administering powers to give their full co-operation to the Special Committee and to facilitate the task of the sub-committees and groups instructed by the Special Committee to go to the territories under its mandate.

The resolution to this effect (for full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below) was ap-

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 507.

proved by a roll-call vote of 95 to 0, with 6 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal submitted by 33 Members, as amended. The sponsors were: Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Their proposal as

adopted incorporated amendments by Australia and the United States.

During the debate that preceded the vote on this resolution, the United Kingdom reminded the Assembly that it had been willing in 1963 to co-operate with the Committee, provide it with information and join in its discussions. On the other hand, it added, since the United Kingdom was sure that its policy was the right one, it had also to take full responsibility for carrying it out.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee,⁶ meetings 118-218.

Sub-Committee on Petitions, meetings 26-42.

A/AC.109/L.39-43, L.45, L.48-51, L.57, L.59, L.64, L.66, L.79, L.87, L.93. Twenty-fourth to fortieth reports of Sub-Committee on Petitions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 1050.

Plenary Meetings 1210, 1266-1273, 1277.

A/5446 and Add.1-4. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering period 19 February-21 October 1963, meetings 118-218).

A/C.5/999, A/5628, A/5639. Reports of Secretary-General, Advisory Committee and Fifth Committee on financial implications relating to report of Special Committee, A/5446 and Add.1-4.

A/L.443 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/L.445 and Add.1 Australia and United States: amendments to 33-power draft resolution, A/L.443. RESOLUTION 1956(XVIII), as proposed by 33 powers, A/L.443, and as amended by Australia and United States, A/L.445, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277, by roll-call vote of 95 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, and resolutions 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1810(XVII) of 17 December 1962 by which the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

"Having considered the report of the Special Committee,

"Taking into consideration the observations of the Special Committee regarding the list of territories to be examined by it,

"Noting with deep regret that, three years after the adoption of the Declaration, many territories are still under foreign domination and that, in some cases, not even preliminary measures have been taken towards the application of the Declaration,

"Deploring the negative attitude of certain administering Powers and their partial or complete refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the Declaration,

"Deploring further the assistance given to some administering Powers by certain States, which enables those Powers to persist in their refusal to apply the Declaration,

"Having adopted resolutions on Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese

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This refers to Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

administration, Aden, Malta, Fiji, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and British Guiana,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 1514(XV), 1654 (XVI) and 1810(XVII);

"2. Notes with appreciation the work accomplished 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 and endorses its methods and procedures;

"3. Approves the report of the Special Committee and calls upon the administering Powers to implement the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

"4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence, and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session;

"5. Deeply regrets the refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

"6. Invites the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any territory examined by it which may threaten international

peace and security;

"7. Requests all States to refrain from any action which may jeopardize the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee for the application of the Declaration;

"8. Further requests the administering Powers to give their full co-operation to the Special Committee and to facilitate the task of the sub-committees and visiting groups instructed by the Special Committee to go to the territories under its mandate;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."

DECISION CONCERNING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Special Committee,⁷ meeting 214.

A/5249 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter XIV.

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See footnote 6 above.

Questions Concerning Individual Territories

The following pages give a brief account of decisions concerning various individual territories taken in 1963 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; and also by the General Assembly. (See also pp. 459, 469 and 481, for details on questions concerning South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese administration.)

ADEN

The situation in Aden was considered in 1963 by the Special Committee and, in December, by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

In the course of its meetings in April and May 1963, the Special Committee heard statements from the following petitioners: Shaikhhan A. Alhabshi (speaking for the South Arabians League), Saeed H. Sohbi (speaking for the People's Socialist Party) and Sheikh Muhammad Farid (speaking as Minister of External Affairs of the Federation of South Arabia).

On 3 May, the Special Committee adopted a resolution whereby, among other things, it

decided to establish a sub-committee "to ascertain the views of the population, especially those of the representatives and leaders of the various political parties and hold talks with the Administering Power." The Sub-Committee was to visit the territory and, if necessary, neighbouring countries.

The United Kingdom representative, after informing the Special Committee of the developments leading to the formation of the Federation of South Arabia (comprising the majority of the States of the former Aden Protectorate) and to Aden's entry into the Federation in January 1963, reiterated his Government's objections on grounds of principle to the sending of visiting missions to non-self-governing territories under its administration (for details, see above, p. 445).

The Sub-Committee on Aden consisted of Cambodia, Iraq, Madagascar, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In view of the United Kingdom's refusal to permit it to enter the territory, the Sub-Committee visited Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen, where it interviewed petitioners from Aden and the Protectorate. On 1 July, it submitted a report to

the Special Committee containing its conclusions and recommendations.

The Special Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee at meetings in June and July.

On 19 July, by 19 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the Aden question, the provisions of which were later embodied in a General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1963.

By this resolution, the Assembly, deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in the territory, the continuation of which was likely to lead to serious unrest and to threaten international peace and security, and endorsing the Special Committee's resolutions of 3 May and 19 July: approved the report of the Special Committee and the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Aden; expressed deep regret at the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to allow the Sub-Committee to go to the territory; and recommended that the people of the territory be allowed to exercise their right of self-determination as soon as possible. It also considered that the maintenance by the United Kingdom of a military base in Aden was prejudicial to the security of the region and that its early removal was desirable.

By the same resolution, the Assembly called on the administering power to: repeal all laws which restricted public freedoms; release all political prisoners and detainees; allow the return of exiles; and cease forthwith all repressive action against the people of the territory, in particular military expeditions and the bombing of villages.

It further called for the establishment of a representative organ and the setting up of a government for the whole of the territory, following general elections to be held on the basis of universal suffrage, with full respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms and with an effective United Nations presence. Conversations should be opened, without delay, between the government resulting from the elections and the administering power for the purpose of fixing the date of independence and the arrangements for the transfer of power.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to the administering

power and to report to the Special Committee on its implementation. It asked the Special Committee to examine again the situation in Aden and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its nineteenth (1964) session.

The decisions to this effect were set out in resolution 1949(XVIII), adopted on 11 December 1963 by 77 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal submitted by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the debate, a number of Members insisted that the inhabitants of Aden should be granted self-determination and independence. Regret at the United Kingdom's refusal to permit the Sub-Committee to visit Aden was stressed by several Members, including Mali, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic.

Iraq and Yemen described Aden as "an integral and inseparable part of Yemen from every point of view" and called for the immediate ending of colonial rule. They stated that the report on Aden published by the Special Committee faithfully reflected the situation in Aden. There was every indication, they maintained, that the independence which the United Kingdom was contemplating for the territory would not be based upon the wishes of the people and that, far from leaving the territory strong and prosperous, it would result in lasting economic dependence upon the United Kingdom.

Ceylon pointed out that it was clear that the United Kingdom had conceded the right of the peoples of Aden to independence but had pleaded the disunity prevailing there and other difficulties as excuses for the postponement of self-determination of those peoples. The best way for the administering power to overcome these difficulties, in Ceylon's view, was to solicit the support and seek the co-operation of the United Nations instead of obstructing its work by non-co-operation and even positive acts of contempt and disregard of its authority.

The United Kingdom insisted that it had no doubt as to its sovereignty over the territory of Aden. The exact form of the Federation of South Arabia was for its members to decide.

What was important was that South Arabia should advance to independence as rapidly as possible, in accordance with the wishes of its inhabitants. In the course of the discussion, the United Kingdom reaffirmed its view that visiting missions should not be dispatched without the consent of the administering power. The aim of the United Kingdom Government, as far as these territories were concerned, was independence as soon as possible, and the best and quickest way to achieve that goal was through the union of the States of South Arabia in a Federation. The United Kingdom rejected the view expressed in the Sub-Committee's report that the situation in the territories of Aden and South Arabia was a potential threat to international peace and security and described the report as both inaccurate and tendentious. The United Kingdom would vote against the draft resolution because it incorporated the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Aden.

On 13 December 1963, the General Assembly's Fourth Committee, in the course of its consideration of the agenda item on information from non-self-governing territories, heard Mohamed Salem Basendwah, representative of the Peoples Socialist Party and the Aden Trade Union Congress, who drew attention to the situation in the territory as a result of the declaration of a state of emergency there.

Afghanistan, Algeria, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia proposed a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would urge the United Kingdom to take, as a matter of urgency, measures which would be most effective to secure: (a) the immediate release of the nationalist leaders and trade unionists; and (b) an end to all deportation of residents of the territory.

In taking such action, the Assembly would express deep concern at the "critical and explosive situation" in Aden and the Aden Protectorate as a result of the state of emergency and at the arrest and detention of nationalist leaders and deportation of others—a situation which, according to the text, constituted a denial of fundamental rights and endangered peace and security in the region.

Speaking in favour of the draft resolution,

Cambodia and others complained that the United Kingdom had failed to heed earlier appeals not to take extreme measures in Aden. The USSR stated that the action recommended in the draft resolution was the very minimum acceptable in the circumstances. The United Kingdom, however, maintained that the draft resolution was unjustified and unnecessary. No evidence, it added, had been produced to show that the situation in Aden was critical or explosive or that it endangered peace and security. A number of Members—among them Australia, Denmark, Ireland and the United States—stated that they also would vote against the draft resolution as sufficient evidence had not been submitted to warrant its adoption. Ceylon, Colombia and Panama were among those announcing that they would abstain as they did not feel that they had sufficient information on which to form a judgement at that time.

On 13 December 1963, the Fourth Committee approved the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 42 to 20, with 28 abstentions.

On 16 December, the text was adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, as resolution 1972 (XVIII), by a vote of 53 to 23, with 31 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

MALTA

In May 1963, the Special Committee considered the situation in Malta. At the end of its general debate, it adopted unanimously a resolution whereby it invited the administering power to hold as soon as possible a conference with the participation of delegates of all parties represented in the Maltese Parliament, to consider the question of independence and all other related matters, including the question of holding general elections for the Legislative Assembly without delay and in the presence of international observers. It recommended that the General Assembly invite the administering power to set the earliest possible date for the attainment of independence in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants of Malta.

Later in 1963, at the conclusion of the Assembly's general debate on the report of the Special Committee, a draft resolution on Malta was submitted by the following Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, the

Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Thailand, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Among other things, the Assembly thereby would invite the administering power to take the necessary measures for the transfer of powers, not later than 31 May 1964, to the people of Malta, in accordance with their will and desire. On 11 December, the proposal to this effect was adopted unanimously as resolution 1950(XVIII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Prior to the vote the United Kingdom informed the Assembly that Malta would become independent by 31 May 1964.

FIJI

The Special Committee considered the situation in Fiji during its meetings in June and July 1963.

By a vote of 18 to 1, with 4 abstentions, it adopted a draft resolution, as proposed by the USSR and as amended by Mali, whereby the Assembly would invite the administering power to take the following steps: to work out, together with the representatives of the people of Fiji, a new constitution providing for elections conducted on the principle of "one man, one vote" and the creation of representative institutions; to take immediate steps for the transfer of all power to the people of the territory, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire and without any conditions or reservations; and to endeavour, with the co-operation of the people of Fiji, to achieve the political, economic and social integration of the various communities.

On 11 December 1963, following its general debate on the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly adopted the text recommended by the Special Committee by a vote of 78 to 0, with 21 abstentions, as resolution 1951 (XVIII). It did so on the basis of a proposal submitted by the following 25 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan,

Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Togo, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The United Kingdom advised the Assembly that it had proposed the convening of a conference at which it and leaders of representative opinion in Fiji would seek to agree upon concrete proposals for future political advance. The British Government had also suggested that interim measures in the direction of internal self-government should be introduced in 1964.

NORTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

In July 1963, the Special Committee considered various questions concerning Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

It was informed by the United Kingdom representative that the date of 31 December 1963 had been set for the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, subject to the settlement by that time of a number of important problems.

On 22 July 1963, the Special Committee adopted, without objection, a resolution on Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by which it: noted with appreciation the decision to dissolve the Central African Federation in accordance with the wishes of the people; expressed the hope that the process of dissolution would not be delayed and that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would accede to independence immediately; and requested the administering power, in consultation with the elected Governments, to fix the earliest dates for the accession to independence by the two territories.

ASSEMBLY DECISION ON NORTHERN RHODESIA

Later in the year, in the course of its discussions on the Special Committee's report, the General Assembly was informed by the United Kingdom that Nyasaland would become independent by 5 July 1964.

On 11 December, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1952(XVIII)) whereby: it noted with satisfaction that elections would be held in Northern Rhodesia in January 1964; expressed the hope that Northern Rhodesia would achieve its independence in the nearest

possible future; and requested the administering power, in consultation with the newly elected Government of Northern Rhodesia, to fix a date for independence. It also expressed the hope that the Territory's accession to independence would not be later than the date fixed for it.

The resolution to this effect was approved on the basis of a proposal submitted by the following 25 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, Togo, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ASSEMBLY DECISION ON NYASALAND

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly also adopted, unanimously, a resolution (1953 (XVIII)) on Nyasaland. Among other things, the Assembly thereby: noted with satisfaction that Nyasaland would obtain independence not later than 6 July 1964; expressed the hope that no new obstacle would hinder the territory's accession to independence by that date; and congratulated the Governments of Nyasaland and the United Kingdom on the steps taken towards the achievement of aims set out in the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The resolution to this effect was approved on the basis of a proposal submitted by the following 26 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Thailand, Yemen and Yugoslavia. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND AND SWAZILAND

On 26 July 1963, after considering the situation in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, the Special Committee adopted, by 17 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, a resolution making a series of recommendations to the General Assembly.

By these, the Assembly, among other things, would: (1) reaffirm the inalienable right of the peoples of these territories to self-determination; (2) reiterate its request that the administering power take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them; (3) once more request the administering power to convene immediately a constitutional conference for each of the three territories which would lead to general elections based on universal suffrage and thereafter to immediate independence; (4) call upon South Africa to declare unequivocally that it would not attempt to annex or encroach upon the territorial integrity of the three territories; (5) study as a matter of urgency all measures for guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of the three territories and ensure no aggression would be committed against any one of them (these measures to include the possibility of establishing United Nations observation teams until such time as the United Nations deemed there was no longer a threat to their independence and territorial integrity); and (6) make increasing efforts to provide economic, financial and technical assistance commensurate with the special needs of the territories through the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the specialized agencies.

On 11 December 1963, at the conclusion of its general debate on the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1954(XVIII)) whereby it: (1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to self-determination and independence; (2) reiterated its request that the administering power take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them; (3) once more requested the administering power to convene immediately a constitutional conference for each of the three territories; (4) solemnly warned South Africa that any attempt to annex or encroach upon the territorial integrity of these territories would be considered an act of aggression; and (5) requested the Secretary-General to provide economic, financial and technical assistance commensurate with the special needs of the territories through the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and the specialized agencies.

The resolution to this effect was adopted by 78 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions, on the basis of a text submitted by the following 27 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Togo, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Prior to the vote, the United Kingdom representative advised the Assembly that his Government was taking all necessary measures to promote the political and constitutional advance of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and had no wish to hold back further advance in this field. However, the resolution took no account of the actual position in the three territories or of recent developments there. For these reasons the United Kingdom would vote against it.

South Africa denied what it described as "the allegation that the South African Government desires to annex the High Commission Territories" and announced that it, too, would oppose the draft resolution.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Special Committee considered the question of British Guiana at meetings in March, April, June and July 1963, and again in October 1963. On 27 June it decided, as an interim measure, to appoint a sub-committee to seek, together with the interested parties, the most suitable ways and means of enabling the country to accede to independence without delay. The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Chairman of the Special Committee, was composed of Chile, Iran, Mali, Sierra Leone, and Syria.

The Sub-Committee was unable to visit British Guiana because of the refusal of the United Kingdom to agree to such a visit. The United Kingdom had informed the Special Committee that it could not share its responsibilities with the United Nations in British Guiana or any other territory and that it consequently could not agree to any visits to United Kingdom territories by any body representing the Committee (see also p. 445).

Finally, the Sub-Committee invited Dr. Jagan, the Prime Minister of British Guiana, and Mr. Burnham, leader of the opposition, to come to New York for discussions.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Sub-Committee reported that it had hoped that the two leaders would be able to reach agreement on a coalition government as being the best means of leading the country to independence and regretted that this had not proved possible. It noted with regret that the continuing distrust between the two political leaders seriously hindered the creation of harmony to help the country along the path of independence in peace and concord.

The Sub-Committee felt that the United Nations should do all in its power to assist the leaders of British Guiana to foster a climate of harmony and unity in which the territory could speedily accede to independence. It recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to appoint, after necessary consultations, including consultations with the Administering Member, a team of constitutional experts drawn from Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries. The terms of reference of this team would be to proceed to British Guiana and, after studying the conditions on the spot, to help the parties concerned to formulate recommendations with a view to arriving at a Constitution acceptable to them.

The Sub-Committee further recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to provide, in consultation with the administering power, United Nations experts in those fields where their services might be necessary for the solution of specific problems confronting British Guiana.

The Sub-Committee suggested that the Special Committee invite the United Kingdom to do its utmost so that British Guiana should achieve independence as soon as possible without any conditions or reservations.

On 8 October 1963, the Special Committee unanimously approved the report of the Sub-Committee.

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the question of British Guiana.

Among other things, it noted thereby that the United Kingdom had not permitted the visit to

British Guiana by the Sub-Committee—which had been set up on the suggestion of both the British Guiana Government and the main opposition party—to seek, with the interested parties, the most suitable ways and means of enabling British Guiana to attain independence without delay. It regretted that no date for independence had been set at the recent constitutional conference on British Guiana. The Assembly also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of British Guiana to independence and called upon the United Kingdom to fix without delay the date for independence of British Guiana in accordance with the wishes of the people of the territory.

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 1955 (XVIII), which was adopted by 78 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal submitted by the following 16 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the course of the debate, some Members, among them Mali, stated that the United Kingdom was using the differences between the two principal political parties of British Guiana as a pretext for delaying the territory's accession to independence. The United Kingdom denied this and informed the Assembly that elections would be held, after which a new conference would be convened to settle any remaining constitutional issues and to fix a date for independence.

FERNANDO PÓO, IFNI, RÍO MUNI AND SPANISH SAHARA

The Special Committee considered the situation in Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara at meetings in September 1963. At the invitation of the Committee, representatives of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania attended its meetings during the consideration of the situation in these territories and made statements to the Committee. On 20 September, the Chairman of the Committee announced that for lack of time it could not conclude the general debate on the territories and would defer further consideration of them until its next session. At the

same time, he appealed to Spain to speed up the process of decolonization in Fernando Póo and Río Muni.

GAMBIA

The Special Committee considered the situation in Gambia at meetings in September 1963. On 13 September, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Gambia to self-determination and independence. It declared that the provisions of the 1960 Declaration must be applied to Gambia without delay and invited the administering power to comply with them.

GIBRALTAR

In September, the Special Committee considered the situation in Gibraltar. At the invitation of the Committee, the representative of Spain attended its meetings during the consideration of the territory and participated in the general debate. After hearing two petitioners and a number of speakers, the Committee decided to postpone further consideration of Gibraltar until the next session.

KENYA

The situation in Kenya was considered by the Special Committee in July 1963. It was informed by the United Kingdom representative that a conference would be convened in September 1963 to settle the final form of Kenya's constitution and that the Government of Kenya had been informed that, subject to the necessary steps being completed in time, Kenya would be granted independence on 12 December 1963.

On 19 July, the Special Committee agreed, without objection, to a statement by its Chairman giving, among other things, the Committee's consensus on Kenya. By this, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Kenya to independence and welcomed the fact that the administering power had undertaken to grant independence to the territory on 12 December 1963. It expressed the hope that no new obstacle would be put in the way of the territory's accession to independence and that Kenya would be an independent State by that date at the latest.

On 16 December 1963, Kenya, having become

independent, was admitted to United Nations membership. (See also pp. 91-93.)

ZANZIBAR

When in July 1963 it considered matters pertaining to Zanzibar, the Special Committee was informed by the United Kingdom representative that after the elections due that month, consultations would be held with the newly elected Government of Zanzibar concerning the holding of an early conference to complete arrangements for the final transfer of power and to fix a date for its independence.

On 19 July, the Special Committee agreed, without objection, to a statement by its Chairman giving, among other things, the Commit-

tee's consensus on Zanzibar. It thereby took note of the results of the general elections held in July 1963 on the basis of universal suffrage. It also took note of the statement by the administering power that a conference would be held to take up measures aimed at the final transfer of all powers and to set the date for the territory's accession to independence. The Special Committee asked that the date for independence should be set without delay in view of the desire for immediate independence expressed by the people of Zanzibar.

On 16 December 1963, following its attainment of independence, Zanzibar was admitted as a Member of the United Nations. (See also pp. 91-93.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ADEN

Special Committee,⁸ meetings 149-164, 169, 170, 187-189, 191, 193, 194, 196, 197.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1266-1273, 1277.

A/5446 and Add.4 and Corr.1. Report of Special Committee: Aden (containing as appendix report of Sub-Committee on Aden).

A/L.436 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1949(XVIII), as submitted by 20 powers, A/L.436, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277, by 77 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the part of 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 relating to the territory of Aden,

"Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1810(XVII) of 17 December 1962,

"Bearing in mind the unanimous desire, expressed to the Sub-Committee on Aden, for an early end of colonial domination,

"Considering the strong desire of the population for the unity of the Territory,

"Deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in the Territory, the continuation of which is likely to lead to serious unrest and to threaten international peace and security,

"Convinced of the necessity of consulting the people of the Territory at the earliest possible time,

"1. Approves 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, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Aden;

"2. Expresses deep regret at the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to co-operate with the Sub-Committee on Aden, particularly its refusal to allow the Sub-Committee to go to the Territory in pursuance of the tasks entrusted to it by the Special Committee;

"3. Endorses the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on 3 May and 19 July 1963;

"4. Reaffirms the right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and freedom from colonial rule in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

"5. Considers that the maintenance of the military base in Aden is prejudicial to the security of the region and that its early removal is therefore desirable;

"6. Recommends that the people of Aden and the Aden Protectorate 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;

"7. Calls upon the administering Power:

"(a) To repeal all the laws which restrict public freedoms;

"(b) To release all political prisoners and detainees and those who have been sentenced following actions of political significance;

"(c) To allow the return of those people who have been exiled or forbidden to reside in the Territory because of political activities;

"(d) To cease forthwith all repressive action against the people of the Territory, in particular military expeditions and the bombing of villages;

⁸

See footnote 6 above.

"8. Further calls upon the administering Power to make the necessary constitutional changes with a view to establishing a representative organ and setting up a provisional government for the whole of the Territory in accordance with the wishes of the population, such legislative organ and government to be constituted following general elections to be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage and with full respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and the administering Power, to arrange for an effective United Nations presence before and during the elections referred to in paragraph 8 above;

"10. Recommends that these elections should be held before the attainment of independence, which will be granted in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the inhabitants;

"11. Recommends that conversations should be opened without delay between the government resulting from the elections mentioned above and the administering Power, for the purpose of fixing the date for the granting of independence and the arrangements for the transfer of power;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the administering Power and to report to the Special Committee on its implementation;

"13. Requests the Special Committee to examine again the situation in Aden and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session."

Fourth Committee, meetings 1450, 1515.
Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/C.4/612 and Add.1, 2. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/636. Letter of 11 December 1963 from representative of People's Socialist Party and Aden Trades Union Congress.

A/C.4/638. Statement by representative of People's Socialist Party and Aden Trades Union Congress on 13 December 1963, meeting 1515.

A/C.4/L.792. Afghanistan, Algeria, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee on 13 December 1963, meeting 1515, by roll-call vote of 42 to 20, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/5673. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1972(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5673, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281, by 53 votes to 23, with 31 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1949(XVIII) of 11 December 1963 on the question of Aden,

"Having noted the petitioner's statement on the recent developments in that Territory,

"Deeply concerned at the critical and explosive situation obtaining in Aden and the Aden Protectorate as a result of the state of emergency, and at the arrest and detention of nationalist leaders and trade-unionists as well as the deportation of others, a situation which constitutes a denial of fundamental rights and endangers peace and security in the region,

"1. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take, as a matter of urgency, measures which would be most effective to secure:

"(a) The immediate release of the nationalist leaders and trade-unionists;

"(b) An end to all acts of deportation of residents of the Territory;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Government of the United Kingdom with a view to its implementation."

MALTA

Special Committee,⁹ meetings 165-167, 169.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1277.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter VI.

A/L.437 and Add.1 and 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1950(XVIII), as submitted by 27 powers, A/L.437, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

⁹

See footnote 6 above.

"Having considered the part of 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 relating to Malta,

"Noting that constitutional progress has been achieved in the Territory of Malta,

"1. Notes with satisfaction that Malta will attain independence not later than 31 May 1964;

"2. Expresses the hope that no new obstacle will hinder Malta's accession to independence and that the Territory will become an independent State not later than the date referred to in paragraph 1 above;

"3. Invites the administering Power to take the necessary measures for the transfer of powers, not later than 31 May 1964, to the people of Malta, in accordance with their will and desire;

"4. Congratulates the Governments of Malta and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the steps taken towards the achievement of the aims set out in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples."

FIJI

Special Committee,¹⁰ meetings 183-187, 193-197.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1277.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter VII.

A/L.438 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Togo, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1951(XVIII), as submitted by 25 powers, A/L.438, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277, by 78 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, and in particular paragraph 5 of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, contained in resolution 1514(XV), which provides that:

"Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

"Having considered the part of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Grant-

ing of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Fiji,

"Having heard a statement by the representative of the administering Power,

"Noting with regret that the administering Power has still taken no effective steps to transfer all powers to the people of Fiji in conformity with paragraph 5 of resolution 1514(XV),

"Noting further that the Constitution of Fiji, in particular those sections governing the electoral system and the composition and functions of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Fiji, is not based on generally accepted democratic principles,

"1. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of Fiji to self-determination and national independence in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

"2. Invites 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;

"(6) To take immediate steps for the transfer of all power to the people of the Territory, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire and without any conditions or reservations;

"(c) To endeavour, with the co-operation of the people of Fiji, to achieve the political, economic and social integration of the various communities."

NORTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Special Committee,¹¹ meetings 187-193, 196-198, 205.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1277.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter VIII.

DECISION ON NORTHERN RHODESIA

A/L.439 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, Togo, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1952(XVIII), as submitted by 25 powers, A/L.439, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Having considered the part of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting

¹⁰ See footnote 6 above.

¹¹ See footnote 6 above.

of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Northern Rhodesia,

"Noting the statement on recent constitutional developments in Northern Rhodesia made by the administering Power on 4 December 1963,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Northern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence;

"2. Notes with satisfaction that elections for the new Legislative Council will be held in January 1964;

"3. Expresses the hope that Northern Rhodesia will achieve its independence in the nearest possible future, and requests the administering Power, in consultation with the newly elected Government of Northern Rhodesia, to fix a date for the independence of the Territory;

"4. Expresses the hope that no new obstacle will hinder Northern Rhodesia's accession to independence and that the Territory will become an independent State not later than the date referred to in paragraph 3 above."

DECISION ON NYASALAND

A/L.440 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Thailand, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1953(XVIII), as submitted by 26 powers, A/L.440, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Having considered the part of 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 relating to Nyasaland,

"Noting that constitutional progress has been achieved in Nyasaland,

"1. Notes with satisfaction that Nyasaland will attain independence not later than 6 July 1964;

"2. Expresses the hope that no new obstacle will hinder Nyasaland's accession to independence and that the Territory will become an independent State not later than the date referred to in paragraph 1 above;

"3. Invites the administering Power to take the necessary measures for the transfer of powers, not later than 6 July 1964, to the people of Nyasaland, in accordance with their will and desire;

"4. Congratulates the Governments of Nyasaland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the steps taken towards the achievement of the aims set out in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples."

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND AND SWAZILAND

Special Committee,¹² meetings 198-202.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1277.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter IX.

A/L.441 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, Togo, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1954(XVIII), as submitted by 27 powers, A/L.441, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277, by 78 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1817(XVII) of 18 December 1962 regarding the Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, which was adopted in accordance with the terms of its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1810(XVII) of 17 December 1962,

"Having considered the part of 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 relating to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

"Regretting that the administering power has not taken effective steps to implement the provisions of resolutions 1514(XV) and 1817(XVII),

"Being cognizant of the fact that the claim and the demand of the Government of the Republic of South Africa that these Territories should be transferred to South Africa remain unchanged,

"Recalling the declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1817(XVII) to the effect that any attempt to annex Basutoland, Bechuanaland or Swaziland, or to encroach upon their territorial integrity in any way, will be regarded by the United Nations as an act of aggression violating the Charter of the United Nations,

"Mindful of the unsatisfactory economic, financial and social conditions in these three Territories and their dire need for external assistance,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to self-determination and independence;

"2. Reiterates its request that the administering power take immediate steps to return to the indigenous

¹² See footnote 6 above.

inhabitants all the land taken from them, whatever the form or pretext for such alienation;

"3. Once more requests the administering power to convene immediately a constitutional conference for each of the three Territories, in which all groups representing all opinions will participate with a view to devising democratic constitutional arrangements which will lead to general elections based on universal suffrage and, thereafter, to immediate independence;

"4. Solemnly warns the Government of the Republic of South Africa that any attempt to annex or encroach upon the territorial integrity of these three Territories shall be considered an act of aggression;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide economic, financial and technical assistance commensurate with the special needs of the Territories through the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and the specialized agencies."

BRITISH GUIANA

Special Committee,¹³ meetings 125, 160, 170, 171, 174-190.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1277.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and peoples, Chapter X.

A/L.442 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1955(XVIII), as proposed by 16 powers, A/L.442, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1277, by 78 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962,

"Having considered the part of 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 relating to British Guiana,

"Noting with deep regret that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not permitted the visit to British Guiana of the Sub-Committee established on the suggestion of both the Government of British Guiana and the principal opposition party with a view to seeking, together with the interested parties, the most suitable ways and means of enabling British Guiana to accede to independence without delay,

"Bearing in mind that the leaders of British Guiana who have appeared before the Special Committee have expressed the desire of the people of British Guiana for independence without delay,

"Noting paragraph 65 of the report of the Sub-

Committee on British Guiana, which was approved by the Special Committee and which invited the Government of the United Kingdom to do its utmost so that British Guiana might achieve independence as soon as possible without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1514 (XV),

"Regretting that at the recent constitutional conference on British Guiana no date for independence was set,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of British Guiana to independence;

"2. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to fix without delay the date for the independence of British Guiana in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory."

FERNANDO PÓO, IFNI, RIO MUNI AND SPANISH SAHARA

Special Committee, meetings 206, 213-215.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meeting 1447.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter XIII.

A/C.4/L.611. Request for hearing.

GAMBIA

Special Committee,¹⁵ meetings 205-210.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter XI.

GIBRALTAR

Special Committee,¹⁶ meetings 206, 208, 209, 211-215.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter XII.

KENYA AND ZANZIBAR

Special Committee,¹⁷ meetings 187-193, 196-198.

A/5446. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Chapter VIII C.

¹³ See footnote 6 above.

¹⁴ See footnote 6 above.

¹⁵ See footnote 6 above.

¹⁶ See footnote 6 above.

¹⁷ See footnote 6 above.

CHAPTER IV

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The question of South West Africa was considered during 1963 by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session and earlier 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.

CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

It may be recalled that the General Assembly had, by resolution 1805(XVII) of 14 December 1962,¹ entrusted its 24-member Special Committee, in addition to its other tasks, with carrying out functions previously assigned to the Assembly's Special Committee for South West Africa, which was dissolved by the Assembly on 14 December 1962.² The latter Committee had been asked to achieve, in consultation with South Africa, a number of objectives,³ including the repeal of apartheid laws and regulations, preparations for general elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage under United Nations supervision and control, and advice and assistance to the resulting Government with a view to preparing the Territory for full independence. It was also to examine petitions and to report annually to the Assembly on conditions in the Territory.

By its resolution 1805(XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly had also requested the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative for South West Africa in consultation with the Special Committee and to take all necessary steps to establish an effective United Nations presence in the Territory.

The Special Committee considered the question of South West Africa between 4 April and 10 May 1963. In its report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee drew attention to the fact that South Africa had advised the Secretary-General, by letter of 2 April 1963, that it would not be able to agree to the appointment of a United Nations Resident Representative for Technical Assistance in South West Africa. South Africa had further observed that

it could not consider whether or not outside expert advice would be necessary until it had received and studied the recommendations of the Government-appointed Odendaal Commission regarding future development plans for the Territory. South Africa had also declined, by letter of 16 April 1963, an invitation by the Special Committee to attend its meetings during the consideration of the question of South West Africa.

Other developments concerning the Territory were reported by the Committee. These included the extension to South West Africa of South African statutes providing, among other things, for 90-day detentions without trial, the appointment of the above-mentioned Odendaal Commission, and large-scale arrests and convictions of African contract labourers following strike action at one of the mines in the Territory.

During its consideration of the question of South West Africa, the Special Committee heard three South West African petitioners: Jacob Kuhangua, National Secretary of the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), who described the situation in the Territory as one of continued deterioration; Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the South West African National Union (SWANU), and the Reverend Markus Kooper, on behalf of the South West Africa United National Independence Organization (SWAUNIO), both of whom appealed for United Nations action to ensure the application of the General Assembly's resolutions and the termination of South African administration of the Territory.

On 9 May 1963, following a general debate in the Special Committee on the question, a draft resolution was introduced by Cambodia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution, as later revised by the sponsors, was adopted by the Special Committee on 10 May

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 446.

² Ibid., p. 447.

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 466.

1963 by 23 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, following separate votes on various paragraphs of the resolution.

The resolution included a series of preambular paragraphs whereby the Special Committee expressed regret that South Africa had taken no steps to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly on South West Africa, had in particular refused to allow a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative to be stationed in the Territory, and had consciously and deliberately failed to discharge its international obligations in the administration of the Territory. By the preamble to this text, the Special Committee also: deplored South Africa's refusal to co-operate with it; noted with deep concern the continued deterioration of the situation in the Territory; and considered that any support which South Africa received from any power or financial group would encourage it to persist in its attitude.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Special Committee: solemnly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to national independence and sovereignty; condemned South Africa's continued refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in implementing the principles of the Charter and carrying out the resolutions of the General Assembly; and recommended that the Assembly consider any attempt by South Africa to annex the Territory as an act of aggression and take all necessary steps to establish an effective United Nations presence in the Territory. The Special Committee also drew the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, the continuance of which it regarded as a serious threat to international peace and security, and recommended that both the General Assembly and the Security Council invite all United Nations Members to lend their support for the application of the measures advocated in resolutions concerning South West Africa. Finally, the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to achieving the appointment of a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative and the establishment of an effective United Nations presence in the Territory.

Reservations were expressed by Australia, Denmark, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela concerning certain passages of the resolution, including in particular that part defining any attempt by South Africa to annex the Territory as an act of aggression. Apart from the United Kingdom, which abstained in the vote on the resolution as a whole, these members nevertheless voted in favour of the resolution.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee stated that it had examined 94 petitions during 1963 dealing with, among other matters, the general situation and events occurring within South West Africa, the establishment of a United Nations presence in the Territory, the attitude of South Africa towards General Assembly resolutions, and the problems faced by South West Africans travelling through the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. With respect to these petitions, the Special Committee recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. (For Assembly action, see below.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Special Committee was considered by the General Assembly's Fourth Committee between 22 October and 11 November 1963.

The Fourth Committee also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on special educational and training programmes for South West Africans which had been established under General Assembly resolution 1705(XVI) of 19 December 1961.⁴ This report indicated that 21 awards had been made to South West Africans, eight of whom had begun their studies, and an additional 31 awards were anticipated under the United Nations programme. Thirteen scholarships had also been granted by two of the 14 Member States offering scholarships under resolution 1705(XVI). The Secretary-General drew attention to the fact that all except six of the 52 awards made or anticipated under the United Nations programme were for secondary studies and that few applicants were

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 468.

qualified to enter colleges or universities. Most sought completion of their secondary education in the first instance, or vocational training. He also drew attention to the travel difficulties of United Nations scholars because of their inability to obtain travel documents.

According to the Secretary-General's report, four of the students granted United Nations awards were in South West Africa and 23 who had been granted or were expected to be granted awards were in Bechuanaland. Passport applications, supported by the Secretariat, for two of the students in South West Africa had been denied by South Africa, which offered one of the students a loan to study in South Africa, an alternative rejected by the student. The Secretariat had also attempted to obtain safe transit for United Nations scholars through the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Office of the Prime Minister of the Federation, however, had advised that the Federal Government would not permit those not in possession of official travel documents to pass through the Federation en route to take up their awards. In the circumstances, the Secretary-General reported, the possibilities of a charter flight from Bechuanaland to Tanganyika were being investigated.

During its consideration of the question of South West Africa, the Fourth Committee heard the following petitioners:

Nathanael Mbaeva, representing the South West Africa National Union (SWANU)

The Reverend Markus Kooper, representing the South West Africa United National Independence Organization (SWAUNIO)

The Reverend Michael Scott, on behalf of Herero Chief Hosea Kitako and the Africa Bureau
Brian Bassingthwaighe and Moses Garoeb, South West African students

Jacob Kuhangwa, representing the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO).

In their statements, and in supplementary written communications, the petitioners appealed for effective steps to secure the implementation of the General Assembly's resolutions concerning South West Africa, and, in particular, for the establishment of a United Nations presence in the Territory. They also urged that an assessment be made of the economic and

political influence of mining and other international companies having interests in South West Africa, which they felt had influenced the formulation and maintenance of the apartheid system in the Territory.

At the beginning of the ensuing general debate, the representative of South Africa observed that his Government's position with respect to the supervisory powers claimed by the United Nations in relation to South West Africa and with respect to the hearing of petitioners remained unchanged. Subject to this position, and to the sub judice rule which his Government considered applicable in relation to matters pending before the International Court of Justice, his delegation would participate in the debate. He pointed out that the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia had submitted a detailed Memorial to the Court covering practically every aspect of the Territory's administration and that his Government would submit a Counter-Memorial early in January 1964 replying in detail to the charges made. (For further information about the case before the Court, see p. 498.)

With regard to its future policy in South West Africa, he stated that the South African Government would be unable to announce any decisions until the end of November 1963 at the earliest, after it had made a detailed study of the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission, which had not yet completed its report. This Commission, he explained, had been asked to inquire thoroughly into further promoting the material and moral welfare and the social progress of the inhabitants of South West Africa, more particularly the Non-White inhabitants, and to report with recommendations on a comprehensive five-year plan for the accelerated development of the various Non-White groups of the Territory inside as well as outside their own areas and for the further development of such areas.

Most Members who spoke on the matter—among them Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Syria and Uganda—disagreed with South Africa's contention that the question was sub judice, and attention was drawn to the fact that South Africa had contested the jurisdiction of the

International Court in the dispute brought by Ethiopia and Liberia.

As to the comments of the South African representative with respect to the Odendaal Commission, the representative of Liberia cautioned Members against anticipating an acceptable development plan for South West Africa, since the Commission might well recommend a partitioning of the Territory, an idea which had already been rejected by the General Assembly in 1958.

Various alternatives to deal with the question of South West Africa were suggested: these ranged from the immediate revocation of South Africa's Mandate over the Territory, as advocated by the representatives of Guatemala, the Ivory Coast and Romania, to a suggestion by the United Kingdom that the Assembly defer action on the question pending the outcome of the case before the International Court, in the hope that South Africa in the meantime would agree to the appointment of a United Nations Resident Technical Assistance Representative in the Territory.

Brazil, Ceylon, China, Greece, India and Liberia, among others, felt than any action, including revocation of the Mandate, which might prejudice the case before the International Court should be deferred until after the Court's judgement. Brazil suggested that a special session of the General Assembly be convened as soon as the Court had rendered its judgement. Venezuela considered that the Assembly should appoint a small committee to study ways of ending South Africa's Mandate and of administering the Territory until its independence, an idea supported by Argentina, Morocco, the Philippines, Upper Volta and Uruguay.

Afghanistan, China, Ceylon, Ecuador, Mauritania and Guinea were among those Members which considered that there should be a further attempt to secure the establishment of an effective United Nations presence in the Territory. Libya considered that a time limit should be fixed for South Africa to comply with Assembly resolutions, failing which the question should be referred to the Security Council. Others, including Bulgaria, Cambodia, Indonesia, Syria, Tunisia and the USSR, supported immediate referral of the question to the Security Council.

The imposition of sanctions against South Africa was called for by Algeria, the Byelorussian SSR, Guinea, Pakistan, Tanganyika and Togo, among others. They expressed concern that some Members continued to furnish arms and economic assistance to South Africa, and thus shared the responsibility for the maintenance of the apartheid system in the Territory. Some representatives, including those of Cameroon, Iraq and Tanganyika, also referred to the complicity of international mining and other financial interests in that respect, and it was suggested that the Assembly call for a study of the matter, as had been requested by petitioners.

Among the other suggestions put forward was one by Sierra Leone that the Assembly make it clear to South Africa that the United Nations would regard any attempt to annex the Territory as an act of aggression.

During the course of the debate, several Members, including Pakistan, Uganda and the United States, also referred to the special educational and training programmes for South West Africans. In this connexion, the United States expressed the view that all countries should give higher priority to the need for secondary school training emphasized by the Secretary-General in his report.

RESOLUTIONS ON GENERAL QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Two resolutions pertaining to the general question of South West Africa were adopted by the General Assembly on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee.

One derived from a text introduced in the Fourth Committee on 5 November, which was eventually sponsored by the following 38 powers: Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

By a revised version of this text, South Africa would be given until 30 November 1963 to inform the Secretary-General of its decision

regarding the appointment of a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative for South West Africa and the establishment of a United Nations presence there, and the Assembly would resume its consideration of the question in the light of and immediately after receipt of South Africa's reply.

By this draft resolution, the Assembly would also : draw the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constituted a serious threat to international peace and security; urge all States which had not yet done so to refrain forthwith from supplying any arms, military equipment, petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa and to refrain from any action which might hamper the implementation of the Assembly resolutions; and request the 24-member Special Committee, in addition to continuing its efforts with a view to discharging the tasks assigned to it by the Assembly's resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, to consider 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 operation, and to report to the next Assembly session. In addition, it would, among other things, have the Assembly: solemnly reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination and independence; condemn South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations; and consider any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory as an act of aggression.

Amendments to the joint draft resolution were submitted by the United States, which, among other things, proposed: that the situation in the Territory be described as one constituting a dangerous source of international friction rather than one constituting a threat to the peace; that any attempt to annex the Territory be considered a violation of the Mandate and international law rather than an act of aggression; and that the proposal in the 38-power text to request States to refrain from supplying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa be deleted.

Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United

Kingdom and others, while favouring the appointment of a Technical Assistance Resident Representative for South West Africa, expressed reservations concerning some of the other provisions of the 38-power draft resolution, including, in particular, the proposed embargo on petroleum and petroleum products. Such action, it was argued, fell within the purview of the Security Council and could only be effective if applied by all oil producing countries. It was also felt that it might also prejudice the case pending before the International Court.

The representatives of Iran, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela indicated that their Governments would support an effective embargo on shipments of petroleum to South Africa but were not prepared to sacrifice the interests of their countries uselessly by losing an export outlet to other suppliers of petroleum.

Most Members—including the sponsors of the joint draft resolution, who explained that their text was the result of negotiation and compromise and should not be further weakened—were opposed to the United States amendments.

Put to the vote on 8 November 1963, the United States amendments were rejected by the Fourth Committee by a series of separate votes, the amendment to delete the call for a petroleum boycott being defeated by a roll-call vote of 67 against, 22 in favour, with 14 abstentions.

On the same date, the Fourth Committee approved the provision to urge States to refrain from supplying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa by a roll-call vote of 72 to 14, with 18 abstentions, and adopted the 38-power draft resolution as a whole by a roll-call vote of 82 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions.

The whole text was later approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 13 November 1963, by a roll-call vote of 84 to 6, with 17 abstentions, as resolution 1899(XVIII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

South African representatives explained that South Africa's decision to deviate from its practice of not participating in the vote on draft resolutions concerning South West Africa in order to vote against the 38-power draft resolution was without prejudice to its position on the sub judice principle. South Africa was opposed

in particular to the request that the attention of the Security Council be drawn to the issue on the ground that the situation represented a threat to international peace and security, a charge rejected by the South African delegation, and to the call for sanctions against South Africa.

As requested by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly after receiving South Africa's reply regarding the appointment of a Technical Assistance Resident Representative for South West Africa and the establishment of a United Nations presence in the Territory. By letter of 29 November 1963, South Africa informed the Secretary-General that it had not yet received the report of the Odendaal Commission and that its position accordingly remained unchanged. The letter proceeded to reiterate South Africa's position regarding the General Assembly's conclusion that the situation in the Territory constituted a threat to international peace and security. South Africa held that the findings of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the former Special Committee for South West Africa confirmed that no such threat existed.⁵ In its opinion, certain States were attempting to build up an atmosphere of crisis as a pretext for justifying intervention by the Security Council. South Africa expressed its confidence, however, that a majority of members of the Council would recognize that the peace, order, stability and growing prosperity in the Territory constituted an effective refutation of the charge which had been made.

On 12 December 1963, the Fourth Committee resumed its consideration of the question in the light of the Secretary-General's report. On that date, a draft resolution was introduced, proposing that the General Assembly condemn South Africa for its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in implementing the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and for its non-compliance with Assembly resolutions on South West Africa, and requesting the Security Council to consider the critical situation prevailing in the Territory. The draft resolution was sponsored by the following 37 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Gui-

nea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda and the United Arab Republic.

Following an observation by the representative of the United States—to the effect that his delegation would support the draft resolution if the preambular paragraph in the proposed text describing the situation in the Territory as one which "constitutes a threat to international peace and security" were altered to describe the situation as one seriously disturbing international peace and security—the sponsors, on a proposal by Sweden, revised their text accordingly.

The representative of the United States indicated that his delegation's support of the draft resolution was also dependent on its understanding that the Security Council was being requested to consider the matter only after the International Court of Justice had rendered its judgement and in the light of the subsequent reaction of the South African Government to that judgement. On that point, he was assured by the representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) that the sponsors did not regard the resolution as calling for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the question at any particular time; in any case, it was for the Council itself to determine when a question merited its attention.

The 37-power draft resolution as revised was approved by the Fourth Committee on 13 December 1963 by a roll-call vote of 88 to 2, with 3 abstentions.

The draft resolution was later adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 17 December 1963, by a roll-call vote of 89 to 2, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 1979(XVIII). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Liberia did not participate in the vote on the resolution either in the Committee or the Assembly. The two opposing votes were cast by Portugal and South Africa, the former explaining that it had voted against the draft resolution because it considered the question sub judice.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 439-41, 443.

RESOLUTION ON PETITIONS
AND COMMUNICATIONS

The draft resolution proposed by the 24-member Special Committee with respect to petitions was adopted unanimously by the Fourth Committee on 8 November 1963.

It was then unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 13 November 1963, as resolution 1900(XVIII).

Subsequent to the votes both in the Fourth Committee and in plenary, the South African representative stated that, if the resolution had been put to a direct vote, he would not have participated in the voting.

By the resolution, the General Assembly drew the attention of petitioners concerned to the Special Committee's report on South West Africa as well as to the report of the Secretary-General on special educational and training programmes for South West Africans, and to the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its eighteenth (1963) session with respect to South West Africa. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL
AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

On 8 November 1963, the Fourth Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution on special educational and training programmes for South West Africans. This was sponsored by Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Ghana, Guinea,

India, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

The text was later approved, also unanimously, at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 13 November 1963 as resolution 1901 (XVIII).

Subsequent to the votes both in the Fourth Committee and in plenary, the South African representative stated that if the resolution had been put to a direct vote, he would not have participated in the voting.

By the resolution, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to those Members which had made scholarships and travel grants available for the use of South West Africans and invited States to consider providing in their offers scholarships for secondary education and vocational training. It further invited Members to give sympathetic consideration to requests by the Secretary-General for places in secondary, vocational and technical training schools and requested all Members, particularly South Africa, to facilitate the travel of South West African students. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with the 24-member Special Committee on the implementation of the special training programme and to report to the Assembly at its next session. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 142, 145-149, 167-169.

S/5322. Letter of 14 May 1963 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council, transmitting resolution adopted on 10 May 1963 by Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
S/5375. Letter of 26 July 1963 from Chairman of Special Committee to President of Security Council, transmitting Special Committee's report on South West Africa (A/5446/Add.2).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1434, 1436, 1450-1469, 1471-1474, 1477, 1496, 1513-1515.
Plenary Meetings 1257, 1284.

A/5446/Add.2 (S/5375) and Add.2/Corr.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: South West Africa.

A/AC.109/37. Letter dated 28 March 1963 from Secretary-General to Permanent Representative of South Africa and reply dated 2 April 1963.

A/C.4/599 and Add.1-5. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/613. Letter of 25 October 1963 from Jacob Kuhangwa, Rev. Michael Scott, Rev. Markus Kooper, Nathanael Mbaeva, Moses Garoeb and Brian Bassingthwaite.

A/C.4/615 and Corr.1. Statement by representative of Ceylon on 29 October 1963, meeting 1459.

A/C.4/617. Statement by Representative of Venezuela on 29 October 1963, meeting 1460.

A/C.4/626. Letter of 2 December 1963 from Rev. Michael Scott.

GENERAL QUESTION OF
SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A/C.4/L.777 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yemen: draft resolution, as orally revised, adopted by Fourth Committee on 8 November 1963, meeting 1473, by roll-call vote of 82 to 6, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: France, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey.

A/C.4/L.779. United States: amendments to 38-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.777.

A/5605. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1899(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5605, adopted by Assembly on 13 November 1963, meeting 1257, by roll-call vote of 84 to 6, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda,

Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: France, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the question of South West Africa,

"Having considered the report on this question submitted 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,

"Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

"Bearing in mind the principles of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, set forth in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Recalling all its resolutions relating to South West Africa, especially resolutions 1702(XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1805(XVII) of 14 December 1962,

"Considering the decisions relating to decolonization adopted at the Summit Conference of Independent African States, held in May 1963 at Addis Ababa, particularly those concerning South West Africa,

"Deeply regretting that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has taken no steps to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly on South West Africa and, in particular, that it has refused to allow a United Nations technical assistance resident representative to be stationed in that Territory,

"Further deploring the refusal of the Government of South Africa to co-operate with the Special Committee, which has prevented the Committee from discharging the tasks assigned to it by General Assembly resolution 1805(XVII),

"Noting with deep concern the continuing deterioration of the situation in South West Africa resulting from the intensification of the policies of apartheid, which has been unanimously censured and categorically condemned by the General Assembly in resolutions 1761(XVII) of 6 November 1962 and 1881(XVIII) of 11 October 1963,

"Observing with profound regret that the Government of South Africa has persistently and deliberately failed to fulfil its international obligations in the administration of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa,

"Considering that any attempt by the Government of South Africa to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa would be contrary to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 11 July 1950 and would constitute a violation of that Government's obligations under the Mandate and of its other international obligations,

"Considering further that the continuing support

received by the Government of South Africa from certain Powers or certain financial groups encourages it to persist in its attitude and enables it to do so,

"Deeply concerned at the present critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"Taking into consideration the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of South West Africa,

"1. Approves 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 on the question of South West Africa, particularly its conclusions and recommendations, and expresses keen appreciation for the work of the Committee;

"2. Solemnly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination and independence;

"3. Condemns the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in applying the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly;

"4. Considers that any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa constitutes an act of aggression;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue his efforts with a view to achieving the objectives stated in paragraphs 5 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 1805(XVII);

"(b) To invite the Government of South Africa to inform him of its decision regarding the provisions of those paragraphs not later than 30 November 1963;

"(c) To report to the General Assembly immediately after he has received the reply of the Government of South Africa;

"6. Decides to draw the attention of the Security Council to the present critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

"7. Urges all States which have not yet done so to take, separately or collectively, the following measures with reference to the question of South West Africa:

"(a) Refrain forthwith from supplying in any manner or form any arms or military equipment to South Africa;

"(b) Refrain also from supplying in any manner or form any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;

"(c) Refrain from any action which might hamper the implementation of the present resolution and of the previous General Assembly resolutions on South West Africa;

"8. Requests the Special Committee:

"(a) To continue its efforts with a view to discharging the tasks assigned to it by resolution 1805 (XVII);

"(b) To consider, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the agencies of the United Nations,

the implications of the activities of the mining industry and the other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation;

"(c) To report on these questions to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"9. Decides to maintain the question of South West Africa on the agenda of its eighteenth session and to resume consideration of this question in the light of the reply of the Government of South Africa, given in accordance with paragraph 5 above, and immediately after receipt of that reply."

A/5634. Report of Secretary-General submitted pursuant to operative paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 1899(XVIII) of 13 November 1963.

A/C.4/L.790 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution as orally revised, adopted by Fourth Committee on 13 December 1963, meeting 1515, by roll-call vote of 88 to 2, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: France, Spain, United Kingdom.

A/5605/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1979(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5605/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1284, by roll-call vote of 89 to 2, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guate-

mala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: France, Spain, United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the question of South West Africa,

"Guided by the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Recalling its resolution 1899(XVIII) of 13 November 1963, particularly paragraphs 5(b), 5(c) and 6 of that resolution,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 December 1963,

"Considering that the reply of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to the letter of the Secretary-General reproduced in that report demonstrates that South Africa persists in its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in regard to South West Africa,

"Considering further that the situation obtaining in South West Africa is seriously disturbing international peace and security,

"1. Condemns the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and for its non-compliance with the General Assembly resolutions with regard to South West Africa;

"2. Requests the Security Council to consider the critical situation prevailing in South West Africa."

PETITIONS

A/5446/Add.2/Corr.1. Draft resolution proposed by Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 8 November 1963, meeting 1473.

A/5605. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1900(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5605, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 13 November 1963, meeting 1257.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples has received and examined ninety-four petitions concerning South West Africa, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1805(XVII) of 14 December 1962,

"Noting further that those petitions dealt, inter alia, with the general situation and the events occurring within the Territory of South West Africa, the establishment of a United Nations presence in the Territory in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1805(XVII), the attitude of the Government of the Republic of South Africa towards the resolutions of the General Assembly, the problems faced by South West Africans, including students, traveling through the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the consideration of the question of South West Africa in the United Nations,

"Draws the attention of the petitioners concerned to the report on South West Africa submitted to the General Assembly 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, to the report of the Secretary-General on special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, and to the resolutions on the question of South West Africa adopted by the Assembly at its eighteenth session."

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A/5526 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.778 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 8 November 1963, meeting 1473.

A/5605. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1901(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5605, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 13 November 1963, meeting 1257.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1705(XVI) of 19 December 1961, by which it established a United Nations Special Training Programme for South West Africans,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1705(XVI),

"Noting that few applicants for training under the Special Training Programme possess qualifications that would enable them to enter colleges or universities,

"Noting further that many of the scholarships offered by individual Member States are for higher education only and that few South West Africans possess the qualifications required to make use of such scholarships,

"Taking note of the difficulties encountered by United Nations scholars in securing necessary travel documents and other travel facilities,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made scholarships and travel grants available for the use of South West Africans;

"2. Invites those Member States offering scholarships and those which might subsequently do so to consider providing in their offers scholarships for secondary education and for vocational and technical training;

"3. Further invites Member States to give sympathetic consideration to requests by the Secretary-General for the placement in their secondary, vocational or technical schools of candidates who have been awarded scholarships under the Special Training Programme for South West Africans;

"4. Once again requests all Member States, and in particular the Republic of South Africa, to facilitate in every possible way the travel of South West

Africans seeking to avail themselves of educational opportunities provided under that Programme;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to consult 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 concerning the implementation of the Programme and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/5455. Letter of 14 November 1963 from President of Assembly to President of Security Council, transmitting text of Assembly resolution 1899(XVIII).

S/5515. Letter of 10 January 1964 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council, transmitting text of Assembly resolution 1979(XVIII).

CHAPTER V

THE QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

INTRODUCTORY BACKGROUND

On 23 February 1962, it will be recalled, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1745 (XVI)) asking its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to advise whether Southern Rhodesia had attained a full measure of self-government.¹ In May 1962, the Special Committee recommended that the question of Southern Rhodesia should be considered as a matter of urgency and in June 1962 it was taken up by the Assembly at its resumed sixteenth session. On 28 June 1962, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1747(XVI))² by which it affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a non-self-governing territory. Among other things, it also requested the United Kingdom urgently to convene a conference of all political parties to formulate a new constitution on the basis of "one man, one vote"; to restore all rights of the non-European population; to repeal all discriminatory legislation; and to release all political prisoners.

Later in 1962, at its seventeenth session, the Assembly adopted two additional resolutions (1755(XVII)) of 12 October³ and 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962⁴ reaffirming its earlier recommendations. By its resolution 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962, the Assembly also

requested the United Kingdom to take necessary measures to secure the immediate suspension of the enforcement of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution of December 1961 and the cancellation of the general elections scheduled to take place under the Constitution. It asked the Secretary-General to lend his good offices to promote conciliation by initiating discussions between the United Kingdom and other parties concerned to achieve the objectives set out in the Assembly's resolutions on Southern Rhodesia.

During the course of consideration of this item by the Special Committee and by the Assembly (at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions) the United Kingdom took the position 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). The United Kingdom declared that Southern Rhodesia was a self-governing colony with a responsible government. Since 1923 the United Kingdom Government had had no effective power to legislate for Southern Rhodesian internal affairs. The United Kingdom maintained that the United

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 435-36.

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 426

³ Ibid., p. 427.

⁴ Ibid., p. 428.

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.

On 1 November 1962, the whole of the Constitution of December 1961 came into force and elections for the Legislative Assembly under the new Constitution were held on 14 December 1962. These elections, which were boycotted by the African nationalist parties, resulted in the formation of a new government by Winston Field, leader of the Rhodesian Front.

In accordance with the request addressed to him by the Assembly under resolution 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962, the Secretary-General submitted reports to the Assembly on 19 December 1962 and on 5 June 1963. Transmitted with the second report was the text of a letter from the United Kingdom Government stating that there were difficulties in the way of compliance by it with the Assembly resolutions, owing to the United Kingdom's constitutional relationship with Southern Rhodesia.

During 1963, the question of Southern Rhodesia was considered by the Special Committee from March to June, by the Security Council in September and by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

The Special Committee adopted, on 20 June 1963, a resolution reiterating the previous recommendations of the General Assembly. At the request of a number of African States, the Security Council considered the question in September 1963. A draft resolution submitted to the Council failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council, the United Kingdom.

The Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, adopted two resolutions on the matter, one resolution (1883(XVIII)) on 14 October and the other (resolution 1889 (XVIII)) on 6 November 1963. By the first of these resolutions the Assembly, among other things, invited the United Kingdom not to transfer powers or attributes of sovereignty to Southern Rhodesia as at present governed, and not to transfer armed forces as envisaged by the Central African Conference; it also invited the United Kingdom to put into effect previous Assembly resolutions on Southern Rhodesia. By

the second resolution, the Assembly, among other things, called upon the United Kingdom not to accede to the request of the present Southern Rhodesian Government for independence until majority rule based on universal adult suffrage was established, and invited the United Kingdom to hold a constitutional conference without delay.

On 31 December 1963, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved. Nyasaland was scheduled to become independent on 6 July 1964 and Northern Rhodesia was expected to attain its independence during the year, while no decision had been taken as to the future status of Southern Rhodesia.

CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The question of Southern Rhodesia was considered by the Special Committee at meetings held between 15 March and 20 June 1963. On 25 and 26 March a petitioner, Joshua Nkomo, National President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), made a statement describing events which had taken place in the territory since October 1962. He asked the Special Committee to send a sub-committee to London to impress upon the United Kingdom Government the seriousness of the situation in Southern Rhodesia and the necessity for taking immediate action. On 28 March, at the conclusion of the general debate, the Chairman expressed the consensus of the Special Committee, to the effect that if immediate measures were not taken, the situation in Southern Rhodesia might in the near future constitute a real threat to international peace and security. The Special Committee decided to send a sub-committee immediately to London to draw the attention of the United Kingdom Government to the explosive situation in the territory, and to undertake conversations with that Government aimed at ensuring the implementation of the various General Assembly resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia.

An Ethiopian draft resolution on this subject was adopted by the Committee on 8 April by a roll-call vote of 19 to 0, with 4 abstentions. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote. By this resolution, the Special Committee, while regretting that the United Kingdom Govern-

ment could not receive the Sub-Committee before 15 April, accepted the date of 22 April 1963 as proposed by the United Kingdom Government for opening conversations with the Sub-Committee. It appealed to the United Kingdom Government to apply all General Assembly resolutions relating to Southern Rhodesia and to take all measures to prevent a deterioration of the already explosive situation in that territory. It also requested the Sub-Committee to submit, as a matter of great urgency, a report to the Special Committee and it decided to examine the question of Southern Rhodesia in the light of the Sub-Committee's report.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee, which was composed of the representatives of Mali (Chairman), Uruguay (Vice-Chairman), Syria (Rapporteur), Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Tunisia, visited London from 20 to 26 April, and unanimously adopted its report on 8 May 1963.

In this report, the Sub-Committee stated that it had gained the impression that the United Kingdom Government intended to seek, through persuasion, a compromise solution aimed at widening the franchise but not, the Sub-Committee felt, in a manner desired by the Africans or according to the terms of the General Assembly's resolutions. The Sub-Committee was of the opinion, among other things, that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia demanded that the United Kingdom should take a more direct and positive position concerning future action, consistent with its obligations to protect the interests of the majority of the territory's inhabitants. It considered that a fully representative constitutional conference should be held; it did not believe that the pre-independence conference—which the United Kingdom had stated would include discussion of constitutional matters but which, the Sub-Committee noted, would not provide for participation by the African people—would succeed in producing a solution securing the objectives of the General Assembly's resolutions. The Sub-Committee felt that there would be serious repercussions should the present stalemate be permitted to continue and accordingly recommended that, in the absence of any favourable developments in the immediate future, the Spe-

cial Committee should consider ways and means of dealing with the question on an urgent basis. Such means might include: considering the question at a special session of the General Assembly; drawing the situation to the attention of the Security Council; and requesting the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the United Kingdom to the seriousness of the situation and to continue to lend his good offices to promote conciliation in accordance with the mandate given to him by the General Assembly by the Assembly's resolution 1760(XVII) of 31 October 1962.

REPORT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 5 June 1963, the Secretary-General submitted a second report to the Special Committee in accordance with Assembly resolution 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962.

This report contained the texts of letters exchanged between himself and the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations. In a letter dated 26 February 1963, the Secretary-General enquired once again about the views of the Government of the United Kingdom in order that he might take them fully into account before considering any further action. Replying on 21 May 1963, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom stated that as a result of previous exchanges between his Government, on the one hand, and the Sub-Committee of the Special Committee and the Secretary-General, on the other, his Government's attitude towards that resolution should be abundantly clear. He also stated his Government's belief that the Secretary-General would understand the difficulties which lay in the way of its contemplating compliance with resolution 1760(XVII) of 31 October 1962.

DECISIONS BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee considered its Sub-Committee's report from 12 to 20 June, when it adopted, by a roll-call vote of 19 to 0, with 4 abstentions, a 13-power draft resolution on matters arising out of its consideration of the report. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote. The four members abstaining were Australia, Denmark, Italy and the United States.

By this resolution, the Special Committee called upon the United Kingdom Government:

to abrogate Southern Rhodesia's 1961 Constitution; to hold without delay a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political parties of Southern Rhodesia would take part with a view to making constitutional arrangements for independence on the basis of universal suffrage, including the fixing of the earliest date for independence; and to declare unequivocally that it would not transfer the powers and attributes of sovereignty to any government constituted under the 1961 Constitution. It recommended that, if developments necessitated and circumstances warranted, a special General Assembly session should be convened to consider the situation in the territory; and that in any event the question of Southern Rhodesia should be placed as a matter of high priority and urgency on the agenda of the Assembly's eighteenth regular session (scheduled to open in September 1963). It also drew the attention of the Security Council to the deterioration of the explosive situation which prevailed in Southern Rhodesia.

As decided by the Committee, the text of the resolution was transmitted on 21 June 1963 to the United Kingdom Government, the President of the Security Council and the President of the fourth special session of the General Assembly. On 26 June 1963, the Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted the Special Committee's report on Southern Rhodesia to the President of the Security Council.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

In a letter dated 2 August 1963, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco and the United Arab Republic requested the President to convene the Security Council to consider the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

An accompanying memorandum set forth reasons why it was felt the situation was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. It stated that the United Kingdom had not complied with General Assembly decisions on Southern Rhodesia and it protested the proposed transfer from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland of various powers, including the control of military forces.

The memorandum asserted that the United Kingdom at the moment possessed every author-

ity necessary to effect the reforms requested by the United Nations in Southern Rhodesia, being in a position to deny even powers of taxation to the Southern Rhodesian régime. It expressed the view that unless the United Kingdom conferred, by legislative act, positive authority on the Southern Rhodesian Government, the latter would be deprived of all those military, financial and legal powers essential to the maintenance of the edifice of oppression and injustice which it had created through such powers prior to 1953 and subsequently through its association with the Federation. If the United Kingdom Government handed over, unconditionally, military and air force units and indeed all the attributes of sovereignty, save its nominal recognition, to the Government of Southern Rhodesia as at present constituted, the memorandum added, then a serious danger to world peace would ensue.

This request for a Security Council meeting was subsequently endorsed by 28 other African States, namely: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Upper Volta.

The Security Council considered the question at six meetings between 9 and 13 September 1963, inviting Mali, Tanganyika, Uganda and the United Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion.

Prior to adoption of the agenda, the United Kingdom representative stressed his Government's view that the Council was not competent to deal with the question as the United Kingdom did not accept that Southern Rhodesia was a non-self-governing territory and therefore Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter applied.⁵ He contended that the onus was on the

⁵ Article 2(7) provides: "Nothing 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."

countries which had brought the item to the Council to establish that a situation existed in Southern Rhodesia calling for action under Chapter VII of the Charter (which deals with action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression) and thereby justifying the derogation from Article 2(7) provided for therein. He did not believe this could be done. Moreover, he declared, it was not the function of the Security Council to pronounce on whether a territory was or was not self-governing. (For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II).

During the debate on the question, Ghana, Mali, the United Arab Republic, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Morocco emphasized that the Council was called upon to consider any issue which in the opinion of a United Nations Member State was likely to endanger peace or was a threat to peace and security. The report of the Special Committee, they contended, made it very clear that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was explosive. They held that General Assembly resolutions and the deliberations of the Special Committee clearly demonstrated that Article 2(7) did not apply.

These speakers expressed the view that the United Kingdom Government had ultimate authority and power in Southern Rhodesia, and it must exercise those powers, however residual, in the name of African advancement and peace, and not for settler entrenchment in Southern Rhodesia. If the contention of the United Kingdom Government that it did not have such power was valid, they declared, it would follow that, contrary to its expressed assurances, the United Kingdom would have no control over the very powerful air and land units that were to be handed over to the Southern Rhodesian régime, and which would be a dangerous element affecting the whole area. No one could say for certain how the white minority were going to utilize those forces, but it could easily be guessed that it would not be in the interest of the African minority, nor in the interest of the neighbouring countries. That was where the threat to peace and security lay. They further asserted that it was the duty of the United Kingdom Government to state in no uncertain terms that it would not grant the right of independence to Southern Rhodesia

until such time as political power was taken away from the white minority and transferred to the indigenous people who formed the vast majority of the population.

The representative of the United Kingdom said it would be evident that little further progress could be made towards a solution of the problem of Central Africa until the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dismantled. Upon dissolution, powers conferred upon the Federation by Territorial Governments reverted to the latter. But such reversion did not change the status of Southern Rhodesia. In reference to the assertion that the armed forces reverting to Southern Rhodesia might be used for external adventures, he said these armed forces would be no more available for such action than they were at present, and the United Kingdom Government would retain control of their use outside the frontiers of Southern Rhodesia as long as its responsibility in relation to Southern Rhodesia was unchanged. The United Kingdom representative disputed the statement that the United Kingdom had the authority to effect the reforms requested by the United Nations and that the United Kingdom could deny even powers of taxation to the Southern Rhodesian régime. He said that the freedom of the Southern Rhodesian Government to conduct its own internal affairs was an inescapable constitutional and political fact. As for the status of Southern Rhodesia, the present position was that its Government had been informed that prior to consideration of the question of independence, it must make proposals to the United Kingdom Government for amendments to its Constitution, which would result in broadening the basis of representation in the legislature to take effect as soon as practicable.

On 12 September, Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines submitted a draft resolution by which the Council would: (1) invite the United Kingdom Government not to transfer to its colony of Southern Rhodesia as at present governed any powers or attributes of sovereignty until the establishment of a government fully representative of all the inhabitants of the colony; (2) further invite the United Kingdom Government not to transfer to its colony of Southern Rhodesia the armed forces and aircraft as envisaged by the Central African Con-

ference, 1963; (3) invite that Government to implement the General Assembly resolutions on the question, in particular resolutions 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962 and 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962;⁶ and (4) request the General Assembly to continue its examination of the question with a view to securing a just and lasting settlement.

Introducing this draft resolution, the representative of Ghana reiterated the view that what was involved was a transfer, not a reversion, of powers to the régime in Southern Rhodesia. The armed forces being handed over were much more powerful than those given to the Federation upon its establishment. He said that Commonwealth practice made it clear that the United Kingdom did have authority in Southern Rhodesia and bore responsibility by virtue of the facts that Southern Rhodesia was not independent, that the wishes of the majority were not yet ascertainable and that a minority Government existed there.

The United States felt that the projected developments following on the dissolution of the Federation would not produce deterioration in the existing factual situation in Southern Rhodesia. The United States considered that the Council should take no action at that time, although it fully maintained its desire for an end to racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia as elsewhere, and for full and free self-determination for Southern Rhodesia.

The USSR representative declared that in view of the Southern Rhodesian regime's links with the South African Government and with the Portuguese colonialists, the problem must be viewed broadly. The action of the United Kingdom Government and of the Southern Rhodesian régime doubtless constituted a threat to all African peoples. The measures provided in the joint draft resolution constituted the minimum of what the Council must demand.

The representative of France said his Government recognized the significance of the problem for African countries, but could not associate itself with the proposed action because his Government did not believe that the intentions of the United Kingdom were contrary to the Charter obligation of ensuring the application of the right of self-determination. Moreover, the

provisions of the draft resolution, as worded, exceeded the competence of the Council.

China, Brazil, Venezuela and Norway indicated that they would support the joint proposal.

On 13 September the Council voted upon the draft resolution. There were 8 votes in favour, 1 against (United Kingdom), and 2 abstentions (France, United States). Owing to the negative vote of a permanent member (United Kingdom), the draft resolution was not adopted.

Explaining his negative vote, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that he had voted against the draft resolution because his Government was convinced that orderly dissolution of the Federation and further progress in Central Africa would be irretrievably damaged if it acceded to the demands not to permit the reversion of powers to the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

The representatives of Ghana, Morocco and the USSR deplored the negative vote of the United Kingdom but felt that the discussion of the matter and the number of votes cast in favour of the draft resolution had served a useful purpose.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 18 July 1963, 23 United Nations Members asked that an item entitled "The Question of Southern Rhodesia" be placed on the agenda of the eighteenth regular session of the General Assembly (due to open in September 1963). Those making the request were: Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia. They were later joined by Dahomey, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger and Togo. The request stated that in the light of the fact that the United Kingdom had not complied with Assembly resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia, the Assembly should consider the question at its eighteenth session as a matter of highest priority and urgency.

⁶ For texts of these resolutions, see Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 426, 428.

On the recommendation of its General Committee, the Assembly agreed to place this item on its agenda, allocating it to the Fourth Committee. The Fourth Committee decided, in view of the reported gravity of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, to consider the question as the first item on its agenda, and discussed it between 1 and 18 October 1963.

In the opening phases of the debate, the United Kingdom representative reiterated that the United Kingdom did not accept that Southern Rhodesia was a non-self-governing territory. Nor did he agree that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was explosive or represented a threat to international peace.

The United Kingdom representative also reviewed events leading to the Central African Conference held at Victoria Falls in July 1963 where an agreement was reached on procedures for the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Part of the agreement, he pointed out, had been that control of the armed forces contributed by the territories should revert to them. Dissolution of the Federation, he added, was an essential preliminary to the achievement of independence by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In regard to the desire of the Southern Rhodesian Government for independence, he noted that the United Kingdom had indicated that amendments to Southern Rhodesia's Constitution would have to precede the granting of independence. Southern Rhodesia, however, had been a self-governing colony when it had joined the Federation and would have the same status when the Federation was dissolved. No resolution by any United Nations body could make its status what it was not.

Other Members—such as Ghana, Libya, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo and the USSR—considered, however, that the United Kingdom was in a position to take action in Southern Rhodesia as requested by the Assembly. They criticised the United Kingdom's vote against the draft resolution in the Security Council and felt that the situation in Southern Rhodesia—already a threat to peace and security in Africa—was deteriorating rapidly. One of the points made was that the situation would be aggravated by the proposed transfer of armed forces recruited along racial lines and of a powerful

air force to the Southern Rhodesian Government, which was now an extremist European settler régime. The world, however, was living in an era in which all vestiges of colonialism should disappear. The United Kingdom had handed a defenceless African majority over to the mercy of a Government which had already shown its capacity for racial discrimination and oppression. The United Kingdom should show more realism before blood began to flow and the settler minority which it supported should take advantage of the opportunity offered it to live in equal and legal terms with the African majority, which was being denied justice.

Argentina, Costa Rica and Uruguay were also among those Members which maintained that Southern Rhodesia was a non-self-governing territory as defined in the Charter, as did Ecuador, which warned against an explosive situation.

Ecuador, in addition, shared the view that plans to give control over the armed forces to the Field Government in Southern Rhodesia would result in giving that régime effective means to intensify its repressive policy against the African population.

Argentina felt that the solution remained in the hands of the United Kingdom Government which, it hoped, would abide by its policy of granting independence to its territories on a democratic basis, respecting the will of the majority.

Discussed by the Fourth Committee was a draft resolution proposed by the following 44 Members: Algeria, Burundi, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

By this resolution, the terms of which were similar to those of the draft resolution which failed of adoption in the Security Council (see above) the Assembly would invite the United Kingdom not to transfer to Southern Rhodesia,

as presently governed, any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, but to await the establishment of a fully representative government, and not to transfer armed forces and aircraft to Southern Rhodesia as envisaged by the Central African Conference. The Assembly would, further, invite the United Kingdom to put into effect previous Assembly resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia.

Introducing the draft text on behalf of the co-sponsors, the Tunisian representative declared it an interim and urgent matter and proposed interruption of the general debate on the Southern Rhodesian question to enable voting on the draft resolution as a matter of priority. To this the Fourth Committee agreed and it approved the draft text by a roll-call vote of 85 to 2, with 11 abstentions, on 7 October 1963. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote and the representatives of Ghana and the United Arab Republic expressed reservations on this point.

During the Fourth Committee's discussion of the draft resolution, a number of the sponsors—among them Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon and Morocco—urged swift action by the Assembly and underscored the danger they foresaw in allowing the already explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia to grow worse.

Italy and Australia and others, however, were not in agreement with the point that the transfer of armed forces from the Federation to Southern Rhodesia would worsen the situation to the extent of constituting a menace to peace and security. Italy's spokesman was also opposed to adopting resolutions which would not be implemented; this would only result in diminishing the value of decisions taken by the United Nations.

The United Kingdom representative repeated his Government's view that the United Nations had no competence in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia and that the draft resolution asked the United Kingdom to take action which it could not take.

On 14 October, the draft text recommended by the Fourth Committee was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1883(XVIII). The vote on it, by roll-call, was 90 in favour, 2 against, and 13 abstentions. The United Kingdom did not participate in

the vote. (For text of resolution, and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Continuing its consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Fourth Committee heard two petitioners: Robert Mugabe (Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe African National Union) and T. George Silundika (Secretary for Publicity, Zimbabwe African Peoples Union), who made statements and responded to Members' questions.

The Committee also heard a statement by the Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to its request for information concerning the action taken by the Secretary-General since the date of his last report and the action he envisaged in the future. The Under-Secretary recalled the two reports presented by the Secretary-General on 19 December 1962 and 5 June 1963 respectively, on the implementation of the request made by the Assembly on 31 October 1962 (by resolution 1760(XVIII)) to lend his good offices to the promotion of conciliation among various sections of the population of Southern Rhodesia by initiating discussions with the United Kingdom and other parties concerned with a view to achieving the objectives of General Assembly resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia.

The Secretary-General informed the Committee that it had not been possible to take further action since the date of the second report. He, however, had remained in continuous contact with the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom.

The Fourth Committee also debated a second draft resolution introduced on 17 October by Somalia, on behalf of the following 38 Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia. The following 8 Members later joined the list of sponsors: Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), Mongolia, Rwanda, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago.

By this 46-power text, the General Assembly, mindful of the aggravation of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, "which constitutes a threat to international peace and security," would, among other things: (1) approve the Special Committee's report, especially its conclusions and recommendations; (2) reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence; (3) express appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in connexion with the Southern Rhodesian question; (4) express deep regret that the United Kingdom Government had not implemented the Assembly's various resolutions on Southern Rhodesia; (5) call upon the United Kingdom not to grant independence to the present Government of Southern Rhodesia until majority rule based on universal adult suffrage was established; (6) invite once more the United Kingdom to hold, without delay, a constitutional conference, in which all political parties of Southern Rhodesia would take part; and (7) urge all Member States, and in particular those having the closest relations with the United Kingdom Government, to use their influence to the utmost with a view to ensuring the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Southern Rhodesia. In addition, the Assembly would ask the Secretary-General to continue to lend his good offices to promote conciliation in the territory as stated in the Assembly's resolution 1760(XVII) of 31 October 1962.

On 18 October 1963, the Fourth Committee adopted the 46-power proposal by a roll-call vote of 79 in favour to 2 against, with 19 abstentions. The United Kingdom did not participate in the voting.

Before voting on the resolution as a whole, the Fourth Committee, at the request of the United States, voted separately on the preambular paragraph stating that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to peace; it was approved on a roll-call vote by 78 in favour to 19 against, with 3 abstentions. A separate roll-call vote was also taken, at the request of Liberia, on the two operative paragraphs which embodied a recommendation that the Assembly call on the United Kingdom not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia until majority rule based on universal suffrage was established and to hold a constitutional

conference comprising all political parties. These paragraphs, voted on jointly, were approved by a roll-call vote of 88 to 2, with 10 abstentions.

During the Fourth Committee's debate on the 46-power text, several Members—including Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden—stated that they could not agree with the preambular statement in the draft resolution to the effect that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to peace and security. These Members indicated that they would consequently be obliged to abstain from voting for the draft resolution, despite their sympathy with the aims of the resolution and their desire that the United Kingdom use its influence and powers to bring about a democratic government in the territory as soon as possible and not grant independence before that had been achieved.

The representative of Denmark also objected to that operative paragraph of the draft resolution whereby the Assembly would express deep regret that the United Kingdom had not implemented the various Assembly resolutions on Southern Rhodesia; in his view, the wording expressed neither a fair nor a realistic evaluation. He drew attention in this connexion to the report of the Special Committee's Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia, wherein it was stated that the Sub-Committee had gained the impression that the United Kingdom intended to seek a compromise solution to prevent a possible deterioration in the situation and that the United Kingdom hoped to achieve that objective by means of persuasion, which it felt to be the only power it could wield with the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

The Venezuelan representative said that while he would vote for the draft resolution because it reflected the position his country had consistently taken, a new draft resolution should have contained new elements likely to facilitate a solution of the problem and should have sought to develop practical solutions.

Responding on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution to various points made in the course of debate, the representative of Somalia stated that the sponsors could not accept changes in the text as they had already taken account of the views expressed by various groups. Their concern had been to shed light on the situation

in Southern Rhodesia and they felt that the text as it stood fulfilled that purpose.

The representative of Ghana stated that the heads of the 32 African States had decided at the Addis Ababa Conference in May 1963 to come to the assistance of the Africans in Southern Rhodesia, should the United Kingdom transfer all the attributes of sovereignty to the settler government, because they had come to the conclusion that the situation in the Territory was explosive. Since the United Kingdom had decided, in spite of the protests of the Fourth Committee and of world opinion, to transfer powerful armed forces to the minority government, he added, the situation had become even more explosive.

Guinea's representative said that the sponsors of the 46-power text were convinced that international peace and security were threatened by the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and felt it might well lead to a general racial conflict in Africa. The only way to help all concerned was to state the situation plainly and to propose positive solutions. Mali and Sudan maintained that the description in the draft resolution of the situation in Southern Rhodesia as a threat to peace and security was in no way exaggerated. The Sudanese representative felt that unless the United Kingdom revised its position, the situation in the territory would degenerate into armed conflict, as had happened in Algeria.

A proposal by Cuba to ask the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as well as to the General Assembly was withdrawn before the voting. The Cuban representative stated that, out of a spirit of co-operation, it would not press its proposal. Bulgaria, regretting that the co-sponsors of the draft resolution had not accepted the Cuban suggestion, felt that the resolution could have been improved by the inclusion of a provision calling for the convening of the Security Council, in the event of serious developments taking place in Southern Rhodesia. Cambodia would also have preferred a stronger draft resolution.

On 6 November 1963, the Fourth Committee's text was approved at a plenary meeting of

the Assembly as resolution 1889 (XVIII) by a roll-call vote of 73 to 2, with 19 abstentions. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

On 11 December 1963, the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on the implementation of that paragraph of the resolution asking him to continue to lend his good offices to promote conciliation in Southern Rhodesia and to report both to the General Assembly and to the Special Committee on the results of his efforts. The Secretary-General stated that he had transmitted the text of resolution 1889 (XVIII) of 6 November 1963 to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom on 8 November 1963, and subsequently had discussed the question with him.

On 10 December 1963, the Secretary-General had received in reply a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom recalling that difficulties lay in the way of his Government's compliance with the United Nations resolutions on Southern Rhodesia. By its participation in United Nations discussions the United Kingdom acknowledged the honest concern shown by many Members of the United Nations about the future of Southern Rhodesia, this letter continued; despite the United Kingdom's attitude on the question of United Nations competence to deal with Southern Rhodesia, his Government thought it right to inform the United Nations of its policy regarding Southern Rhodesia's constitutional status. His Government's intention was to work towards a solution to the problems which faced the territory in a manner best calculated to achieve such a solution.

The Secretary-General further reported that, bearing in mind the mandate given by the General Assembly, he had also undertaken conversations with representatives of African countries in the hope that the Organization of African Unity might assist in preparing the ground for initiating discussions with the other parties concerned.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 130-140, 143, 144, 146, 168, 171-177.

CONSIDERATION BY
SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1064-1069.

S/5337. Letter of 21 June 1963 from Secretary-General transmitting text of resolution on question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by Special Committee on 20 June 1963.

S/5378. Letter of 26 June 1963 by Chairman of Special Committee transmitting report of Special Committee, A/5446/Add.3.

S/5382. Letter of 2 August 1963 from Ghana, Guinea, Morocco and United Arab Republic.

S/5403 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 28 August 1963 from Ghana transmitting memorandum on Southern Rhodesia submitted to Council on 2 August 1963 together with supplementary documents and notes.

S/5409. Letter of 30 August 1963 from Congo (Brazzaville) addressed to Council President on behalf of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Upper Volta.

S/5417, S/5419, S/5420, S/5422. Requests to participate in Council debate: communications of 6, 7 and 10 September 1963 from Mali, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic, and Uganda.

S/5418, S/5423. Reports by Secretary-General concerning credentials (Mali, Tanganyika).

S/5425 and Rev.1. Ghana, Morocco and Philippines: draft resolution, failed of adoption by Council on 13 September 1963, meeting 1069, because of negative vote of permanent member. Vote on draft resolution was 8 in favour, 1 against (United Kingdom), and 2 abstaining (France, United States).

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 153, 154.

Fourth Committee, meetings 1433-1452, 1455, 1457, 1458, 1461.

Plenary Meetings 1241, 1255, 1266-1273.

A/5426. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5446 and Add.3 and Corr.1, 2. Report of Special Committee on situation with regard to implementa-

tion of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples: Southern Rhodesia. A/5448 and Add.1-5. Letter of 18 July 1963 from Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, and Yugoslavia: request for inclusion of item entitled "Question of Southern Rhodesia" in agenda.

A/C.4/603. Documents relating to consideration of Southern Rhodesia by Security Council. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.4/605 and Add. 1. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/606. Letter of 4 October 1963 from United Kingdom transmitting document entitled "Southern Rhodesia: Some Facts and Figures."

A/C.4/607. Statement by representative of Uruguay on 7 October 1963, meeting 1440.

A/C.4/L.774 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee on 7 October 1963, meeting 1441, by roll-call vote of 85 to 2, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, El Salvador, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey and United States.

A/5564. Report of Fourth Committee, Part I.

RESOLUTION 1883(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5564, adopted by Assembly on 14 October, meeting 1241, by roll-call vote of 90 to 2, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey, United States.

The United Kingdom did not participate in the voting.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

"Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 1747(XVI) of 28 June 1962 and 1760(XVII) of 31 October 1962, and the resolution adopted on 20 June 1963 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,

"Noting that the Special Committee has drawn the attention of the Security Council to the deterioration of the explosive situation which prevails in the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia,

"Recognizing that the practice of racial discrimination is incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and should be condemned wherever it occurs,

"Recognizing that the present Government in Southern Rhodesia came to power as a result of an undemocratic and discriminatory constitution imposed on the population of Southern Rhodesia and opposed by the overwhelming majority of that population,

"Considering that the transfer to that Government of the powers and attributes of sovereignty, in particular the control and operation of military forces and arms, would aggravate an already explosive situation,

"Noting that the Security Council has considered this question,

"1. Invites the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to transfer to its colony of Southern Rhodesia, as at present governed, any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, but to await the establishment of a government fully representative of all the inhabitants of the colony;

"2. Invites the Government of the United King-

dom not to transfer armed forces and aircraft to its colony of Southern Rhodesia, as envisaged by the Central African Conference held in 1963;

"3. Further invites the Government of the United Kingdom to put into effect the General Assembly resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolutions 1747(XVI) and 1760(XVII)."

A/C.4/608. Statement by representative of Ceylon on 8 October 1963, meeting 1442.

A/C.4/609. Statement by representative of Bolivia on 9 October 1963, meeting 1443.

A/C.4/610. Statement by representative of Trinidad and Tobago on 9 October 1963, meeting 1444.

A/C.4/614. Letter of 24 October 1963 from Reverend Michael Scott.

A/C.4/616. Statements by Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on 28 and 30 October 1963, meetings 1458 and 1461.

A/C.4/L.776 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, amended orally by Ghana, adopted by Fourth Committee on 18 October 1963, meeting 1452, by roll-call vote of 79 to 2, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

A/5564/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, Part II. RESOLUTION 1889(XVIII), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/5564/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1963, meeting 1225, by roll-call vote of 73 to 2, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR,

Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the question of Southern Rhodesia,

"Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 1747(XVI) of 28 June 1962 and 1760(XVII) of 31 October 1962, the resolution adopted on 20 June 1963 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 and General Assembly resolution 1883(XVIII) of 14 October 1963,

"Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular with regard to the continued denial to the vast majority of the African population of their basic political rights,

"Bearing in mind the contents of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted on 19 December 1962 and 6 June 1963,

"Bearing also in mind the oral petitions presented to the Fourth Committee,

"Taking into consideration the decisions concerning decolonization taken at the Summit Conference of Independent African States held in May 1963 at Addis Ababa, particularly those relating to Southern Rhodesia,

"Deeply concerned at the explosive situation existing in Southern Rhodesia owing to the denial of political rights to the vast majority of the African population and the entrenchment of the minority régime in power,

"Mindful of the aggravation of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, which constitutes a threat to

international peace and security,

"Being aware that the settler minority government of Southern Rhodesia has requested the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to grant independence to the Territory under the 1961 Constitution, the abrogation of which has been requested by the General Assembly,

"1. Approves 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, particularly its conclusions and recommendations, and expresses appreciation for its work;

"2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence;

"3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in connexion with the question of Southern Rhodesia;

"4. Expresses deep regret that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has not implemented the various resolutions of the General Assembly on Southern Rhodesia;

"5. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom not to accede to the request of the present minority government of Southern Rhodesia for independence until majority rule based on universal adult suffrage is established in the Territory;

"6. Once more invites the Government of the United Kingdom to hold without delay a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political parties of the Territory will take part with a view to making constitutional arrangements for independence, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, including the fixing of the earliest possible date for independence;

"7. Urges all Member States, in particular those having the closest relations with the Government of the United Kingdom, to use their influence to the utmost with a view to ensuring the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Southern Rhodesia,

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to lend his good offices to promote conciliation in the Territory, as stated in paragraph 4 of resolution 1760 (XVII), and to report both to the General Assembly during the eighteenth session and to the Special Committee on the results of his efforts;

"9. Decides to keep the question of Southern Rhodesia on the agenda of its eighteenth session."

A/5664. Report of Secretary-General.

CHAPTER VI

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

During 1963, three United Nations bodies—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, the Security Council and the General Assembly—

dealt with the questions pertaining to territories under Portuguese administration.

At the end of its general debate on the question of the territories under Portuguese administration the Special Committee decided to request once again the co-operation of the Portuguese Government. In view of Portugal's reply that it would be impossible for it to admit the legitimacy of the Special Committee's activities, the Committee, on 4 April 1963, adopted a resolution whereby it decided, *inter alia*, to draw the situation to the attention of the Security Council with a view to its taking appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure Portugal's compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The Security Council considered the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration in July and December 1963.

On 31 July, it adopted a resolution which, among other things, declared the situation in the territories to be seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa and urgently called on Portugal to recognize the right of the people of the territories under its administration to self-determination, to cease all acts of oppression immediately and to take various other steps to ensure speedy independence for these territories. It also requested all States to prevent the supply of arms and military equipment that might be used by Portugal to continue its repression of the peoples in the territories under its administration.

On 3 December 1963, the General Assembly adopted a resolution whereby, among other things, it noted with deep regret and great concern the continued refusal of Portugal to take any steps to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and the Assembly. It also asked the Security Council to adopt necessary measures to give effect to its own decisions on the question of territories under Portuguese administration. On 11 December, the Security Council adopted a resolution reiterating its stand of 31 July.

CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

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 territories under Portuguese administration at meetings between 6 March and 4 April 1963.

It decided at the first of these meetings to invite Portugal to attend its discussions on this question. By a letter of 8 March 1963, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, Portugal declined the invitation, explaining that since it was not a member of the Committee, 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. In addition, no new circumstances had arisen to justify any change in Portugal's previously expressed opinion concerning the Committee.

A number of petitions were circulated and, on 12 March 1963, the Committee heard a petitioner on the situation in Angola.

The USSR maintained that the situation in all the territories under Portuguese administration had deteriorated and that Portugal was proceeding even more relentlessly with its policy of war and mass repression. Tanganyika pointed out that Portugal did not accept the fundamental principles of self-determination and independence on which the Special Committee based its work. Iraq and Ethiopia both stressed that the attention of the Security Council should be drawn to the matter if direct contact with the Portuguese Government failed to produce the desired results. Italy insisted that the members of the Special Committee should not rest until all practical methods had been exhausted. The representative of Italy stated that no pressure, no threats, no friendly advice could induce an obstinate country to change its policy. However, to contemplate a solution of the problem by means of a revolution of the indigenous populations would be tantamount to admitting the complete failure of the United Nations in this field. He believed that the move to establish a United Nations presence in Angola and Mozambique, which had been made at the General Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962 and which had received substantial support, was a brave attempt in the right direction. The United States emphasized that the Special Committee should try to take decisions which could be carried out rather than choose solutions which, while perhaps more ideal, were impracticable.

On 4 July 1963, the Special Committee adopted a resolution by which it: (1) noted with deep regret and great concern the continued refusal of Portugal to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other relevant resolutions relating to the territories under its administration; (2) noted further that Portugal had continued its repressive measures against the indigenous population by the use of military and other forces; (3) condemned very strongly the attitude of Portugal as contrary to its obligations under the United Nations Charter; (4) decided to draw the immediate attention of the Security Council to the situation with a view to its taking appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure compliance with Portugal of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council; (5) requested the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the immediate attention of the Security Council and to transmit to the Council the records of the debate on this question in the Special Committee.

This resolution was adopted by the Special Committee by a roll-call vote of 19 to 0, with 5 abstentions, on the basis of a draft submitted by the following States (and subsequently revised) : Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL IN JULY 1963

The Security Council met to consider the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration on 22 July 1963. The meeting was requested by 32 African Member States pursuant to a decision taken by their Heads of State and Government at a conference held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, between 22 and 25 May 1963. Their request was addressed to the President of the Council in a letter of 11 July 1963, which described the situation prevailing in some of the territories under Portuguese administration, following Portugal's persistent refusal to comply with the provisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council resolutions, as constituting a serious threat to international peace and security. The Security Council also had be-

fore it the text of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 4 April 1963.

The Council devoted 10 meetings to consideration of this question, and invited, at their request, representatives of Madagascar, Tunisia, Liberia, Portugal and Sierra Leone to participate in the discussion.

Liberia opened the debate with a review of the various Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the territories under Portuguese administration. Liberia was joined by Madagascar and Sierra Leone in maintaining that Portugal had refused in every respect to comply with the resolutions. The armed repression of the people in the Portuguese territories, they observed, had continued, with the inevitable miseries and frustrations endangering international peace.

Ghana and the USSR, among others, declared that Portugal was using arms obtained by it as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the liberation movements in the territories under its administration. There appeared to be a definite link between Portugal's membership in NATO and its policy of non-compliance with United Nations resolutions.

Portugal reiterated its position that the overseas Portuguese territories were part of Portugal and that its policy towards them was in the best interest of the people concerned and in harmony with the Charter of the United Nations. It denied that a war of liberation was going on and said that peace and order existed in the territories. However, certain African States were fomenting violence in the Portuguese territories. The threat to international peace and security did not come from Portugal, but from those who were trying to instigate agitation from outside.

The debate concluded with the adoption on 31 July of a resolution submitted jointly by Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines, and amended by Venezuela. The vote for it was 8 to 0, with 3 abstentions (France, the United Kingdom, the United States).

By this resolution, the Security Council, among other things: (1) affirmed that the policies of Portugal in claiming the territories under its administration as "overseas" territories and as integral parts of metropolitan Por-

tugal were contrary to the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council; (2) deprecated the attitude of the Portuguese Government, its repeated violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and its continued refusal to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council; (3) determined that the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration was seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa; and (4) urgently called upon Portugal to implement the relevant paragraph of the General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1962, whereby Portugal had been invited, among other things, (a) to recognize immediately the right of peoples to self-determination and independence; (b) to cease immediately all acts of repression and to withdraw all military and other forces being used for that purpose; (c) to promulgate an unconditional amnesty; (d) to negotiate with the authorized representatives of the political parties on the transfer of political powers; and (e) to grant independence immediately to all territories under its administration.

The Council further requested that all States should refrain from offering Portugal any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression, and should take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government. It requested the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council by 31 October 1963. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

Prior to the vote, France, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed anxiety over the situation in the Portuguese territories but doubted that a threat to international peace and security was imminent. They stated their belief in the right to self-determination of the people in Portuguese territories, but maintained that the responsibility to decide how the territories would gain self-determination rested with the administering authority and not with the Council. The transition of those territories to self-determination should be peaceful and orderly. The possibilities for discussion between the African States and Portugal were not yet ex-

hausted and should be further explored.

REPORT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

In a note of 19 August 1963, the Secretary-General drew Portugal's attention to the Security Council resolution of 31 July. He also called the attention of all other Member States to that paragraph of the resolution requesting them to refrain from granting all assistance to Portugal which would enable it to continue its repressive measures, and asked them to communicate to him any relevant information on the action they had taken or proposed to take to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to Portugal.

In a report of 31 October 1963, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that in reply to his letter of 18 August, he had been invited to Lisbon for direct contacts with the Portuguese Government. He had informed Portugal that, due to heavy pressure of work, he was prevented from leaving the United Nations Headquarters at that stage and that he had assigned Godfrey K. J. Amachree, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, to visit Lisbon as his representative. Mr. Amachree had visited Lisbon between 9 and 11 September and had held discussions with the Prime Minister and other representatives of the Portuguese Government. Subsequently, additional talks had taken place in New York between the representatives of the African States and Portugal. These conversations had dealt mainly with the problem of self-determination.

The Secretary-General's letter to Member States had brought about 55 replies as of 31 October 1963. Ten more answers were received later. The Member States indicated the actions they were taking in pursuance of the Security Council resolution. Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States pointed out that they interpreted "the prevention of the sale and supply of arms and military equipment" as applicable only to arms and equipment likely to be used for the purpose of repression in the Portuguese territories.

The African Members, in a statement issued on 6 December 1963, stated that the African Group deeply regretted that Portugal had nothing new to show with regard to the basic

principles governing its colonial policy. The Group, while it affirmed the readiness of the African States to participate in conversations, considered that the necessary conditions for fruitful conversations with Portugal did not exist at that time; therefore, it decided to leave it to the Organization of African Unity to explore the possibilities of any further conversations with the Portuguese representatives.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1963, the General Assembly allocated the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with territories under Portuguese administration to its Fourth Committee for consideration.

The Fourth Committee heard the following petitioners: F. Lele, representing NTO-BAKO Party; A. Kita and J. Manuel, representing the Comité de l'Unité nationale angolaise; E. C. Mondlane, representing the Frente da Libertação Moçambique; D. J. Mabunda and J. Sakupwanya, representing the União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique; Holden Roberto, representing the Gouvernement de la République angolaise en exil; H. Galvão; Professor Leo de Sousa; Antonio de Fonseca; Remo da Silva; and Wolfgang Doss de Souza.

In connexion with the request for a hearing made by Mr. Galvão (a former Governor of Angola living in Brazil), the United States cautioned that granting him a hearing could set off a series of events which might have serious consequences for him, including his possible extradition to Portugal. The Fourth Committee eventually decided, on 14 December 1963, to ask the Secretary-General to take the necessary action with the United States Government to ensure the safety of all petitioners coming to the United States for the purpose of testifying before one of the committees of the United Nations during their transit to and from United Nations Headquarters as well as during their stay in New York.

On 27 November 1963, the Fourth Committee approved, by a roll-call vote of 87 to 3, with 12 abstentions, a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly, among other things, would: (1) request the Security Council to consider immediately the question of territories under Por-

tuguese Administration and to adopt necessary measures to give effect to the Council's own decisions, particularly those contained in its resolution of 31 July 1963; and (2) decide to maintain the question of territories under Portuguese administration on the agenda of its eighteenth session.

The draft resolution to this effect was adopted on the proposal of the following 65 Members: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, the USSR, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The draft resolution, as recommended by the Fourth Committee, was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 3 December 1963, by a roll-call vote of 91 to 2, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1913(XVIII). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the debate in the Fourth Committee which preceded the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Portugal maintained that Portugal's interpretation of the Charter, which flowed clearly from the text of the Charter itself and which had been accepted by the General Assembly for 14 years, was that the Charter did not define non-self-governing territories and the General Assembly had no competence to decide which territories were non-self-governing. When Portugal had subscribed to the United Nations Charter, it had done so in the knowledge that it was accepting definite obligations and that these obligations could not go beyond what was expressly stated in the Charter. The present Portuguese Constitution dated from 1933 and the national territory of Portugal was described in it as including all the territories which had been enumerated in a General Assembly resolution (1542(XV)) of 15 December

1960.¹ To argue, in those circumstances, that a question affecting the very existence of a part of Portugal's territory was not essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of Portugal was to fly in the face of the Charter itself. Portugal reiterated its view that no one had yet been able to demonstrate that the essence of Portugal's policy for a multi-racial society was not in accordance with the ideals of the United Nations Charter and the highest ideals of modern society.

Spain held that the Portuguese presence in Angola was likely to ensure the development of the territory and the realization of its whole personality and that Portugal should be given time to take the necessary measures to improve the well-being of the Angolan people. The Secretary-General's report to the Security Council was particularly significant since it reported the talks which had been initiated between Portugal and the African States. Would it not be better, asked the representative of Spain, to follow the Secretary-General's advice and arrange further conversations? The draft resolution took no account of the Secretary-General's report, the objectivity of which could not be denied.

India found it hard to be hopeful even if it might be argued that the Secretary-General's report gave grounds for hope. The Portuguese Government had equated enforced consent to a pre-determined political structure with self-determination. It was futile to hope for a change of heart in Portuguese rulers. The problem could be solved only by decisive action at the international level, added India.

Cambodia insisted that Portugal's reforms thus far, and any measures contemplated for the future, remained within the context of so-called national unity. Any plebiscite that Portugal might hold would be intended merely to enable the inhabitants of the territories to express their views on the Government's policies. Cambodia said it would support any draft resolution designed to lead to the independence of the territories still under Portuguese administration. The spokesman for the Congo (Leopoldville), referring to the Portuguese invitation to the representatives of a number of African countries to visit Angola and Mozambique, maintained that the African countries would be in a

better position to observe them when they were invited to those two countries on the day independence was proclaimed. In his view, Portugal was able to resist in Africa because of the aid it was receiving from the NATO countries, which, he hoped, would discontinue supplying arms and aircraft to Portugal. The solution to the problem lay in granting independence forthwith to the territories concerned. He relied in particular on vigorous action on the part of the Security Council.

Ceylon made the point that under Article 73 of the United Nations Charter there was an inviolable obligation upon an administering power to develop self-government in the territories under its administration. The right of self-determination was not limited to "colonies" in the technical sense but extended to all territories whose people had not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

In Ghana's view, Portugal's concept that the participation of the population in the national administration was a form of self-determination could not stand examination when it was compared with the concepts of the other colonial States. It was only intended to reinforce the empire built by the Portuguese out of different ethnic, geographical and cultural groups and reflected a point of view which was outworn in the modern world. The decision of a country to unite with other peoples or other countries must be made in freedom and the Portuguese territories must be independent before deciding whether they wished for union with Portugal.

Liberia pointed out that the basic fact was that Portugal could not turn Africans into Portuguese. The political aspirations of the peoples in the territories under Portuguese administration could be fulfilled only through political independence or full self-government. Portugal could usefully study the recent history of France, the colonial policy of which had also originally been based on the concept of assimilation and which had seldom been accused of racial discrimination; France now maintained cordial relations with its former colonies.

Poland maintained that Portugal's colonial policy had serious international repercussions

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 513.

which went far beyond the boundaries of the territories under Portuguese administration. The issue was not, as Portugal claimed, a purely domestic one, but was the concern of all nations, especially the African States. Only concerted action by all Member States could make Portugal abandon its position.

After the vote, a number of States that had abstained explained their reasons for so doing. Thus, Brazil, while it did not accept Portugal's thesis, had doubts about the expediency of an Assembly resolution requesting the Security Council to implement its own resolution and felt that it was the Security Council's business to appraise the results of its resolution. Although it had abstained in the vote on the resolution, it still hoped that Portugal would be willing to put the provisions of the resolution into effect.

The United States, unable to agree with the request that the Security Council should take substantive measures, hoped that, as a result of negotiations conducted in good faith, Portugal might be persuaded to put the provisions of the draft resolution into effect.

CONSIDERATION BY
SECURITY COUNCIL
IN DECEMBER 1963

At the request of 29 United Nations Member States, the Security Council was convened on 6 December 1963 to consider the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of the Security Council resolution of 31 July 1963. (For the list of Members requesting the meeting, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, under Document No. S/5460.**)

Madagascar, Tunisia, Portugal, Liberia and Sierra Leone were again invited to participate in the discussion.

In the course of the five meetings devoted to the debate, spokesmen for African States sought reaffirmation of the Council resolutions on self-determination for the territories under Portuguese administration.

Liberia pointed out that, so far, all administering Members except Portugal had accepted and interpreted Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and applied it to millions of people living in the non-self-governing territories. The significant aspect of this was that the

colonial States almost voluntarily accepted as an international obligation the responsibility to administer the territories in accordance with the principles contained in the Charter, namely, to administer these territories in the interest of the inhabitants and to help them to attain self-government. Which State, Liberia asked, could claim that these administering States had misinterpreted the Charter and had unilaterally decided on their own definition of self-determination? Portugal had failed to carry out the provisions of the Security Council's resolution of 31 July 1963.

Tunisia maintained that it was up to the Security Council, which was mainly responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, to consider effective and efficient measures of such a nature as to lead the Portuguese Government to a sound and healthy understanding of its obligations under the Charter, of the principles contained therein, and of the right of peoples to self-determination, and also to abide by the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, with a recognition of the seriousness that the situation warranted.

The majority of Council members, while welcoming the fact that there had been direct contacts between the African States and Portugal, regretted that Portugal had not seen fit to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council. There was also criticism of Portugal for violating the Charter.

Portugal's spokesman reiterated the views of his Government and pointed out that Portugal's policy regarding its overseas provinces was based on a multi-racial concept which was in accord with the provisions of the Charter. He rejected the arguments that Portugal was threatening peace and security.

He pointed out that a number of invitations had been extended by the Government of Portugal to African States to see for themselves the conditions in the Portuguese overseas territories. These invitations had been turned down. The Secretary-General, however, had accepted an invitation to Lisbon for discussions on certain matters within the competence of the Security Council; the Portuguese Government was therefore prepared to make another offer to the Secretary-General to visit Angola and Mozam-

bique in order to acquaint himself with the factual conditions in that area.

On 10 December 1963, Ghana introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines. By this draft the Council would, among other things: (1) note with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General in establishing contact between representatives of Portugal and representatives of African States; (2) express regret that these contacts had not achieved the desired results; (3) call upon all States to comply with the Council resolution of 31 July 1963; (4) deprecate the non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with that resolution; (5) reaffirm the interpretation of self-determination as laid down in the General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1960; (6) note the General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1960, which, *inter alia*, listed territories under Portuguese administration as falling under the category of non-self-governing territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter; (7) express the belief that action by the Government of Portugal to grant an amnesty to all persons imprisoned or exiled for advocating self-determination in those territories would be an evidence of its good faith; and (8) request the Secretary-General to continue with his efforts and report to the Council not later than 1 June 1964.

On 11 December, the Council voted separately on that paragraph of the draft by which the Council would deprecate Portugal's non-compliance with the Council resolution of 31 July; this was adopted by 7 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions (Brazil, France, the United Kingdom, the United States). The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (France).

SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

The special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration (established by a General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1962)² was the subject of a report by the Secretary-General which was examined at the Assembly's eighteenth session in 1963.

The Secretary-General reported that the indigenous inhabitants of the territories under Portuguese administration had special needs, in that their qualifications seemed to render most

of them eligible for post-primary and secondary education rather than for higher education. The question of the candidate's age often exceeding that of the "normal" secondary school pupil also merited consideration. The problem of financing the establishment of long-term projects such as training centres for the indigenous inhabitants of territories under Portuguese administration residing in various countries remained open. The Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Special Fund and the specialized and other international agencies had not yet communicated decisions that would help to realize such projects in the immediate future. The policies laid down by the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund implied that within the provisions of the Assembly resolution of 14 December 1962 the co-operation of the Board and the Fund could become fully effective if it were enhanced by the efforts of those Governments directly concerned with the problems of refugees from territories under Portuguese administration. The question of obtaining funds for the full implementation of the resolution must therefore await further developments.

On 16 December 1963, the Assembly adopted a resolution whereby it: (1) noted with regret that the Government of Portugal had not co-operated in the implementation of the Assembly resolution of 14 December 1962; (2) noted with satisfaction that several United Nations Member States had extended offers of scholarships to students from territories under Portuguese administration; (3) noted that only a few applicants from these territories had the necessary qualifications to enable them to enter institutions of higher education, and that most of the scholarships offered by Member States were for higher education only; (4) asked the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to use as fully as possible the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and, particularly, to make available to those indigenous inhabitants of the territories under Portuguese administration temporarily residing elsewhere the benefits of such programmes, with the consent and co-operation of the host Governments; (5) drew attention to the possibilities available to Member States within whose boundaries there were

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 514, 418.

great numbers of refugees from territories under Portuguese administration of obtaining assistance from the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, for the purpose of providing such refugees with more educational facilities; (6) invited the specialized agencies to co-operate in the establishment and implementation of the special training programme; (7) invited Member States which had offered scholarships, and those which planned to do so, to consider in the first place offers of scholar-

ships for secondary education and for vocational and technical training.

The Assembly adopted the text to this effect by 102 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, as resolution 1973(XVIII). It did so on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, where it was approved on 12 December by 83 votes to 1, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by Ceylon, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Tanganyika and Uganda.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONSIDERATION BY
SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee, meetings 124-130, 139-142.

A/5446/Add.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: territories under Portuguese administration.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY
COUNCIL IN JULY 1963

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1040-1049.

S/5276. Letter of 5 April 1963 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council transmitting text of resolution on territories under Portuguese administration, adopted on 4 April 1963 by Special Committee on situation with regard to implementation of Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (A/AC.109/38).

S/5347. Letter of 11 July 1963 from Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

S/5351, S/5354, S/5357, S/5359. Requests to participate in Council discussions. Letters of 15, 17 and 18 July 1963 from Tunisia, Liberia and Sierra Leone and telegram of 20 July 1963 from Madagascar.

S/5355. Telegram of 18 July 1963 from Portugal.

S/5356. Letter of 19 July 1963 to President of Security Council from Chairman of Special Committee transmitting report of Special Committee on territories under Portuguese administration (A/5446/Add.1).

S/5358. Telegram of 19 July 1963 from Ethiopia.

S/5360-S/5364, S/5370. Reports by Secretary-General on credentials (Tunisia, Portugal, Madagascar,

Liberia, Sierra Leone).

S/5366. Letter of 22 July 1963 from Ghana.

S/5369. Letter of 23 July 1963 from Spain.

S/5371. Letter of 25 July 1963 from USSR.

S/5372. Ghana, Morocco, Philippines: draft resolution.

S/5376. Cable of 28 July 1963 from President of Conference of Heads of African and Malagasy States.

S/5379. Venezuela: amendments to 3-power draft resolution, S/5379.

RESOLUTION (S/5380), as proposed by 3 powers, S/5372, and as amended by Venezuela, S/5379, adopted by Council on 31 July 1963, meeting 1049, by 8 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration as submitted by the thirty-two African Member States.

"Recalling Security Council resolutions S/4835 of 9 June 1961 and General Assembly resolutions 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1819(XVII) of 18 December 1962,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1542(XV) of 15 December 1960 which declares the territories under Portuguese administration to be Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter, as well as General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the General Assembly declared inter alia that immediate steps be taken to transfer all powers to the people of these territories without any conditions or reservations in accordance with their freely expressed wishes, without distinction as to race, creed or colour in order to enable them to enjoy complete freedom and independence,

"1. Confirms resolution 1514(XV) of the General Assembly of 14 December 1960;

"2. Affirms that the policies of Portugal in claiming the territories under its administration as 'overseas' territories and as integral parts of metropolitan Portugal are contrary to the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council;

"3. Deprecates the attitude of the Portuguese Government, its repeated violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and its continued refusal to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

"4. Determines that the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration is seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa;

"5. Urgently calls upon Portugal to implement the following:

"(a) The immediate recognition of the right 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 will allow the free functioning of political parties;

"(d) Negotiations, on the basis of the recognition 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 representative of the peoples, in accordance with resolution 1514(XV);

"(e) The granting of independence immediately thereafter to all the territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples;

"6. Requests that all States should refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this resolution, to furnish such assistance as he may deem necessary and to report to the Security Council by 31 October 1963."

S/5427. Letter of 12 September 1963 from USSR.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1433, 1434, 1446, 1450, 1457-1459, 1462, 1468-1471, 1474-1491, 1493-1495, 1498, 1506-1512, 1515.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1057.

Plenary Meetings 1270, 1281.

A/5446/Add.1 and Corr.1, 2. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of the Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

A/5554. Note verbale of 17 September 1963 from Chad.

A/C.4/600 and Add.1-7. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/600/Add.5. Request for hearing by Henrique Galvão.

Decision to grant request for hearing adopted by Fourth Committee on 14 November 1963, meeting 1481, by roll-call vote of 49 to 4, with 41 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain. Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Guinea, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta.

A/C.4/618 and Add.1. Letter of 5 October 1963 and cable of 13 November 1963 from General Secretary of Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde.

A/C.4/620. Statement issued by African Group on 6 November 1963.

A/C.4/621. Opinion of United Nations Legal Counsel on question of right of transit to Headquarters district raised in Fourth Committee on 11 November 1963, for meeting 1475, in connexion with request for hearing.

A/C.4/622. Statement by representative of United States on 11 November 1963, meeting 1475, in connexion with request for hearing.

A/C.4/623. Statement by representative of Ghana on 15 November 1963, meeting 1482.

A/C.4/624. Statement by representative of Ceylon on 19 November 1963, meeting 1485.

A/C.4/625 and Add.1. Statement by representative of Front national pour la libération de l'Angola on 27 November 1963, meeting 1493.

A/C.4/L.781 and Add.1, 2. Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, USSR,

Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee on 27 November 1963, meeting 1493, by roll-call vote of 87 to 3, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa, Spain.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

A/5629. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1913(XVIII), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/5629, adopted by Assembly on 3 December 1963, meeting 1270, by roll-call vote of 91 to 2, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, Spain.

Abstaining: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the question of territories under Portuguese administration,

Having considered the report on this question submitted 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,

"Having heard the petitioners,

"Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Recalling its resolutions 1542(XV) of 15 December 1960, 1603(XV) of 20 April 1961, 1699(XVI) of 19 December 1961, 1742(XVI) of 30 January 1962, 1807(XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1819(XVII) of 18 December 1962, and the Security Council resolutions of 9 June 1961 and 31 July 1963,

"Recalling in particular that the Security Council, by its resolution of 31 July 1963, urgently called upon Portugal to implement the following;

"(a) The immediate recognition of the right 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 will allow the free functioning of political parties,

"(d) Negotiations, on the basis of the recognition of the right of 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 representative of the peoples, in accordance with resolution 1514(XV),

"(e) The granting of independence immediately thereafter to all the territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples,

"Noting with deep regret and great concern the continued refusal of the Government of Portugal to take any steps to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council,

"Convinced that the implementation of the aforementioned resolutions will provide the only means of obtaining a peaceful solution of the question of territories under Portuguese administration,

"1. Requests the Security Council to consider immediately the question of territories under Portuguese administration and to adopt necessary measures to give effect to its own decisions, particularly those contained in the resolution of 31 July 1963;

"2. Decides to maintain the question of territories under Portuguese administration on the agenda of its eighteenth session."

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL IN DECEMBER 1963

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 1079-1083.

S/5448 and Add.1-3. Report by Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution adopted by Security Council on 31 July 1963, meeting 1049 (S/5380).

S/5460. Letter of 13 November 1963 from Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Da-

homey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

S/5470. Letter of 3 December 1963 from President of General Assembly to President of Security Council transmitting text of resolution 1913(XVIII) adopted by Assembly on 3 December 1963, meeting 1270.

S/5472-S/5475. Requests to participate in Council debate. Cable of 23 November 1963 from Madagascar and letters of 5 December 1963 from Tunisia, Portugal, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

S/5480. Ghana, Morocco, Philippines: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION (S/5481), as proposed by 3 powers, S/5480, adopted by Council on 11 December 1963, meeting 1083, by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report as contained in document S/5448,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960,

"Recalling further its resolution contained in document S/5380 of 31 July 1963,

"Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General in establishing contact between representatives of Portugal and representatives of African States,

"1. Regrets that this contact has not achieved the desired results, because of failure to reach agreement on the United Nations interpretation of self-determination;

"2. Calls upon all States to comply with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution S/5380 of 31 July 1963;

"3. Deprecates the non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Security Council resolution S/5380;

"4. Reaffirms the interpretation of self-determination as laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) as follows:

"All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development";

"5. Notes General Assembly resolution 1542(XV) which enumerated, inter alia, Territories under Portuguese administration as falling under the category of Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter;

"6. Believes that action by the Government of Portugal to grant an amnesty to all persons imprisoned or exiled for advocating self-determination in these Territories will be an evidence of its good faith;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue with his efforts and report to the Council not later than 1 June 1964."

SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1453, 1469, 1510-1512. Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/5531/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2. Report of Secretary-General on special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration.

A/C.4/634. Statement by representative of Ghana on 11 December 1963, meeting 1510.

A/C.4/L.787. Ceylon, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Uganda: draft resolution, as orally revised, adopted by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1963, meeting 1512, by 83 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

A/C.4/635, A/C.5/1006, A/5674. Financial implications of draft resolution. Note and report of Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee on financial aspects of draft resolution.

A/5673. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1973(XVIII), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/5673, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281, by 102 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1808(XVII) of 14 December 1962 by which it established a special training programme for the indigenous people of territories under Portuguese administration,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with paragraph 9 of the aforesaid resolution,

"Noting with regret that, notwithstanding paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Government of Portugal has not co-operated in the implementation of the resolution,

"Noting with satisfaction that several Member States have extended offers of scholarships to students from Territories under Portuguese administration,

"Noting that only a few applicants from territories under Portuguese administration have the necessary qualifications to enable them to enter institutions of higher education,

"Noting further that most of the scholarships offered by Member States are for higher education only and consequently are not accessible to inhabitants of territories under Portuguese administration whose qualifications cannot meet the requirements set for the use of such scholarships,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to use as fully as possible the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and, particularly, to make available to those indigenous inhabitants of the territories under Portuguese administration who are or who may be temporarily residing in various countries or territories outside the

territories administered by Portugal the benefits of such programmes, with the consent and co-operation of the host Governments;

"2. Draws the attention of Member States within whose boundaries great numbers of refugees from territories under Portuguese administration reside to the possibilities available to them of obtaining assistance from the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, for the purpose of providing these refugees with more facilities for secondary, vocational and technical education;

"3. Invites the specialized agencies to co-operate in the establishment and implementation of the special training programme mentioned above by offering every possible assistance and such facilities and resources as they may be able to provide;

"4. Expresses its appreciation to Member States which have extended offers of scholarships to students from territories under Portuguese administration;

"5. Invites Member States which have offered scholarships, and those which plan to do so, to consider in the first place offers of scholarships for secondary education and for vocational and technical training;

"6. Requests Member States to inform the Secretary-General of any scholarships offered and of awards made and utilized;

"7. Further requests Member States to facilitate the travel of students from territories under Portuguese administration seeking to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered;

"8. Reiterates its request to the Government of Portugal to co-operate in the implementation of the special training programme for inhabitants of territories under Portuguese administration;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its nineteenth

Legal Questions

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING NORTHERN CAMEROONS (CAMEROON vs. UNITED KINGDOM)

On 2 December 1963, the International Court of Justice delivered its judgement on preliminary objections raised by the United Kingdom in the case concerning the Northern Cameroons brought against it by the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Proceedings in this case¹ were instituted by an Application of 30 May 1961 in which the Government of the Republic of Cameroon asked the Court to declare that, in the application of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British Administration the United Kingdom failed, with regard to the Northern Cameroons, to respect certain obligations flowing from that Agreement. The Government of the United Kingdom raised preliminary objections in its Counter-Memorial filed on 1 August 1962. A written statement of its observations and submissions on the preliminary objections was filed by Cameroon within an extended time-limit which expired on 1 July 1963. Hearings on the preliminary objections were held from 19 September to 3 October 1963.

In its judgement, the Court recalled that the Cameroons had formed part of the possessions to which Germany renounced her rights under the Treaty of Versailles and which had been placed under the Mandates System of the League of Nations. It had been divided into two Mandates, the one administered by France and the other by the United Kingdom. The latter divided its territory into the Northern Cameroons, which was administered as part of Nigeria, and the Southern Cameroons, which was administered as a separate province of Ni-

geria. After the creation of the United Nations, the mandated territories of the Cameroons were placed under the United Nations International Trusteeship System by Trusteeship Agreements approved by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946.

The Trust Territory under French administration attained independence as the Republic of Cameroon on 1 January 1960 and became a Member of the United Nations on 20 September 1960. In the case of the Trust Territory under United Kingdom administration, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that the Administering Authority organize plebiscites in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants. Pursuant to these plebiscites, the Southern Cameroons joined the Republic of Cameroon on 1 October 1961 and the Northern Cameroons on 1 June 1961 joined the Federation of Nigeria, which had itself become independent on 1 October 1960. On 21 April 1961, the General Assembly, by resolution 1608(XV),² endorsed the results of the plebiscites and decided that the Trusteeship Agreement concerning the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration should be terminated upon the two parts of the territory joining the Republic of Cameroon and Nigeria respectively.

The Republic of Cameroon voted against the adoption of this General Assembly resolution, after expressing its dissatisfaction with the manner in which the United Kingdom had ad-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 510; Y.U.N., 1962, p. 472.

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 476-77.

ministered the Northern Cameroons and had organized the plebiscites, maintaining that the political development of the territory and the normal course of the consultation with the people had been altered thereby. These criticisms, along with others, were developed in a White Book which was rebutted by the representatives of the United Kingdom and of Nigeria. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Republic of Cameroon, on 1 May 1961, addressed a communication to the United Kingdom in which it referred to a dispute concerning the application of the Trusteeship Agreement and proposed the conclusion of a special agreement for the purpose of bringing the dispute before the Court. The United Kingdom gave a negative reply on 26 May 1961. Four days later the Republic of Cameroon submitted an Application to the Court.

The United Kingdom then raised a number of preliminary objections. The first was that there was no dispute between itself and the Republic of Cameroon, and that if any dispute had existed at the date of the Application, it was between the Republic of Cameroon and the United Nations. The Court found in this connexion that the opposing views of the parties as to the interpretation and application of the Trusteeship Agreement revealed the existence of a dispute, at the date of the Application, in the sense recognized by the jurisprudence of the Court.

Another of the United Kingdom's preliminary objections was based on Article 32(2) of the Rules of the Court (which provides that when a case is brought before the Court, the Application must not only indicate the subject of the dispute but must also as far as possible state the precise nature of the claim and the grounds on which it is based).

Adopting the view expressed by the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Court considered that, its jurisdiction being international, it was not bound to attach to matters of form the same degree of importance which they might possess in municipal law. It found that the applicant had sufficiently complied with Article 32(2) of the Rules and that this preliminary objection was accordingly without substance.

The Court then said that a factual analysis undertaken in the light of certain guiding principles might suffice to conduce to the resolution of the issues to which the Court directed its attention.

As a Member of the United Nations, the Republic of Cameroon had a right to apply to the Court and by filing of the Application the Court had been seized. But the seizing of the Court was one thing, the administration of justice was another. Even if the Court, when seized, found that it had jurisdiction, it was not compelled in every case to exercise that jurisdiction. It exercised a judicial function which was circumscribed by inherent limitations. Like the Permanent Court, it could not depart from the essential rules guiding its activity as a Court.

The General Assembly's resolution of 21 April 1961 (1608(XV)), by which it had decided that the Trusteeship Agreement should be terminated with respect to the Northern Cameroons on 1 June 1961, had had definitive legal effect. The Republic of Cameroon did not dispute that the decisions of the General Assembly would not be reversed or that the Trusteeship Agreement would not be revived by a judgement of the Court on the merits. Nor did it dispute that the Northern Cameroons would not be joined to the Republic of Cameroon, that its union with Nigeria would not be invalidated, or that the United Kingdom would have no right or authority to take any action with a view to satisfying the underlying desires of the Republic of Cameroon. The function of the Court was to state the law, but its judgements must be capable of having some practical consequences.

After 1 June 1961, no Member of the United Nations could any longer claim any of the rights which might have been originally granted by the Trusteeship Agreement. It might be contended that if, during the life of the Trusteeship, the Trustee was responsible for some act in violation of its terms which resulted in damage to another Member of the United Nations or to one of its nationals, a claim for reparation would not be liquidated by the termination of the Trust, but the Application of the Republic of Cameroon sought only a finding of a breach of the law and included no claim for repara-

tion. Even if it were common ground that the Trusteeship Agreement was designed to provide a form of judicial protection which any Member of the United Nations had a right to invoke in the general interest, the Court could not agree that that judicial protection survived the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement; in filing its Application on 30 May 1961, the Republic of Cameroon had exercised a procedural right which appertained to it but, after 1 June 1961, the Republic of Cameroon would no longer have had any right to ask the Court to adjudicate at this stage upon questions affecting the rights of the inhabitants of the Territory and the general interest in the successful functioning of the Trusteeship System.

The Republic of Cameroon had contended that all it sought was a declaratory judgement of the Court that prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement the United Kingdom had breached its provisions. The Court might, in an appropriate case, make a declaratory judgement but such a judgement must have a continuing applicability. In this case there was a dispute about the interpretation and application of a treaty, but the treaty was no longer in force and there could be no opportunity for a future act of interpretation or application in accordance with any judgement the Court might render.

Whether or not at the moment the Application was filed there was jurisdiction in the dispute, circumstances that had since arisen rendered any adjudication devoid of purpose. Un-

der these conditions, for the Court to proceed further in the case would not, in its opinion, be a proper discharge of its duties. The answer to the question whether the judicial function was engaged might, in certain cases, need to wait upon an examination of the merits. In the present case, however, it was already evident that it could not be engaged.

For these reasons, the Court did not feel called upon to pass expressly upon the several submissions of the United Kingdom and found, by 10 votes to 5, that it could not adjudicate upon the merits of the claim of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

The Court was composed of President Winarski; Vice President Alfaro; Judges Basdevant, Badawi, Moreno Quintana, Wellington Koo, Spiropoulos, Sir Percy Spender, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Koretsky, Tanaka, Bustamante y Rivero, Jessup, Morelli; and Judge ad hoc Beb a Don, Ambassador of Cameroon to France, chosen to sit in this case by the Government of Cameroon pursuant to Article 31(2) of the Statute of the Court.

Judges Spiropoulos and Koretsky appended to the judgement declarations of their dissent. Judge Jessup, while entirely agreeing with the reasoning in the judgement of the Court, also appended a declaration. Judges Wellington Koo, Sir Percy Spender, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice and Morelli appended separate opinions. Judges Badawi and Bustamante y Rivero and Judge ad hoc Beb a Don appended dissenting opinions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Case concerning the Northern Cameroons (Cameroon v. United Kingdom). Order of 11 January 1963 and Judgment of 2 December 1963: I.C.J. Reports 1963, pp. 3 and 15.

CASE CONCERNING BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED (NEW APPLICATION: 1962) BELGIUM vs. SPAIN

Proceedings³ having to do with the adjudication in bankruptcy in Spain in 1948 of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, were instituted by Belgium against Spain in September 1958. After the Belgian Government

later informed the Court that it was not going on with the proceedings, and the Spanish Gov-

³ 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.

eminent indicated that it had no objection to a discontinuance, the case was removed from the Court's list in April 1961.

A new Application by Belgium, dated 19 June 1962,⁴ recited the failure of negotiations which had taken place subsequent to the discontinuance of the earlier proceedings, and instituted fresh proceedings against Spain. By this Application, the Court was asked to adjudge and declare that Spain was under an obligation to Belgium to make reparation for the damage caused by the conduct of its organs to Belgian shareholders of Barcelona Traction, and that such reparation should as far as possible annul all the consequences for Belgian nationals of the acts contrary to international law committed by the organs of the Spanish State.

The Court was asked to determine the com-

pensation to be paid by Spain to Belgium by reason of all the incidental damage suffered by Belgian nationals. It was also asked to declare that if annulment of the consequences of the acts complained of proved impossible, Spain would be under an obligation to pay compensation to Belgium amounting to 88 per cent of the value of the business on 12 February 1948, increased by an amount corresponding to all the incidental damage suffered by Belgian nationals.

In March 1963, the Spanish Government filed preliminary objections to the jurisdiction and the proceedings on the merits were accordingly suspended. With the filing in August 1963 of the observations and submissions of Belgium on the objections, the case became ready for hearing on the issue of jurisdiction.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (Belgium v. Spain) (New Application: 1962). Order of 16 March 1963: I.C.J. Reports 1963, p. 9.

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, instituting proceedings against the South African Government.⁵ They related to a dispute between the Applicants and South Africa concerning the continued existence of the League of Nations Mandate for South West Africa and the duties and performance of South Africa as Mandatory thereunder, the Applicants alleging that South Africa had violated and continued to violate certain articles of the Mandate and Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations (which, among other things, set forth principles governing the Mandate System).

The South African Government raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court. In its judgement of 21 December 1962, the Court dismissed these objections and found that it was competent to hear the dispute on the merits. The President of the Court fixed 30 September 1963 as the time-limit for filing the Counter-Memorial of South Africa; at the request of South Africa and, after consulting the Applicants, the Court later decided to extend this time-limit to 10 January 1964, the subsequent procedure being reserved for further decision.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 473

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 540; Y.U.N., 1961, p. 509; Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 469-72.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Cases concerning South West Africa (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa). Orders of 5 February and 18 September 1963: I.C.J. Reports, 1963, pp. 6 and 12.

CHAPTER II

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL
LAW COMMISSION

CODIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

In 1963, action was taken by both the International Law Commission and the General Assembly to advance the Commission's work programme.

At its fifteenth session, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 6 May to 12 July 1963, the Commission devoted most of its meetings to the consideration of the law of treaties. It also considered the reports of its Sub-Committee on State Responsibility and its Sub-Committee on Succession of States and Governments. Other topics dealt with were the question of special missions, relations between States and inter-governmental organizations, and the question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. (For further details about the Commission's decisions on these matters, see below.)

DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 18 November 1963, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Sixth (Legal) Committee, unanimously adopted a resolution (1902(XVIII)) in which it expressed appreciation for the work accomplished by the International Law Commission at its fifteenth session and recommended that the Commission continue its work on the law of treaties, State responsibility, the succession of States and Governments, special missions and relations between States and inter-governmental organizations. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This Assembly resolution was first unanimously approved by the Sixth Committee on 15 October 1963 on the proposal of Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, India and Indonesia.

The Committee discussed all chapters of the Commission's report except that on extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, which constituted a separate item

allocated to the Committee by the Assembly. (For discussion on this item, see pp. 504-10.)

All representatives who spoke in the debate congratulated the Commission on the work it had done at its fifteenth session both for progress achieved in the codification of the law of treaties and for the measures taken to advance work on other matters on its programme. It was pointed out in this connexion that the Commission, conforming to resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, had succeeded in reconciling the requirements of the development of international law and its codification with the current interests and aspirations of the international community.

THE LAW OF TREATIES

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

In 1962, at its fourteenth session, the International Law 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 that session the Commission adopted a provisional draft of 29 articles on the conclusion, entry into force and registration of treaties, which constituted Part I of its draft articles on the law of treaties.

At its 1963 session, the Commission continued its work and had before it a report prepared by its Special Rapporteur, Sir Humphrey Waldock, which dealt with the question of invalidity and termination of treaties. The Commission devoted 43 meetings out of 49 to consideration of the report and adopted a provisional draft of 25 articles (articles 30-54).

The 25-article draft, constituting Part II of the draft articles on the law of treaties, was divided into six sections covering: (i) general provision (presumption as to the validity, continuance in force and operation of a treaty); (ii) invalidity of treaties; (iii) termination of treaties; (iv) particular rules relating to the application of sections (ii) and (iii); (v) procedure; and (vi) legal consequences of the

nullity, termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty. The draft articles were transmitted to Governments for comments and included in the Commission's report to the General Assembly's eighteenth session, held later in 1963, together with commentaries by the Commission.

As stated in the Commission's report, the draft articles did not contain any provisions on the effect of the outbreak of hostilities upon treaties, although this question relates both to the termination of treaties and to the suspension of their operation. In the Commission's view, study of this problem—which would inevitably involve a consideration of the effect of the provisions of the Charter concerning the threat or use of force upon the legality of the recourse to the particular hostilities in question—could not conveniently be dealt with in the context of the Commission's present work on the law of treaties. Nor did the draft articles contain provisions on the effect of the extinctions of the international personality of a State upon the termination of treaties. The Commission decided to review this question at a later session when its work on the succession of States was further advanced. According to its report, the Commission planned to prepare a draft of a further group of articles at its session in 1964 covering the application and effects of treaties.

The report added that after all three drafts on the law of treaties had been completed, the Commission would consider whether they 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.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The draft articles on the invalidity and termination of treaties were considered at the General Assembly's eighteenth session, during the annual debate on the report of the International Law Commission.

By its resolution 1902(XVIII) of 18 November 1963, the Assembly, among other things, recommended that the Commission should "continue the work of codification and progressive development of the law of treaties, taking into account the views expressed at the eighteenth

session of the General Assembly and the comments which may be submitted by Governments, in order that the law of treaties may be placed upon the widest and most secure foundations."

During the discussion in the Sixth Committee, a large number of representatives considered that the draft articles prepared by the Commission were generally acceptable, although differing views were expressed with regard to the relevance, interpretation and application of certain specific provisions.

While some representatives emphasized the need to strengthen the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*, with a view to avoiding any weakening of the good faith and confidence which should prevail in relations between States, others stressed that that principle should be interpreted and applied correctly.

In the view of some representatives, unjust or unequal treaties, resulting in many cases from the colonial system, were illegal by their very nature and could not be defended on the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*. Because such instruments either contained undertakings incompatible with the sovereign equality of States, or because the conditions under which they had been concluded vitiated the consent given by one of the parties, they were contrary to the fundamental principles of present-day international law and should accordingly be eliminated from international relations.

Although all articles of the draft were commented on during the debate, the discussion centred mainly on those dealing with provisions of internal law regarding competence to enter into treaties; fraud, error and coercion as defects of consent; peremptory norms of international law (*jus cogens*); and fundamental change of circumstances (*rebus sic stantibus*). Other articles debated—though less exhaustively—concerned the denunciation of treaties which contained no provisions regarding their termination, denunciation or withdrawal; the termination or suspension of the operation of treaties by agreement, as a consequence of material breach or because of supervening impossibility of performance; and the procedure for invalidation or termination of a treaty.

Many representatives expressed satisfaction that the draft articles included a provision lay-

ing down the procedure for nullifying or terminating treaties, so as to provide protection against possible unilateral or arbitrary action. Some representatives regretted that the Commission had not specified the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as a procedure for settling conflicts. Others commended the Commission for its realistic approach, for in confining itself to the procedure for the settlement of disputes laid down in Article 33 of the Charter, the Commission had taken account of the present practice of States. (For text of Article 33, see APPENDIX II.)

STATE RESPONSIBILITY

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

At its fifteenth (1963) session, the International Law Commission considered and unanimously approved the report prepared by its Sub-Committee on State Responsibility which met in Geneva in January 1963.

All members of the Commission who took part in the discussion agreed with the report's general conclusions which were: (1) that priority should be given to the definitions of the general rules governing the international responsibility of the State; and (2) that, in defining these general rules, the experience and material gathered in certain special sectors, especially that of responsibility for injuries to the persons or property of aliens, should not be overlooked and that careful attention should be paid to the possible repercussions which new developments in international law may have had on State responsibility.

Some members of the Commission felt that the emphasis should be placed in particular on the study of the responsibility of States in the maintenance of peace, in the light of the changes which have occurred in recent times in international law. Other members considered that no field should be neglected and that the precedents existing in all the fields in which the principle of State responsibility had been applied should be studied.

General approval was given to the Sub-Committee's suggestion that the study of responsibility in regard to other subjects of inter-

national law, such as international organizations, should be omitted from the study of State responsibility.

The Commission appointed Roberto Ago as Special Rapporteur for the topic.

CONSIDERATION BY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of State responsibility was considered by the Sixth Committee at the eighteenth session of the Assembly later in 1963, during the debate on the annual report of the International Law Commission. Some representatives said that although they approved the Commission's general conclusions, they still felt that State responsibility for injuries to the persons or property of aliens was the central issue. Some of those who spoke, however, supported the Commission's view that codifying the topic should begin by defining the general rules governing State responsibility. It was believed by some representatives in that connexion that the Commission should study State responsibility for violation of the fundamental rules of modern international law—that is, for acts prejudicial to the maintenance of international peace and security and peaceful co-existence, for denial of the right of self-determination to colonial peoples, and for violation of the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the freedom of States to dispose of their natural resources. In the opinion of some representatives, State responsibility raised the question not only of compensation but also of sanctions against the State incurring the responsibility. Attention was also drawn to the need to study the problems connected with the penal responsibility of States and the responsibility of international organizations.

By one operative paragraph of its resolution 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963, the Assembly recommended that the Commission should "continue its work on State responsibility, taking into account the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly and the report of Sub-Committee on State Responsibility, and giving due consideration to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations."

SUCCESSION OF STATES AND GOVERNMENTS

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

At its fifteenth (1963) session, the International Law Commission considered and unanimously approved the report prepared by its Sub-Committee on Succession of States and Governments which met in Geneva in January 1963.

In the opinion of the Commission, the priority given to the study of the question of State succession was fully justified, and it was agreed that the question of the succession of Governments would, for the time being, be considered only to the extent necessary to supplement the study on State succession. Several members of the Commission stressed the importance which State succession had at the present time for new States and for the international community, in view of the modern phenomenon of decolonization and agreed with the Sub-Committee's view that special attention should be given in the study to the problems of concern to new States.

The Commission approved the Sub-Committee's recommendations concerning the relationship between the topic of State succession and other topics on the Commission's agenda. Succession in the matter of treaties would, therefore, be considered in connexion with the succession of States rather than in the context of the law of treaties.

The objectives proposed by the Sub-Committee—a survey and evaluation of the present state of the law and practice in the matter of State succession and the preparation of draft articles on the topic in the light of new developments in international law—were approved by all members of the Commission.

The Commission appointed Manfred Lachs as Special Rapporteur for the topic.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Commission's decisions on the topic of State succession received general approval in the Sixth Committee during its discussion of the report of the International Law Commission at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. The point was again made that the question was particularly important for States which had just gained their independence. The

succession of States should be studied, it was said, not merely with regard to traditional practice but also, and principally, in the light of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the situation created by the disappearance of the colonial system. Representatives from several newly independent States raised the question of how far new States could be considered as successors to treaty obligations which had been contracted by the powers administering their territories before their independence and to which they had thus not freely consented.

By one of the operative paragraphs of the resolution which it unanimously approved on 18 November 1963 (resolution 1902(XVIII)), the Assembly recommended that the Commission should "continue its work on the succession of States and Governments, taking into account the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the report of the Sub-Committee on the Succession of States and Governments and the comments which may be submitted by Governments, with appropriate reference to the views of States which have achieved independence since the Second World War."

SPECIAL MISSIONS

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

During its 1963 session, the International Law Commission devoted two meetings to the topic of special missions, which had been on its agenda since its twelfth (1960) session. Members agreed that the study of special missions should also cover itinerant envoys, as decided at its 1960 session. At that time the Commission had also decided not to include in the subject of special missions the question of the privileges and immunities of delegates to international conferences, as the topic of diplomatic conferences was connected with that of relations between States and inter-governmental organizations. When the question was raised again at the Commission's 1963 session, with particular reference to conferences convened by States, most members expressed the opinion that for the time being the question of delegates to international conferences should not be covered in the study on special missions.

The Commission agreed that the codification

of the topic should begin by appointing a Special Rapporteur to prepare draft articles, based on the provisions relating to permanent missions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, but keeping in mind that special missions were, both in their functions and nature, an institution distinct from permanent missions. It was also agreed to await the Special Rapporteur's recommendations before deciding whether the draft articles on special missions should be in the form of an additional protocol to the Vienna Convention, 1961, or should be embodied in a separate convention or any other appropriate form.

The Commission appointed Milan Bartos as Special Rapporteur for the topic of special missions.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

During the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly in 1963, representatives in the Assembly's Sixth Committee indicated their agreement with the Commission's approach to the codification of the rules governing special missions.

By one operative paragraph of its resolution 1902(XVIII) of 18 November 1963, the Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on special missions, taking into account the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the Assembly.

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A/5509. Report of International Law Commission covering work of its 15th session, 6 May—12 July 1963. Chapters I, II, IV and V and Annexes I and II.

A/C.6/L.526. Statement by Chairman of International Law Commission on 26 September 1963, meeting 780.

A/C.6/L.527. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of decision in para. 72 of Report of International Law Commission, A/5509.

RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

In response to a request made by the International Law Commission at its fourteenth (1962) session, the Special Rapporteur on the topic of relations between States and Inter-Governmental Organizations, Abdullah El-Erian, submitted a preliminary report on the scope of an approach to the topic. At its fifteenth session in 1963, the Commission held a brief general discussion of the report and asked the Special Rapporteur to prepare a second report containing a set of draft articles for consideration at a later stage.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the Assembly's eighteenth session, several members of the Sixth Committee expressed their satisfaction that the Commission had already debated the first report on relations between States and inter-governmental organizations submitted by the Special Rapporteur and emphasized the importance they attached to the study of the question.

By one operative paragraph of its resolution 1902(XVII) of 18 November 1963, the Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on relations between States and inter-governmental organizations, taking into account the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the Assembly.

A/C.6/L.529 and Corr.1. Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, India, Indonesia: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 15 October 1963, meeting 793.

A/5601. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1902(XVIII), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5601, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 November 1963, meeting 1258.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifteenth session, "Recalling resolution 1765(XVII) of 20 November 1962, by which the General Assembly recommended that the Commission should continue its work of codification and progressive development of the law of treaties and its work on State responsibility and on the succession of States and Governments,

"Emphasizing the need for the further codification and progressive development of international law with

a view to making it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Noting that the work of codification of the topics of State responsibility, the succession of States and Governments, special missions and relations between States and inter-governmental organizations is proceeding satisfactorily, as set forth in chapter IV of the report of the Commission,

"1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifteenth session;

"2. Expresses appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at its fifteenth session, especially with regard to the law of treaties;

"3. Notes with approval the programme of work for 1964 proposed by the Commission in its report;

"4. Recommends that the Commission should:

"(a) Continue the work of codification and progressive development of the law of treaties, taking into account the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly and the comments which may be submitted by Governments, in order that the law of treaties may be placed upon the widest and most secure foundations;

"(b) Continue its work on State responsibility, taking into account the views expressed at the

eighteenth session of the General Assembly and the report of the Sub-Committee on State Responsibility and giving due consideration to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

"(c) Continue its work on the succession of States and Governments, taking into account the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the report of the Sub-Committee on the Succession of States and Governments and the comments which may be submitted by Governments, with appropriate reference to the views of States which have achieved independence since the Second World War;

"(d) Continue its work on special missions and on relations between States and inter-governmental organizations, taking into account the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussions at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly on the report of the Commission;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to provide the International Law Commission with the necessary technical services referred to in chapter V of its report."

PARTICIPATION IN GENERAL MULTILATERAL TREATIES CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

On 20 November 1962, it will be recalled, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1766(XVII)),¹ whereby it requested the International Law Commission to study the question of the participation of new States in general multilateral treaties of a technical nature concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

This matter had been brought to the attention of the Assembly by the International Law Commission, which had suggested to the Assembly that consideration should be given to finding an expeditious procedure. The Commission had observed at that time that it seemed to be established that the opening of a treaty to accession by additional States did not necessitate the negotiation of a fresh treaty amending or supplementing the earlier one, though it did require the consent of the States entitled to a voice in the matter. It had suggested the possibility of administrative action to be taken through the depositaries of the individual treaties to obtain the necessary consents of the States concerned in each treaty. It had also

suggested considering whether action to obtain the necessary consents might be taken in the form of a resolution of the General Assembly by which each Member State agreed that a specified list of multilateral treaties of a universal character should be opened to accession by new States.

In 1963, at its fifteenth session, the Commission made the study requested by the Assembly. It interpreted the request addressed to it as relating only to the technical aspects of the question of extended participation in League of Nations treaties.

The Special Rapporteur on the Law of Treaties, Sir Humphrey Waldock, submitted a report on this more specific item which served as a basis of discussion for the Commission.

According to a list prepared for the Commission, there were 26 agreements concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations which had entered into force and five which had not yet done so. As over a quarter of a century had elapsed without the latter five treaties receiving the necessary support to bring

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 482, 483.

them into force, the Commission decided to confine its study to the 26 treaties in force.

In his report on the question, Sir Humphrey Waldock came to the conclusion that five of the 26 treaties had rigid participation clauses and appeared to have been designed to be closed treaties; the remaining 21 treaties were clearly intended to be open-ended. It was only the fact of the dissolution of the League and its Council and the absence of any organ of the United Nations exercising the powers previously exercised by the Council under the treaties which had had the effect of turning them into closed treaties.

The Commission considered that the arrangements made between the League of Nations and the United Nations for the transfer of certain functions, activities and assets of the League to the United Nations covered, among other things, functions and powers belonging to the League of Nations under international agreements. It noted that at its final session the League Assembly had passed a resolution whereby it recommended that the Members of the League should facilitate in every way the assumption without interruption by the United Nations of functions and powers entrusted to the League under international agreements of a technical and non-political character, which the United Nations were willing to maintain. For its part, the General Assembly, by section I of resolution 24(I) of 12 February 1946, had reserved "the right to decide, after due examination, not to assume any particular function or power, and to determine which organ of the United Nations or which specialized agency brought into relationship with the United Nations should exercise each particular function or power assumed."² However, having placed on record that by this resolution those United Nations Members which were parties to the instruments in question were assenting to the action contemplated and would use their good offices to secure the co-operation of the other parties to those instruments so far as was necessary, the General Assembly declared its willingness in principle to assume the exercise of certain functions and powers previously entrusted to the League.

The Commission considered the course of action set out in a draft resolution proposed

in 1963 by Australia, Ghana and Israel in the Sixth Legal Committee at the General Assembly's seventeenth session. By the operative paragraphs to this draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) request the Secretary-General to ask the parties to the 26 conventions in force to state, within a period of 12 months from the date of the inquiry, whether they objected to the opening of those of the conventions to which they were parties for acceptance by any Member of the United Nations or member of any specialized agency; (2) authorize the Secretary-General, if the majority of the parties to a convention had not within the period referred to in the previous paragraph (1) objected to opening that convention to acceptance, to receive in deposit instruments of acceptance thereto which are submitted by any Member of the United Nations or member of any specialized agency; (3) recommend that all States parties to the conventions listed in the annex of the resolution should recognize the legal effect of instruments of acceptance deposited in accordance with the foregoing paragraph (2), and communicate to the Secretary-General as depositary their consent to participation in the conventions of States so depositing instruments of acceptance; and (4) request the Secretary-General to inform Members of communications received by him under the resolution.

The Commission also discussed the procedure of amending by protocol, a procedure whereby the General Assembly had amended seven earlier multilateral treaties and transferred the functions or powers formerly exercised by the League to organs of the United Nations. This procedure was felt to have the merit of avoiding possible constitutional difficulties, but it was also felt that it had the disadvantage of being complicated and operating only inter se the parties to it. Further, the Commission found, it would provide an incomplete solution to the problem of extending participation in League of Nations treaties to additional States, for accession to the amended treaty would not establish any treaty relations between the acceding State and parties to the original treaty which had failed to subscribe to the protocol.

In exploring the relationship between this

² See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 110.

question and that of succession of States to League of Nations treaties, the Commission noted the current practice of the Secretary-General, which was to inquire from each new State whether it recognizes that it was bound by United Nations treaties and by League treaties amended by United Nations protocols, when any of these treaties had been made applicable to its territory by its predecessor State.

The Commission was of the opinion that the precise legal position of a new State whose territory was formerly under the sovereignty of a State party or signatory to a League treaty was a question which involved an examination of such principles of international law as may govern the succession of States to treaty rights or obligations. Thus, if a certain view were taken of these principles, participation in the League treaties might be open to a considerable number of new States without any special action being taken through the United Nations to open the treaties to them. But, the Commission pointed out, a number of difficult legal points might have to be decided before it could be seen how far the problem was capable of being solved through principles of succession. In many of the League treaties, for example, a substantial proportion of the signatories have not proceeded to ratification and the point arises as to what might be the position of a new State whose predecessor in the territory was a signatory but not a party to the treaty. The Commission specified that nothing in these observations was to be understood as in any way prejudging its views on any aspects of the question of succession to treaties.

The conclusions resulting from the Commission's study of the question were summarized in its report to the General Assembly as follows:

(a) The method of an amending protocol and the method of the three-power draft resolution had both advantages and disadvantages. But both methods took account of the applicable rule of international law that the modification of the participation clauses required the assent of the parties to the treaties, and the Commission stated that it did not feel called upon to express a preference between them from the point of view of the constitutional issues under international law. At the same time, it pointed out that the special form of the participation clauses of the treaties under consideration appeared to diminish the force of the possible constitutional difficulties which were referred to in the Sixth Committee at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

(b) While the topic of State succession had a certain relevance in the present connexion and was a complicating element in the procedures of amendment by protocol and of the three-power draft resolution, the adoption of these procedures need not prejudice the work of the Commission on this topic or preclude the use of either of those procedures, if so desired.

(c) However, in the light of the arrangements which were made on the occasion of the dissolution of the League of Nations and the assumption by the United Nations of some of its functions and powers in relation to treaties concluded under the auspices of the League, the General Assembly of the United Nations appeared to be entitled, if it so desired, to designate an organ of the United Nations to assume and fulfil the powers which, under the participation clauses of the treaties in question, were formerly exercisable by the Council of the League. This would provide, as an alternative to the other two methods, a simplified and expeditious procedure for achieving the object of extending the participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League. It would, the Commission felt, constitute the type of administrative action it had envisaged in drawing the matter to the attention of the Assembly.

(d) The Commission considered that even a superficial survey of the 26 treaties listed in the Secretariat memorandum indicated that to-day a number of them might hold no interest for States. It therefore suggested that this aspect of the matter should be further examined by the competent authorities. Subject to the outcome of this examination, the Commission reiterated its opinion that the extension of participation in treaties concluded under the auspices of the League was desirable.

(e) The Commission also suggested that the General Assembly should take the necessary steps to initiate an examination of the general multilateral treaties in question with a view to determining what action might be necessary to adapt them to contemporary conditions.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1963, the report of the International Law Commission on the question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations was discussed at the General Assembly's eighteenth session, when the matter was referred to the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee.

A draft resolution which, generally speaking, was based on the conclusions reached by the Commission was submitted in the Sixth Committee by Australia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria and Pakistan.

By this draft text, the General Assembly would: (1) decide that the General Assembly was the appropriate organ of the United Nations to exercise the power conferred by multilateral treaties of a technical and non-political character on the Council of the League of Nations to invite States to accede to those treaties; (2) record that those Members of the United Nations which were parties to the treaties referred to above assented by this resolution to the decision in the preceding paragraph and express their resolve to use their good offices to secure the co-operation of the other parties to the treaties so far as this might be necessary; (3) request the Secretary-General (a) as depositary of the treaties referred to above, to bring to the notice of any party which is not a Member of the United Nations the terms of the present resolution; (b) to transmit copies of the present resolution to Members of the United Nations which were parties to these treaties; (c) to consult, where necessary, with the States referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph and with the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned, as to whether any of the treaties in question 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; (d) to report on these matters to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

By the fourth operative paragraph of the draft resolution, the Assembly would further request the Secretary-General to invite which, otherwise, was 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 Assembly would, in addition, decide to place on the provisional agenda of its nineteenth (1964) session an item entitled: "General Multilateral Treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations."

All representatives who spoke in the debate expressed approval for the ultimate aim of the draft resolution, namely, the participation of new States in multilateral treaties of a technical and non-political character concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations which had

become closed as a result of the demise of the League. Many representatives pointed out that it could be inferred from the participation clauses in those treaties that it had been the intention of the parties that they should be open treaties and that only an event foreign to the wishes of the parties had changed them into closed treaties. It was also observed that wider participation in those treaties would be in the general interests of the international community and would at the same time strengthen the principle of the sovereign equality of all States.

The representatives who spoke in the debate also approved of the procedure proposed in the draft resolution, though a number expressed doubts about the relevance of some of the provisions. For example, Chile wondered what would happen if one or more of the parties to the treaties voted against the draft resolution or abstained in the vote. The sponsors of the draft resolution expressed the hope that there would be no opposition to it and said that if there were any abstentions an effort would have to be made to induce the States in question to change their attitude.

The representative of Italy expressed the view that the procedure proposed in the draft resolution would not ensure expanded participation in all 21 treaties. What was needed in many of those treaties, he held, was revision of the participation clauses, as those particular treaties had become closed before the dissolution of the League of Nations. Accordingly, he supported the procedure of an amending protocol. In this connexion, it was pointed out that under the terms of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General and the parties to the treaties would consult as to whether any action was required to adapt them to contemporary conditions. If then desired, the procedure of an amending protocol might be adopted for such treaties.

As to the force and interest of the treaties in the present circumstances, the sponsors of the draft resolution considered that, although some were in full effect and of current interest to States, others might have ceased to be in force, had lost their value or had been superseded by later treaties, or needed to be adapted to contemporary conditions. Therefore, the Secretary-General should consult the parties only where

the state of the treaties seemed dubious, while in the remaining cases accessions of new States could be recorded immediately.

The provision of the draft resolution which occasioned extensive debate was the operative paragraph about the States, otherwise not eligible to become parties to the treaties in question, that should be invited to accede to the treaties under consideration. As there was no agreement among the sponsors of the draft resolution, a blank had been left in this operative paragraph to be filled by amendments.

Some representatives, including those of Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco and Nigeria, who submitted an amendment to that effect, held that all States should be so invited. They stressed, among other things, the desirability and necessity of reaffirming the principle of universality with regard to participation in general multilateral treaties. The participation of all States in such treaties, especially those of a technical and non-political character, they felt, was an inherent right of the State deriving from the principle of the sovereign equality of all States and its disregard was detrimental to peaceful world-wide co-operation and to the progressive development of international law. Other Members supporting this amendment included Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Iraq, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Republic, and the USSR.

Other Members, such as Australia, Greece and Guatemala, who expressed their views in an amendment, held that, in accordance with the practice followed up to the present by the United Nations, an invitation should be extended only to Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies. Some of those representatives held that the right of all States to participate in general multilateral treaties was not an established rule of international law and that there was nothing contrary to international law in defining the States which might accede to a treaty. Moreover, an invitation extended to all States would make it impossible for some parties to the treaties to agree to the procedure proposed in the nine-power draft resolution, thus defeating its purpose. It was also argued that a decision to invite all States to participate would place the Secretary-General

in a position where he would be forced to refer the matter back to the General Assembly with a request for an exhaustive list of the States eligible to become parties to the treaties. Brazil, Chile, France, the United Kingdom and the United States were among those supporting this view.

In view of this divergence it was proposed that the decision on which States were to be invited to accede to the treaties should be postponed until the next session of the General Assembly, and Ceylon submitted an oral amendment to that effect. This amendment was rejected. Finally, the Committee decided in favour of a formula proposed by Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Jamaica and Nicaragua, which was based in particular on the relevant provisions of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations and Consular Relations of 1961 and 1963 respectively; that is, invitations to accede to the treaties should be made to each State which was a Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency or a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or which had been designated for this purpose by the General Assembly. This amendment filled in the gap in the text of the operative paragraph of the draft resolution concerning invitations.

On 28 October 1963, the Sixth Committee took the following decisions: (1) it rejected Ceylon's oral amendment, by a roll-call vote of 40 to 39, with 12 abstentions; (2) it rejected the amendment by Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco and Nigeria, by a roll-call vote of 42 to 38, with 10 abstentions; (3) it adopted the amendment of Colombia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Jamaica and Nicaragua, by 57 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions; (4) it adopted the fourth operative paragraph of the draft resolution (concerning invitations) as completed by the preceding amendment, by 63 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions; and (5) it adopted the draft resolution as a whole, by 69 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions.

At a plenary meeting on 18 November 1963, the General Assembly rejected two amendments to the Sixth Committee's text, both by roll-call votes. It rejected a Czechoslovakian amendment to invite "any State" by 55 votes to 33, with

14 abstentions; and, by 56 votes to 37, with 9 abstentions, it rejected an amendment by Ceylon and Ghana to postpone a decision on the question of inviting States. Finally, it adopted the

Sixth Committee's text, by 79 votes to 37, with 22 abstentions, as resolution 1903(XVIII). (For full text of the resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

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A/5509. Report of International Law Commission, covering work of its 15th session, 6 May-12 July 1963, Chapter III.

A/5528. Note by Secretary-General reproducing relevant parts of summary records of 712th and 713th meetings of International Law Commission.

A/C.6/L.532. Australia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors and as amended by 4 powers (A/C.6/L.536), adopted by Sixth Committee on 28 October 1963, meeting 801, by 69 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions.

A/C.6/L.533 and Corr.1, 2. Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.532.

A/C.6/L.534. Australia, Greece, Guatemala: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.532.

A/C.6/L.536 and Add.1. Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Jamaica, Nicaragua: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.532.

A/5602. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/L.431/Rev.1. Ceylon and Ghana: amendment to draft resolution proposed by Sixth Committee, A/5602.

A/L.432. Czechoslovakia: amendment to draft resolution proposed by Sixth Committee, A/5602.

RESOLUTION 1903(XVIII), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5602, adopted by Assembly on 18 November 1963, meeting 1259, by 79 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, and the report of the International Law Commission thereon,

"Noting that there are twenty-one such treaties of a technical and non-political character which by their terms authorized the Council of the League of Nations to invite additional States to become parties, and thus were not intended to be closed to new States,

"Further noting that since the Council of the League ceased to exist a large number of new States have

come into being and that many of them have been unable to become parties to the treaties in question for lack of an invitation to accede,

"Recalling the recommendation made by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its final session that its Members should facilitate in every way the assumption by the United Nations of functions and powers entrusted to the League of Nations under international agreements of a technical and non-political character,

"Further recalling that the General Assembly, in resolution 24(I) of 12 February 1946, declared that the United Nations was willing in principle to assume the exercise of certain functions and powers previously entrusted to the League of Nations under international agreements,

"1. Decides that the General Assembly is the appropriate organ of the United Nations to exercise the power conferred by multilateral treaties of a technical and non-political character on the Council of the League of Nations to invite States to accede to those treaties;

"2. Records that those Members of the United Nations which are parties to the treaties referred to above assent by the present resolution to the decision set forth in paragraph 1 above and express their resolve to use their good offices to secure the co-operation of the other parties to the treaties so far as this may be necessary;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) As depositary of the treaties referred to above, to bring to the notice of any party which is not a Member of the United Nations the terms of the present resolution;

"(b) To transmit copies of the present resolution to States Members of the United Nations which are parties to those treaties;

"(c) To consult, where necessary, with the States referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above and with the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned as to whether any of the treaties in question have ceased to be in force, have been superseded by later treaties, have otherwise ceased to be of interest for accession by additional States, or require action to adapt them to contemporary conditions;

"(d) To report on these matters to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to invite each State which is a Member of the United Nations or 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;

"5. Decides to place on the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session an item entitled 'General multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.'"

CHAPTER III

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON CONSULAR RELATIONS

Pursuant to a decision of the General Assembly of 18 December 1961,¹ the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations was held in Vienna between 4 March and 22 April 1963. On 22 April, it adopted the "Vienna Convention on Consular Relations." The Conference also approved, among other things, an "Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality," and an "Optional Protocol concerning Compulsory Settlement of Disputes."

The following 92 States were represented at the Conference: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, the Federation of Malaya, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay were represented at the Conference by observers. At the invitation of the General Assembly, observers were also sent by the following specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations:

International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; International Atomic Energy Agency; Council of Europe.

The Conference assigned consideration of the draft articles that had been prepared and submitted to it by the International Law Commission, and certain additional proposals, to two main committees—the First and the Second—each composed of all the participating States. After the articles and proposals had been dealt with in the main committees by a majority of the members present and voting, they were referred to a drafting committee, which prepared texts for submission to the Conference meeting in plenary session. The Conference in plenary meetings took its decisions on substance by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.

In all, nearly 500 proposals and amendments were submitted at the Conference. The First Committee held 35 meetings and the Second Committee 44. There were 22 plenary meetings.

VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS

The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which was based upon a draft contained in the report of the International Law Commission on its thirteenth (1961) session, was adopted unanimously by the Conference on 22 April 1963. The Convention codified the rules governing consular relations in general, facilities, privileges and immunities relating to consular posts, career consular officers and other members of a consular post, as well as the régime relating to honorary consular officers and consular posts headed by such officers. The Conven-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 520.

tion was made up of a preamble and 79 articles, those coming after article 1 being grouped into five chapters.

PREAMBLE

The preamble to the Convention reiterated that the purpose of consular privileges and immunities was to ensure the efficient performance by consular posts of their functions. It expressed the belief that an international convention on consular relations would contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations, irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems. In conclusion, the Preamble affirmed that the rules of customary international law should continue to govern questions not expressly regulated by the Convention.

ARTICLE 1

Article 1 of the Convention was devoted to the definition of the various terms and expressions used in consular relations.

CHAPTER I (ARTICLES 2-27)

Chapter I of the Convention, consisting of articles 2—27, was devoted to the problems of consular relations in general, including: the establishment of consular relations; the exercise of consular functions; the establishment of a consular post; consular functions; the exercise of consular functions outside the consular district, in a third State, or on behalf of a third State; classes of heads of consular posts; appointment and admission of heads of consular posts; the exequatur; precedence as between heads of consular posts; the performance of diplomatic acts by consular officers; the appointment of the same person by two or more States as a consular officer; the size of the consular staff; the nationality of consular officers; persons declared non grata; notification to the receiving State of appointments, arrivals and departures; and the ending of consular functions.

CHAPTER II (ARTICLES 28-57)

Facilities, privileges and immunities relating to consular posts, career consular officers and other members of a consular post were the subject of Chapter II of the Convention, consisting of articles 28—57.

The Convention stipulated that the receiving State must permit and protect freedom of communication on the part of the consular post for all official purposes with the Government of the sending State, diplomatic missions and other consular posts, wherever situated. However, the consular post might install and use a wireless transmitter only with the consent of the receiving State. The consular bag might be neither opened nor detained and the consular courier must enjoy personal inviolability. Nevertheless, if the receiving State had serious reason to believe that the bag contained something other than correspondence or documents it might request that the bag be opened in the presence of a representative of the sending State. In the event of refusal of this request the bag would have to be returned to its place of origin.

Chapter II of the Convention also provided for freedom of communication and access by consular officers to nationals of the sending State, and the same freedom for such nationals in respect of their consular officers. It provided that, if the person concerned so requested, the competent authorities must inform without delay the consular post if a national of the sending State were to be arrested or detained within its consular district, and must forward any communication addressed to the consular post by the person arrested. The rights of a consular officer to visit a national in prison and to arrange for his legal representation were similarly stipulated in the Convention; consular officers, however, could not take action on behalf of a national if he expressly opposed such action. It was laid down that these rights must be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, with the proviso that these laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purpose for which the rights were intended.

The article to this end was adopted only after an extensive debate in both committee and plenary meetings which revealed considerable disagreement among the States represented.

Chapter II of the Convention also provided that the receiving State should treat consular officers with due respect and take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on their person, freedom, or dignity. Consular officers were declared not to be liable to arrest except in the case of a grave crime and pursuant to a decision

by the competent judicial authority. Consular officers and employees were immune from the jurisdiction of the receiving State in respect of acts performed in the exercise of consular functions, but there was to be no immunity in respect of a civil action arising out of a contract concluded by a consular officer in which he did not contract expressly or impliedly as an agent of the sending State, or of a civil action by a third party for damage arising from an accident in the receiving State caused by a vehicle, vessel or aircraft. The sending State might waive any of the privileges and immunities provided.

The Convention also confirmed established practices in relation to consular officers, such as exemption from registration of aliens, residence permits, work permits, social security provisions and, with certain restrictions, exemption from taxation and customs duties and inspection.

The articles on these subjects, too, were adopted only after lengthy debate.

CHAPTER III (ARTICLES 58-68)

Chapter III of the Convention, consisting of articles 58-68, was devoted to the régime relating to honorary consular officers and consular posts headed by such officers. It declared that each State was free to decide whether it would receive or appoint honorary consular officers. It determined the facilities, privileges and immunities of honorary consular officers and consular posts headed by an honorary consular officer.

CHAPTER IV (ARTICLES 69-73)

Chapter IV of the Convention, entitled General Provisions, consisted of articles 69—73 and dealt with, among other things, the question of the exercise of consular functions by diplomatic missions. It provided that privileges and immunities of members of a diplomatic mission who exercised consular functions should continue to be governed by the rules of international law concerning diplomatic relations.

As to the legal status of consular officers who were nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State, the Conference decided that they should enjoy immunity from jurisdiction and personal inviolability only in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of their functions, and in respect of a privilege in regard

to giving evidence on matters connected with the exercise of their function.

CHAPTER V (ARTICLES 74-79)

Chapter V, consisting of articles 74—79, comprised the final provisions of the Convention, which determined that the Convention would be open for signature by all members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly to become a party to the Convention, until 31 March 1964. The Convention would remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of these four categories. Chapter V also provided for the ratification and entry into force of the Convention.

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY

The draft Convention prepared by the International Law Commission had included an article on the question of the acquisition by consular officials of the nationality of the receiving State. However, the Conference decided to replace this article by an optional protocol which stipulated that members of the consular post, not being nationals of the receiving State and members of their family forming part of their household, must not acquire solely by the operation of the law of the receiving State, the nationality of that State.

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL ON COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

The draft prepared by the International Law Commission contained no provision for the settlement of disputes. The Conference decided to add an optional protocol on this question which stipulated that disputes concerning the Convention should lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and should accordingly be brought before the Court by an application made by any party to the dispute being a party to the protocol.

OTHER CONFERENCE DECISIONS

The Final Act of the Conference was signed on 24 April 1963. To it were annexed three resolutions: one on refugees, requesting the Secretary-General to submit to the appropriate

organs of the United Nations all documents and records of the Conference on the refugee question, and resolving meanwhile not to take any decision on the question; one expressing a tribute to the International Law Commission for its contribution to the work of the Conference; and one expressing a tribute to the Government and people of Austria for making possible the holding of the Conference at Vienna and for their generous hospitality and great contribution to its success.

SIGNATORIES

As at 31 December 1963, the Convention on Consular Relations had received the signatures of 42 States: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Dahomey, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, the Holy See, Iran, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Optional Protocol concerning Acquisi-

tion of Nationality had been signed by 17 States: Brazil, Cameroon, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

The Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes had received the signatures of 34 States: Argentina, Austria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Niger, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The Convention and the optional protocols were subject to ratification. Twenty-two ratifications or accessions were required for the entry into force of the Convention. The optional protocols would enter into force when ratified or acceded to by two States, provided that the Convention had already entered into force. As at 31 December 1963, the Convention and the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality had been ratified by Ghana.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/CONF.25/4. Collection of bilateral consular treaties. Document prepared by Secretariat.
United Nations Conference on Consular Relations. Vienna, 4 March-22 April 1963. Official Records, Volume I: Summary Records of Plenary Meetings and of Meetings of First and Second Committees

(A/CONF.25/16). U.N.P. Sales No.:63.X.2; Volume II. Annexes, Final Act, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Optional Protocols, Resolutions (A/CONF.25/16/Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 64.X.1.

CHAPTER IV

PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

On 18 December 1962, the General Assembly, by resolution 1815(XVII),¹ decided to study, at its eighteenth session in 1963, the following principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the United Nations Charter:

(a) 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;

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 494-95.

(b) 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;

(c) The duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter;

(d) The principle of sovereign equality of States.

It also agreed to decide what other principles were to be given further consideration at subsequent sessions and the order of their priority.

In 1963, at the Assembly's eighteenth session, the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee devoted 29 meetings to the item. Representatives who spoke during the debate stressed the importance of the question from both the legal and political points of view.

There was disagreement, however, on the Sixth Committee's mandate under the Assembly's resolution of 18 December 1962 (1815 (XVII)) as to the form which the results of its work should take and as to the four principles themselves.

In discussing the Committee's task, the USSR representative maintained that, according to the Assembly's resolution of 18 December 1962, the Committee should consider the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States "with a view to their progressive development and codification, so as to secure their more effective application." By article 15 of the Statute of the International Law Commission, he pointed out, codification of international law was defined as "the more precise formulation and systematization of rules of international law in fields where there already has been extensive State practice, precedent and doctrine," and "progressive development of international law" as "the preparation of ... conventions on subjects which have not yet been regulated by international law or in regard to which the law has not yet been sufficiently developed in the practice of States." The Committee should therefore consider the principles of international law listed in the Assembly's resolution 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 with a view to their more precise formulation and systematization.

Another view, expressed by the French representative, was that the Committee's terms of reference under resolution 1815(XVII) had

their origin in Article 13 of the United Nations Charter, which stipulated that the General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification. However, the resolution did not impose any obligation on the Committee other than to undertake a study of the four principles mentioned. The Committee was therefore free to decide what effect should be given to that study and it was not committed to a specified line of action either as regards the progressive development of international law or its codification.

It was pointed out by the representatives of Belgium, Canada, France and Norway, among others, that the question was a complex one which called for thorough, careful and objective consideration both of the way in which Governments had interpreted and applied the Charter and of the meaning and evolution of the political, economic and social events which had occurred since the adoption of the Charter. They felt that each principle should be considered thoroughly and separately. In their opinion, a simultaneous discussion of the four principles could lead to confusion.

In discussing the form which the results of the work should take, several delegations—among them Hungary and Yugoslavia—declared that the result of the Committee's work should be embodied in a declaration as proposed by Czechoslovakia at the previous Assembly session.² The principles which the Committee had to study were so closely inter-related that to formulate them in isolation would be to divorce them from the context where they naturally belonged, thus depriving them of part of their substance. A declaration would restate and confirm in a single document the main principles of the maintenance and consolidation of peace and the peaceful co-existence of States having different economic and social systems. It could give recognition to all the advances of contemporary legal thought and would transfer to the international plane the regional declaration adopted during the last decade in Bandung

² See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 489.

(Indonesia), Belgrade (Yugoslavia), and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

Moreover, these representatives felt that a declaration would give to the principles the desired legal and moral weight. Although a declaration set out in a General Assembly resolution did not bind States in the same way that an agreement bound the parties to it, the adoption of such a declaration nevertheless would have much greater force than that of a mere recommendation. It might not be considered, *prima facie*, as a formal source of law, but it might become one if recognized by States as a rule of international law and adopted by them in practice, in which case its provisions would become provisions of customary law.

A large number of representatives were opposed to the preparation of any declaration. The four principles of the Assembly's resolution 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, it was pointed out, were to be found in the Charter, and they could not be set down more precisely in a fashion which would be binding on Member States except by their amendment, that was to say, by amendment of the Charter. In the opinion of the United States, resolution 1815 (XVII) was not to be regarded as a mandate for the reformulation of the principles of the Charter. The Committee's task was to study the principles listed in the resolution and to decide what other principles should be considered with a view to their progressive development and codification so as to secure their more effective application. It was unnecessary to rewrite the Charter or to restate, by way of recommendation, what the Charter contained by way of obligation. What was needed was to illuminate the subjects under study with a careful exposition of Government's views and a thorough study of the practice underlying those views.

From the debate on the four principles listed in General Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII), it emerged that no solution would be reached on their merits at the Assembly's 1963 session, and the debate then centred on the procedure to be followed in dealing with the item.

Before the debate opened, the representative of Czechoslovakia had submitted a working paper suggesting the establishment of two working groups, one to prepare a preliminary draft

of the four principles listed, the other to compile a list of other principles which should be given further consideration. He also suggested that the Committee consider what additional measures could be taken to expedite the whole operation with a view to completing it, if possible, at the Assembly's nineteenth session.

Another working paper, submitted by Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Malaysia and the United Kingdom, advocated that each of the four principles enumerated in resolution 1815 (XVII) be studied in turn without commitment at that stage as to the formulation of the results of that study, and that Committee wait until its work was more advanced before deciding what further topics were to be added to its agenda. However, neither the Czechoslovak nor the 6-power proposal met with general approval in the Committee. Ultimately, a trend emerged in favour of the establishment of a special committee, the selection of whose members would be left to the President of the General Assembly.

Some representatives felt that the special committee should begin its work as soon as possible in order to draw up proposals for the progressive development and codification of the four principles enumerated. A draft resolution along those lines was submitted by 19 African and Asian countries and Yugoslavia. (For list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, under Document No. A/C.6/L.538.)

Another draft resolution—proposed by nine Latin American countries (for list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, under Document No. A/C.6/L.539)—would have the special committee meet before the end of the current Assembly session and restrict its task to a study of the four principles. Later, these two groups, together with 13 other countries, agreed on a common text.

The 43 sponsors of this joint text were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tan-

ganyika, Thailand, Togo, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The draft resolution, as orally amended by Lebanon, called for the establishment of a Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States to draw up a report "containing, for the purpose of the progressive development and codification of the four principles, so as to secure their more effective application, the conclusions of its study and its recommendations."

Another provision of the draft resolution would have the Assembly consider the report of the Special Committee at its nineteenth session and study, as specified in resolution 1815 (XVII), the following additional principles: (a) the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter; (b) the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and (c) the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter. Member States would be invited to submit their views on these principles as well as on the four principles discussed at the current session. The Special Committee was to be composed of United Nations Member States appointed by the Assembly President, taking into consideration the principle of equitable geographical representation and the necessity of representing the principal legal systems of the world. It was also recommended that the Governments which were designated as members of the Committee should appoint jurists as their representatives.

The draft resolution, unanimously adopted by the Sixth Committee on 11 December 1963, was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the General Assembly on 16 December 1963 as resolution 1966(XVIII).

The following 27 States were appointed by the President of the Assembly as members of the Special Committee: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. (For full text of resolu-

tion 1966(XVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

METHODS OF FACT-FINDING

During the Sixth Committee's debate on the four principles listed in resolution 1815(XVII), the representative of the Netherlands suggested that application of the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes could be facilitated by the establishment of a specialized fact-finding body whose functions would be complementary to the arrangements already in operation for that purpose. Such a body would be available to the parties to future treaties or to existing treaties which had no fact-finding provisions, as well as to international organizations, and would not supersede existing effective machinery.

This suggestion was supported by several representatives. Others, however, were against it on the ground that the establishment of a fact-finding body constituted a first step towards a compulsory judicial or quasi-judicial settlement of disputes which would be unacceptable. Moreover, the matter was not, in their view, on the Committee's agenda and therefore should not be discussed.

Towards the close of its debate, the Committee received a draft resolution by Canada, Cyprus, Jamaica, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Sweden which proposed a study of fact-finding methods for consideration by the Special Committee later established by resolution 1966(XVIII) (see above). By the draft resolution, the Assembly would also express the belief that such a study might include "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 existing arrangements and without prejudice to the right of parties to any dispute to seek other peaceful means of settlement of their own choice."

Those who opposed the draft resolution reiterated the view that the question should not be considered by the Committee as it was not on the agenda.

The representative of the USSR, for example, said that the Assembly, by its resolution 1815(XVII) of 18 December 1962, had decided to undertake a study of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and

co-operation among States, not a study of measures by which those principles might be applied. Nor should the question be considered by the proposed Special Committee, since the purpose of the study was the establishment of an international centre of inquiry. The Charter specified which organs were responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security and the establishment of any organ for which no provision was made in the Charter was unacceptable.

Other representatives were of the opinion that the proposed study was in keeping with the spirit, if not the letter, of resolution 1815 (XVII). The representative of the Netherlands pointed out that the purpose of the study of principles called for in that resolution was to secure their more effective application. In his view, there was nothing to preclude the Special Committee from considering the study proposed in the 8-power draft resolution since the Committee had been set up to study the four principles discussed at the present session, including the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes.

In reply to the objection that the establishment of an international fact-finding centre would violate the Charter, the representative of

the Netherlands pointed out that the eight-power proposal merely requested an examination of the feasibility and desirability of establishing it. Should the Assembly eventually decide, upon recommendation of the Special Committee, to create such a body as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, it had express authority to do so under Article 22 of the Charter (which provides that the Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions).

On 11 December 1963, the Sixth Committee adopted the eight-power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 45 to 14, with 21 abstentions, after voting separately on the operative paragraph, which was to have the question of methods of fact-finding referred to the Special Committee. This paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 40 to 26, with 13 abstentions.

The Assembly endorsed the Sixth Committee's action at a plenary meeting on 16 December 1963 in adopting resolution 1967(XVIII), by a roll-call vote of 65 to 15, with 27 abstentions. This decision followed a roll-call vote on the operative paragraph referred to above, which was approved by 58 votes to 28, with 21 abstentions. (For text of resolution 1967(XVIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Sixth Committee, meetings 802-825, 829, 831-834. Plenary Meetings 1281, 1285.

A/5470 and Add.1, 2. Comments received from Governments of Member States.

A/C.6/L.528. Czechoslovakia: working paper.

A/C.6/L.530. Letter of 10 October 1963 from Czechoslovakia enclosing letter from and statement by German Democratic Republic.

A/C.6/L.531. Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Malaysia, United Kingdom: working paper.

A/C.6/L.535. Resolution adopted by 18th Plenary Assembly of World Federation of United Nations Associations, New York, 9-14 September 1963, on reduction of tensions and promotion of goodwill and mutual understanding—progressive development of international law.

A/C.6/L.537. Selected background documentation prepared by Secretariat.

A/C.6/L.538 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Algeria,

Burma, Ceylon, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.539. Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.541 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Lebanon, adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee, on 11 December 1963, meeting 833.

A/C.6/L.542. Australia, Greece, Italy, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States: amendments to 43-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.541.

A/C.6/L.543. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania: amendment to 43-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.541.

A/C.6/L.545. Jamaica, Madagascar: amendment to 43-Power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.541.

A/C.6/L.546. Letter of 6 December 1963 from France, United Kingdom and United States.

A/C.6/L.547-A/C.6/L.556. Communications of 16 December 1963 from Czechoslovakia, USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, Ukrainian SSR, Mongolia, Byelorussian SSR, and Romania.

A/5671. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1966(XVIII), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/5671, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind Article 13, paragraph 1a, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolutions 1505(XV) of 12 December 1960, 1686(XVI) of 18 December 1961 and 1815(XVII) of 8 December 1962, which affirm the importance of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification and making it a more effective means of furthering the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

"Having decided in paragraph 2 of resolution 1815 (XVII) to undertake, pursuant to Article 13 of the Charter, a study of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter with a view to their progressive development and codification, so as to secure their more effective application, and accordingly to study at the eighteenth session the four principles enumerated in paragraph 3 thereof,

"1. Decides to establish a Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States—composed of Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, taking into consideration the principle of equitable geographical representation and the necessity that the principal legal systems of the world should be represented—which would draw up a report containing, for the purpose of the progressive development and codification of the four principles so as to secure their more effective application, the conclusions of its study and its recommendations, taking into account in particular:

"(a) The practice of the United Nations and of States in the application of the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations;

"(b) The comments submitted by Governments on this subject in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1815 (XVII);

"(c) The views and suggestions advanced by the representatives of Member States during the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly;

"2. Recommends the Governments of the States designated members of the Special Committee, in view of the general importance and the technical aspect of the item, to appoint jurists as their representatives on the Special Committee;

"3. Requests the Special Committee to start its

work as soon as possible and to submit its report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to co-operate with the Special Committee in its work, and to provide all the services and facilities necessary for its meetings, including:

"(a) A systematic summary of the comments, statements, proposals and suggestions of Member States on this item;

"(b) A systematic summary of the practice of the United Nations and of views expressed in the United Nations by Member States in respect of the four principles;

"(c) Such other material as he deems relevant;

"5. Decides to place an item entitled 'Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations' on the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session in order to consider the report of the Special Committee and to study, in accordance with operative paragraphs 2 and 3(d) of resolution 1815(XVII), the following principles:

"(a) The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter;

"(b) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

"(c) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter;

"6. Invites Member States to submit in writing to the Secretary-General, before 1 July 1964, any views or suggestions they may have regarding the principles enumerated in paragraph 5 above, and further urges those Member States which have not already done so to submit by that date their views in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1815 (XVII);

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate to Member States, before the beginning of the nineteenth session, the comments requested in paragraph 6 above."

A/5689. Note by Secretary-General.

METHODS OF FACT-FINDING

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Sixth Committee, meetings 802-825, 829, 831-834. Plenary Meetings 1281, 1285.

A/C.6/L.540 and Add.1, 2. Canada, Cyprus, Jamaica, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden: draft resolution, adopted by Sixth Committee on 11 December 1963, meeting 834, by roll-call vote of 45 to 14, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia,

Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, United Arab Republic.

A/5671. Report of Sixth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1967(XVIII), as submitted by Sixth Committee, and as orally amended by Netherlands, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281, by roll-call vote of 65 to 15, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Republic.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that in its resolution 1815(XVII) of 18 December 1962 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 is mentioned as one of the principles to be studied at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly,

"Recognizing the need to promote further development and strengthening of various means of settling disputes, as described in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that, in Article 33 of the Charter, inquiry is mentioned as one of the peaceful means by which the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall seek a solution,

"Considering further that inquiry, investigation and other methods of fact-finding are also referred to in other instruments of a general or regional nature,

"Believing that an important contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the prevention of such disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions,

"Taking into account that, with regard to methods of fact-finding in international relations, a considerable practice is available to be studied for the purpose of the progressive development of such methods,

"Believing that such a study might include 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 existing arrangements and without prejudice to the right of parties to any dispute to seek other peaceful means of settlement of their own choice,

"1. Invites Member States to submit in writing to the Secretary-General, before 1 June 1964, any views they may have on this subject and requests the Secretary-General to communicate these comments to Member States before the beginning of the nineteenth session;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to study the relevant aspects of the problem under consideration and to report on the results of such study to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States established under Assembly resolution 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963;

"3. Requests the Special Committee to include in its deliberations the subject-matter mentioned in the last preambular paragraph of the present resolution."

TECHNICAL AID TO PROMOTE TEACHING AND KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1982, on the subject of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,³ the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cul-

tural Organization (UNESCO), undertook a study of ways in which Members could be aided in establishing and developing broad programmes of training in international law. A report on this study was submitted to the Assembly at its eighteenth session in October 1963.

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 493.

In his report, the Secretary-General analyzed the suggestions and information received from Member States and international organizations and institutions and submitted an outline for an initial programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law. He informed the Assembly that the replies he had received to his questionnaire stressed the role that international law should play in strengthening friendly relations and co-operation among States. The replies also provided information on national programmes of training as well as on possibilities of bilateral co-operation. UNESCO had indicated to the Secretary-General that it had a comparative study of the teaching of international law in the course of preparation and a number of other international organizations gave details of their activities in this field.

With reference to the Assembly's request, also expressed in the resolution of 18 December 1962, that he study the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law, the Secretary-General expressed the opinion that in view of the diverse comments he had received on this question Members should have a further opportunity at the eighteenth session to reach a consensus before any concrete proposals were arrived at. The Secretary-General believed that while the efforts to improve the teaching, study and dissemination of international law must be continuous, the General Assembly could periodically combine its efforts for such improvement with certain of the other elements proposed for inclusion in a Decade of International Law. The Secretary-General reported that since many States had already established programmes of training in international law, some of which enjoyed world-wide recognition, any United Nations and UNESCO activity should be designed so as to avoid duplication. The primary role of the United Nations and UNESCO, as defined by the Assembly, should be to encourage the development of national programmes and of bilateral or regional assistance, and to provide a centre for co-ordinating and aiding programmes which could not be fully implemented without their support. In addition, the United Nations and UNESCO would be prepared to undertake to initiate their own limited programmes of assistance and exchange.

On 16 December 1963, the Assembly adopted

a three-part resolution (1968(XVIII)) on the matter. By the first part, it decided, among other things, to establish a Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law—composed of Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and Ireland. It also decided to include an item entitled "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law" in the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session.

By the second part of the resolution, the Assembly asked the Technical Assistance Committee to consider the report of the Secretary-General and to advise the Special Committee and the General Assembly, in the light of this report, on the extent to which technical assistance programmes for the purpose of strengthening the practical application of international law could be implemented within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, with particular attention to the kinds of technical assistance which would be acceptable under existing objects and principles of the Expanded Programme. It also invited the Technical Assistance Committee to include in its budget recommendations such views as it might deem necessary on the question of the possible provision of funds for programmes of technical assistance in the field of international law.

By the third part of the resolution, the Assembly: (1) asked UNESCO to collect information from United Nations Member States on training in international law offered by their universities and institutes of higher education; (2) invited Member States to offer foreign students fellowships at their universities in the field of international law and to make provision for the exchange of students and teachers, as well as books and publications in this field, in their cultural exchange programmes; requested the Secretary-General to inform organizations or institutions in the field of international law of topics which were before the Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission or other organs of the United Nations dealing with legal problems; and (3) invited Member States and interested international and national organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations programmes

of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law.

The first and third parts of the resolution were adopted unanimously by the Assembly and the second part by 91 to 10, with 1 abstention. The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its Sixth (Legal) Committee which had approved a draft resolution on 12

December 1963 on the basis of a proposal put forward by a Working Group made up of Afghanistan, Belgium, Ghana and Ireland as amended. The Sixth Committee had approved the first and second parts unanimously and the second part by 61 votes to 10, with 1 abstention. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Sixth Committee, meetings 826-828, 830, 834-836. Plenary Meeting 1281.

A/5455 and Add. 1-7. Comments received from Governments of Member States and from international organizations and institutions.

A/5585. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.6/L.544. Report of Working Group.

A/C.6/L.544, Annex. Draft resolution, as proposed by Working Group, and as amended, adopted by Sixth Committee on 12 December 1963, meeting 836, Part A, unanimously; Part B, by 61 votes to 10, with 1 abstention; Part C, unanimously.

A/5672. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1968 A-C (XVIII), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/5672, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1963, meeting 1281, Part A, unanimously; Part B, by 91 votes to 10, with 1 abstention; Part C, unanimously.

A

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1816(XVII) of 18 December 1962 on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, as early as 1947, by its resolution 176(II) of 21 November 1947, requested the Governments of Member States to take appropriate measures to extend the teaching of international law in all its phases, including its development and codification, in universities and institutions of higher education,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, which contains certain practical suggestions relating to the proclamation of a United Nations decade of international law and on an initial programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law,

"Taking into account the valuable proposals, suggestions and information submitted by Member States and international organizations and institutions,

"Believing that the promotion, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law and its teaching in universities and institutions of higher education contribute to the progressive development of international law and to friendly relations and co-operation among States,

"Believing further that, for the practical implementation of the provisions of resolution 1816(XVII), a comprehensive study of the suggestions and proposals made by Member States, international organizations and institutions as well as by the Secretary-General is required,

"1. Decides to establish a Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law—composed of Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and Ireland—for the purpose of drawing up a practical plan and proposals, taking into account:

"(a) The suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his report;

"(b) The proposals, suggestions and information submitted by Member States and by international organizations and institutions;

"(c) The views and suggestions made by the representatives of Member States during the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly;

"(d) Any other proposals or views which Member States may submit to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Special Committee before 15 February 1964;

"2. Requests the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with such facilities and assistance as may be made available within existing resources;

"4. Decides to include an item entitled "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law" in the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session, to be discussed by the Sixth Committee as early as possible at that session."

B

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1816(XVII) of 18 December 1962 on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, as early as 1947, by its resolution 176(II) of 21 November 1947, requested the Governments of Member States to take appropriate measures to extend the teaching of international law in all its phases, including its development and codification, in universities and institutions of higher education,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, which contains certain practical suggestions relating to the proclamation of a United Nations decade of international law and to an initial programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law,

"1. Requests the Technical Assistance Committee to consider the report of the Secretary-General and to advise the Special Committee, established under resolution 1968 A (XVIII) above, and the General Assembly, in the light of this report, on the extent to which technical assistance programmes for the purpose of strengthening the practical application of international law could be implemented within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, with particular attention to the kinds of technical assistance which would be acceptable under existing objects and principles of the Expanded Programme;

"2. Invites the Technical Assistance Committee, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 1768 (XVII) of 23 November 1962 and 1797(XVII) of 11 December 1962, at a suitable time in its consideration of the annual levels of the Secretary-General's initial estimates for part V of the regular budget, to include in its recommendations such views as it may deem necessary on the question of the possible provision of funds under part V for programmes of technical assistance in the field of international law."

C

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1816(XVII) of 18 December 1962 on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, as early as 1947, by its resolution 176(II) of 21 November 1947, requested the Governments of Member States to take appropriate measures to extend the teaching of international law in all its phases, including its development and codification, in universities and institutions

of higher education,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, which contains certain practical suggestions relating to the proclamation of a United Nations decade of international law and to an initial programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law,

"1. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to collect from Member States on a periodic basis detailed information on training in international law offered by their universities and institutions of higher education and to transmit it to the Secretary-General for circulation to Member States;

"2. Invites Member States to offer foreign students fellowships in the field of international law at their universities and institutions of higher education;

"3. Calls upon Member States to consider the inclusion, in their programmes of cultural exchange, of provision for the exchange of teachers, students, and experts, as well as books and other publications in the field of international law;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to inform organizations or institutions in the field of international law of topics which are before the Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission or other organs of the United Nations dealing with legal problems, so that such organizations or institutions might consider including these topics in their own programmes of work;

"5. Invites Member States, interested international or national organizations and institutions or individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations programmes of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law;

"6. Authorizes the Secretary-General to accept on behalf of the United Nations contributions made specifically for this purpose;

"7. Further requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly accordingly."

CHAPTER V

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

During 1963, United Nations bodies continued consideration of the legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space in accordance with a General Assembly resolution (1802 I (XVII)) of 14 December 1962.¹ By this resolution the Assembly had requested its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue urgently its work on the further elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer

space, on liability for space vehicle accidents and on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles.

The consideration of the foregoing problems took place in the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which met between 16 April and 3 May 1963, in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at meetings held between 9 and

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 39.

13 September and on 22 November 1963, and, towards the end of 1963, at the General Assembly's eighteenth session.

On 13 December 1963, the Assembly unanimously adopted as resolution 1962 (XVIII), a declaration of legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space. This set out nine principles for the guidance of States in their outer space activities.

On the same date, the Assembly also unanimously adopted resolution 1963 (XVIII) whereby, among other things, it 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 and 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, and in particular to arrange for the prompt 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.

(For a full account of the consideration of the legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space by the Legal Sub-Committee, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the General Assembly, and for DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, see pp. 93-102.)

CHAPTER VI

TREATIES AND MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UNITED NATIONS

During 1963, eight more States Members of the United Nations acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. These States were: Algeria, Cambodia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Peru, Somalia, and Yemen. In addition, two States—Cyprus and Senegal—which had recently attained independence and were admitted to membership in the United Nations notified the Secretary-General that they considered themselves bound by the same Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territories before they attained independence.

At the end of 1963, there were therefore 86 States which were parties to the Convention.

CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In the course of 1963, four States—Argentina, Brazil, Jamaica and Japan—acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

Argentina undertook to apply the Convention to the World Health Organization (WHO),

the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

Brazil undertook to apply the Convention to WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the International Monetary Fund, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, and the International Development Association (IDA).

Jamaica undertook to apply the Convention to WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU and WMO.

Japan undertook to apply the Convention to WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC and IDA.

At the end of 1963, there were therefore 46 States which were parties to the Convention.

Six States already parties to the Convention sent notifications to the Secretary-General of the United Nations extending the application of the Convention to additional specialized agencies.

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

During 1963, a total of 784 treaties and agreements were registered with the United Nations Secretariat: 81 ex officio, 567 by 31 Governments and 136 by six specialized agencies and five international organizations. Nine treaties were filed and recorded, five by the Secretariat, two by one Government and two by two specialized agencies.

This brought the total of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded to 10,423. In addition, 429 certified statements relating to these treaties and agreements were registered during 1963, and three certified statements were filed and recorded, bringing the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded by the end of 1963 to 3,532.

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. Thirty-four volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1961 and 1962, were published in the course of the year 1963.

NEW CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES

The following conventions, of which the Secretary-General is the depositary, were drawn

up under United Nations auspices during 1963 : Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963.

Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963. Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963.

Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963.

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS IN 1963

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions rose to 168 by the end of 1963.

During the year, 134 signatures were affixed to international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions, and 307 instruments of ratification or accession or notifications were transmitted to the Secretary-General. In addition, the Secretary-General received 17 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 1963:

Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, opened for signature at New York on 23 June 1953 (came into force on 8 March 1963).

International Coffee Agreement, 1962, signed at New York on 28 September 1962 (came into force provisionally on 1 July 1963 and definitively on 27 December 1963).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

United Nations Treaty Series, Vols. 395, 404-434; 440-441. Issued in 1963, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1961 and 1962.

Statement of treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded with Secretariat. Issued monthly, January-December 1963 (ST/LEG/SER.A/191-202).

NEW CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES

A/CONF.25/12. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963.

A/CONF.25/14. Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 1963.

A/CONF.25/15. Optional Protocol concerning Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, 1963.

Agreement Establishing African Development Bank (E/CN.14/ADB/36). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.II.K.5.

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL
CONVENTIONS IN 1963

Status of Multilateral Conventions in respect of which Secretary-General Acts as Depositary. Supplement No. 4. U.N.P. Sales No.:64.V.4. Supplement 4 to basic publication, ST/LEG/3, Rev.1, consisting of revised and additional pages reflecting changes which have occurred, January-December 1963. Supersedes monthly reports Nos. 1-12 (1963).

CONVENTIONS WHICH CAME INTO FORCE IN 1963

E/NT/8. United Nations Opium Conference. Protocol and Final Act. Signed at New York, 23 June 1953. Contains text of Final Act, Resolutions adopted by Conference, and Protocol for Limiting and Regulating Cultivation of Poppy Plant, Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium.

United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962. Summary of Proceedings (E/CONF.42/8). U.N.P. Sales No.: 63.II.D.1. Contains text of International Coffee Agreement, 1962.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

QUESTION RELATING TO RULES OF PROCEDURE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

QUESTION OF IMPROVING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S
METHODS OF WORK

REPORT OF AD HOC COMMITTEE

In accordance with a resolution (1845 (XVII)), adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 1962,¹ the Ad Hoc Committee on the improvement of the methods of work of the Assembly reconvened on 4 February 1963. Between that date and 1 March 1963, the Committee held nine meetings, at which it considered all the suggestions submitted to it by Member States and by former officers of the General Assembly. It resumed its work on 30 April 1963 and held eight more meetings; on 27 May it unanimously adopted its report to the Assembly.

In its report, the Committee observed that it had followed substantially the approach outlined in a memorandum submitted in April 1962 by Mongi Slim, President of the sixteenth regular session of the Assembly, who had stressed two factors which in his view called for a new study of the methods of work of the Assembly. These were, on the one hand, the substantial increase in the number of Member States in recent years and, on the other, the increase in the number and complexity of the problems regularly brought before the Assembly. Mr. Slim was of the opinion that the organization of sessions and the procedures followed could be adapted to the requirements of the new situation, without entailing any major changes in the rules of procedure.

The Committee supported the view that the rules of procedure of the Assembly had stood the test of time and provided adequate guidance for the Assembly's work. They had the great advantage of being familiar to delegations of Member States. The Committee therefore did not suggest any amendments to the rules but submitted several recommendations aimed at ensuring their better application by presiding officers and members of the delegations to the Assembly.

Regarding the length of General Assembly sessions, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that the work of the Assembly should be carried out efficiently and expeditiously so that the duration of regular sessions should not exceed 13 weeks, save in exceptional cases.

As for the organization of sessions, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that the President of the Assembly should make every effort to ensure that the general debate proceeded in a methodical and regular manner and should, with the consent of the Assembly, close the list of speakers as soon as he considered it feasible. It also recommended that the main Committees, except the First Committee, should begin their work not later than two working days after receiving the list of agenda items referred to them by the General Assembly. The First Committee should meet as soon as possible to organize its work, determine the order of discussion of the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 507-8.

items allocated to it and start the systematic consideration of its agenda. At the beginning of each regular session, the First Committee might meet when there was an interruption in the general debate; later, plenary meetings might be held during one part of the day, the other part being allocated to the First Committee.

In addition, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that the Main Committees should establish their programme of work as soon as possible and should indicate the approximate dates on which they would consider the various items referred to them, and the date on which they proposed to conclude their work. The Ad Hoc Committee also recommended that the General Committee should meet at least once every three weeks during regular sessions and make appropriate recommendations for furthering the progress of the Assembly and its Committees so that sessions might close by the target dates.

Finally, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that in order to accelerate the work of the Assembly the presiding officers should, in the conduct of debates, exercise the powers conferred upon them by the rules of procedure and, among other things, open meetings at the scheduled time, urge representatives to take the floor in the order in which they were inscribed on the list of speakers and apply the rules of procedure in such a way as to ensure the proper exercise of the right of reply, explanations of votes and points of order.

The Ad Hoc Committee also considered the question of the introduction of mechanical means of voting. It expressed the view that the adoption of an electrical system of registering votes would result in a sizable saving of time and greatly facilitate the counting of votes. It suggested that, subject to further examination of the financial considerations involved, the Secretary-General should explore the possibility of introducing the electrical system of voting on an experimental basis in one or more conference rooms.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee concerning the length of the Assembly's sessions, the organization of sessions and the conduct of debates were discussed by the Assembly

at a plenary meeting on 11 November 1963. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Assembly approved the recommendations in adopting unanimously resolution 1898 (XVIII) as proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee in its report. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The question of the introduction of mechanical means of voting was referred by the General Assembly to its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which adopted a report on the matter. The Assembly considered the Committee's report at a plenary meeting on 12 December 1963 and adopted by a roll-call vote of 51 to 10, with 23 abstentions, a draft resolution submitted by the following 15 States: Afghanistan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Jamaica, Liberia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan and Venezuela. The resolution (1957 (XVIII)) authorized the Secretary-General to arrange for the installation of electrical voting equipment in the General Assembly Hall on an experimental basis for one year, and to carry out additional work of a preparatory nature in one or two committee rooms. It also asked the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session an item entitled "Installation of Mechanical Means of Voting." (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

CHANGES IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S RULES OF PROCEDURE

On 17 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, after discussing the question of the composition of its General Committee, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents from 13 to 17 and to provide for a pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees.

At the same time, the Assembly decided to cancel all previous resolutions and stipulations in connexion with the composition of the General Committee and to modify all related provisions in its rules of procedure. Rules 31 and 38, together with the footnote to rule 31 setting forth the geographical pattern of elections, were amended accordingly. (For further details, see pp. 78-85, 89-90.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

QUESTION OF IMPROVING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S
METHODS OF WORK

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1043, 1044.

Plenary Meetings 1256, 1278.

A/5423. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Improvement of Methods of Work of General Assembly, containing draft resolution.

A/5442. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

RESOLUTION 1898(XVIII), as proposed by Ad Hoc Committee, A/5423, approved without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1963, meeting 1256.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling with appreciation the initiative taken by the President of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in his memorandum of 26 April 1962 on the methods of work of the Assembly,

"Recalling its decision of 30 October 1962 establishing the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly and its resolution 1845(XVII) of 19 December 1962, by which it decided to continue the Committee,

"Having considered the report submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution,

"Conscious of the need to adapt its methods of work to the changed circumstances in the General Assembly, in particular those resulting from the recent increase in the number of Member States,

"Concerned however to avoid reducing in any way the possibilities for action available to the General Assembly under the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the Assembly,

"Convinced that it is in the interests of the Organization and of Member States that the work of the General Assembly should be carried out as efficiently and expeditiously as possible and that, save in quite exceptional cases, the duration of regular sessions should not exceed thirteen weeks,

"Takes note of the observations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly and approves the recommendations submitted by the Committee, in particular those which provide that:

"(a) The President of the General Assembly should make every effort to ensure that the general debate proceeds in a methodical and regular manner, and should close the list of speakers, with the consent of the Assembly, as soon as he considers it feasible;

"(b) All the Main Committees, except the First Committee, should begin their work not later than two working days after they have received the list of agenda items referred to them by the General Assembly;

"(c) The First Committee should meet as soon as possible to organize its work, determine the order of

discussion of the items allocated to it and start the systematic consideration of its agenda; at the beginning of the session, such meetings might be held when there is an interruption in the general debate; later, plenary meetings might be held during one part of the day, the other part being reserved for the First Committee, thus enabling the Committee to proceed with its regular work as soon as possible after the opening of the session;

"(d) Each of the Main Committees should establish its programme of work as soon as possible, including the approximate dates on which it will consider the various items referred to it and the date on which it proposes to conclude its work, on the understanding that this programme will be transmitted to the General Committee to enable it to make such recommendations as it may deem relevant, including, when the General Committee considers it appropriate, recommendations as to the dates by which Main Committees should conclude their work;

"(e) Each of the Main Committees should consider the establishment, in the circumstances referred to in paragraphs 29 to 32 of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, of sub-committees or working groups of limited size but representative of its membership, for the purpose of facilitating its work;

"(f) The General Committee should fulfil its functions under rules 40, 41 and 42 of the rules of procedure and, in particular, make appropriate recommendations for furthering the progress of the Assembly and its Committees, in such a way as to facilitate the closing of the session by the date fixed; to this end, the General Committee should meet at least once every three weeks;

"(g) Presiding officers should make use of the resources provided by the rules of procedure and exercise their prerogatives under rules 35 and 108, in order to accelerate the work of the General Assembly; to that effect they should, *inter alia*:

"(i) Open meetings at the scheduled time;

"(ii) Urge representatives to take the floor in the order in which they were inscribed on the list of speakers, it being understood that representatives prevented from so doing will normally be placed at the end of the list, unless they have arranged to change places with other representatives;

"(iii) Apply the rules of procedure in such a way as to ensure the proper exercise of the right of reply, explanations of votes and points of order."

INSTALLATION OF

MECHANICAL MEANS OF VOTING

A/C.5/991, A/5604. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ on major maintenance and capital improvement at United Nations Headquarters.

A/5645. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/L.444. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Jamaica, Liberia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Venezuela: draft resolution. A/L.444/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy,

Jamaica, Liberia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Venezuela: revised draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1957(XVIII), as proposed by 15 powers, A/L.444/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1963, meeting 1278, by roll-call vote of 51 to 10, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1898 (XVIII) of 11 November 1963 relating to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly,

"Having considered the parts of the Ad Hoc Committee's report which concern the introduction of mechanical means of voting,

"Having noted the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the report of the Fifth Committee,

"1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to arrange for the installation of electrical voting equipment in the General Assembly Hall on an experimental basis for one year, and to carry out additional work of a preparatory nature in one or two committee rooms so as to permit an eventual expansion of the system without undue expense, if the experiment is successful;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session an item entitled 'Installation of mechanical means of voting.'"

ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF SECOND COMMITTEE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 946, 947, 949, 950.

Plenary Meetings 1276, 1285.

A/C.2/222. Note by Chairman on organization of Committee's work at future sessions.

A/C.2/L.782 and Rev.1. Argentina, Ghana, India, Jordan, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Yugoslavia: draft text for inclusion in rapporteur's report.

A/5651. Report of Second Committee.

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

By resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to continue the study of the various aspects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, taking into account the desire of Member States to ensure the protection of their sovereign rights, while encouraging international co-operation in the field of economic development, and to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly, if possible at its eighteenth (1963) session.

The Secretary-General's report, prepared in accordance with this request and published in 1963, dealt largely with recent legislative developments and factual economic data germane to the topic, particular attention being given to the newly independent countries. The first chapter reviewed national measures affecting the ownership or use of natural resources by foreign nationals or enterprises, and emphasized recent examples of investment and mining legislation, especially in the developing countries.

Account was taken of such recent trends as production-sharing and investment incentive measures, as well as of legislative provisions for the settlement of disputes under the measures reviewed.

The report then dealt, in chapter II, with international agreements affecting foreign participation in the development of natural resources. It covered the principles, policies and modalities germane to the ownership and exploitation of natural resources in recent instances of State succession, as well as selected recent bilateral agreements on the encouragement and protection of investments and on compensation for nationalized property. The report also described treaty rights of States in foreign territory and reviewed such multilateral agreements and draft instruments as the 1963 Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the Associated States of Africa, a draft recommendation of the Council of Europe on private foreign instru-

ments in developing countries and the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries.

The third chapter, on international arbitration and adjudication, included a summary of three inter-related cases between France, Greece and Italy, in respect of a concession for light-houses granted by the Ottoman Empire and questions which arose out of a subsequent taking over of that contract by a successor State. It also covered briefly new provisions of a bilateral and multilateral character for the settlement of disputes between States and private parties.

The fourth chapter reviewed legislative and factual information on the status of permanent

sovereignty in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories.

The fifth and final chapter provided factual information on the exhibit of foreign participation in certain resources exploration and exploitation arrangements, reviewed recent developments relating to exploration arrangements in Africa under the auspices of the European Coal and Steel Community, and dealt with recent concession arrangements with foreign companies for the development of resources in Australia and Gabon.

The report was to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session in mid-1964.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/3840. Permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources. Report of Secretary-General.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES OF A PRIVATE LAW CHARACTER IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

During 1963, the United Nations Centre for the Promotion of Commercial Arbitration in the ECAFE Region, established in 1962 at Bangkok, Thailand, as part of the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), continued its work of promoting interest in and the development of facilities for commercial arbitration in the region. Mostly, this took the form of collecting information and disseminating it through national correspondents.

Towards the end of the year, a United Nations expert on arbitration visited the Centre's national correspondents in several countries in the region in order to determine the specific

areas in which the Centre might provide advice or materials for legislation or institutional facilities, or in which there existed an interest in or need for arbitration in matters arising from international transactions. He reported that the Centre might participate in the further development of existing facilities for arbitration by continuing to disseminate information, especially information concerning the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the preparation of Model Rules of Arbitral Procedure based on the draft prepared by the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

Administrative and Budgetary Questions

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SECRETARIAT STAFF AND PROPORTION OF FIXED-TERM STAFF

Discussion during 1963 in the General Assembly on the question of geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations and of the proportion of staff serving on fixed-term appointments centred largely on the steps taken to give effect to the principles and factors endorsed by the Assembly on 19 December 1962 (in resolution 1852(XVII))¹ for the guidance of the Secretary-General in improving the geographical distribution of the Secretariat staff.

The following were the principles and factors set forth in 1962 for the Secretary-General's guidance:

(a) In the recruitment of all staff, due regard should be paid to securing as wide a geographical distribution as possible.

(b) In the Secretariat proper, an equitable geographical distribution should take into account the fact of membership, Members' contributions and their populations; ... no Member State should be considered "over-represented" if it had no more than five of its nationals on the staff by virtue of its membership.

(c) The relative importance of posts at different levels.

(d) The need for a more balanced regional composition of the staff at levels of D-1 and above.

(e) In career appointments, particular account should be taken of the need to reduce "under-representation."

Debate on the matter at the Assembly's 1963 session took place on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, prepared in response to an Assembly request of 1962. He was also asked to review periodically the geographical distribution of the staffs of the Technical Assistance

Board, the United Nations Special Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund and to report annually on this matter.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General's report to the 1963 session of the Assembly reviewed the progress achieved during the period 1 September 1962—31 August 1963 in the matter of the geographical distribution of the staff.

Statistics given in the report showed that on 31 August 1963 there were 1,389 staff members occupying posts subject to geographical distribution. Of these, 19 were at the Under-secretary level, 26 at the Director (D-2) level and 87 at the Principal Officer (D-1) level. There were 1,257 in the Professional category distributed as follows: 195 Senior Officers (P-5); 337 First Officers (P-4); 374 Second Officers (P-3); 270 Associate Officers (P-2); and 81 Assistant Officers (P-1).

The number of nationalities from which Secretariat staff members were drawn, the report noted, had continued to increase, keeping pace with the increase in the membership of the Organization. As at 31 August 1963, it added, 98 out of the 111 United Nations Member States were "represented" in the Secretariat. Of the 13 "unrepresented" Members, nine were in Africa, two in the Middle East and one each in Eastern Europe and Latin America. There were 25 staff members from non-Member

¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 520, text of resolution 1852 (XVII).

States and six stateless staff members. The report stressed the Secretary-General's belief that the Secretariat should include nationals of all Member States and added that he would continue to strive towards that goal and to seek co-operation from likely sources of qualified persons of competence and integrity.

In order to provide a tool for gauging the application of the principles set forth in the Assembly's resolution 1852(XVII) of 1962, the Secretary-General stated that he had worked out a system of "desirable ranges" of posts for each Member State and expressed it in arithmetical terms. While the actual number of posts falling within the scope of geographical distribution fell just short of 1,400, the "desirable range" was based on an assumed staff of 1,500, the figure used in his report to the Assembly in 1962. A reserve of 100 posts was allocated regionally to take account of difference in size of populations, and this left 1,400 posts over which the range could fluctuate. The minimum range of 1-5 posts attributable to membership gave the upper and lower limits of the balance of posts to be assigned on the basis of the ratios of assessed contributions.

Turning from objectives to achievements, the Secretary-General's report drew attention to the significant regional changes in the composition of the Secretariat which had occurred over the past five years. Between 31 August 1959 and 31 August 1963, the following changes had occurred: the number of staff from Africa had risen from 36 in 1959 to 105 in 1963; the number of staff from Asia and the Far East had increased from 204 to 241; the number of staff from Eastern Europe had gone up from 68 to 164; the number of staff from Western Europe had decreased from 364 to 349; from Latin America, it had increased from 101 to 140; the number of staff from the Middle East had increased from 41 to 60; and that from North America and the Caribbean had risen from 295 to 299.

During the period 1 September 1962-31 August 1963, there had been 176 appointments to posts in the Professional category and above that were subject to geographical distribution. Of these, rather more than one-third had gone to nationals of African and Eastern European Member States—28 to Africa and 32 to Eastern

Europe. Appointments of nationals of other regions were as follows: Asia and Far East, 36; Western Europe, 27, including 6 from non-self-governing territories; Latin America, 26; the Middle East, 10; North America and the Caribbean, 14. Three appointments went to non-members.

As a result of these appointments, the total number of staff from countries in Africa had increased by 29.6 per cent. The increases from other regions were: Asia and the Far East, 12.1 per cent; Eastern Europe, 13.2 per cent; Western Europe, 2.3 per cent; Latin America, 19.6 per cent; the Middle East, 17.7 per cent; and North America and the Caribbean, 5.7 per cent. Since the over-all increase of staff during the same period came to 9.6 per cent, the effect of these appointments was to raise the proportion of the staff from all regions except Western Europe and North America and the Caribbean.

On the subject of senior posts, the Secretary-General observed that, within the over-all correction of imbalance, the General Assembly's concern with the relative importance of posts at different levels and the need for a more balanced regional composition of the staff at levels of D-1 and above had not been lost sight of. He showed, in tabulated form, the changes which had occurred since 1959. Such imbalance as persisted, he pointed out, was to be found particularly at the D-1 level, and this should be corrected by the careful use of fixed-term appointments at higher levels for nationals from regions which were not sufficiently "represented" by career staff. He believed that there should be no impairment of the reasonable expectations of staff members for promotion.

The proportion of fixed-term staff in posts subject to geographical distribution had risen from 25.4 as at 31 August 1962 to 29.7 as at 31 August 1963. This rise was due to the concentration of recruitment efforts in countries where candidates for career appointments were in short supply. After the initial period of service, fixed-term appointments are sometimes converted to career appointments. The Secretary-General said he intended to continue with the conversion of fixed-term appointments in order to bring within the career group an increasing number of staff from the "under-repre-

sented" regions. He expected to maintain the proportion of fixed-term staff at about 25 per cent of the total.

The Secretary-General reported that further progress had been made in the year under review in broadening the geographical distribution of the staffs of TAB, the United Nations Special Fund and UNICEF. As at 31 August 1963 the combined TAB-Special Fund staff were drawn from 58 nationalities as compared to 48 on 31 August 1962, while for UNICEF the number had increased from 38 to 43 in the same period.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Most of the delegations taking part in the Fifth Committee's general discussion acknowledged with appreciation the earnest efforts which the Secretary-General had devoted to the task of improving the geographical distribution of the staff. They felt generally that he had striven to apply conscientiously the principles and criteria which the General Assembly had laid down in its resolution of 19 December 1962 and—given the intricacy of the problems at issue—it could be said that success had attended his efforts on behalf of the revised 1962 policy.

Representatives holding such views concurred in the suggestion that the General Assembly should afford the Secretary-General a reasonable interval of time in which to draw the maximum of benefits from that policy. In 1962 the Assembly had wisely refrained from imposing rigid formulae. The Secretary-General's lucid and encouraging report gave grounds for hoping that in the not too distant future all regions would have the appropriate number of posts in the Secretariat and that questions of geographical distribution would take up less of the Fifth Committee's time.

Among those sharing various of these views were Canada, El Salvador, New Zealand, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

This school of thought held that, despite the importance of the principle of geographical distribution as a factor in the recruitment of staff, the paramount consideration was, in the words of the United Nations Charter, "the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency,

competence, and integrity." Care should be taken lest, because of the laudable desire to achieve a rapid improvement of the geographical composition of the Secretariat, even the slightest weakening of those standards was countenanced. They maintained that numerical imbalances in geographical distribution—if they could not be avoided for a limited period of time—were certainly preferable to programme imbalances resulting from faulty recruitment and a relaxation of standards.

Other delegations, however, while noting a slight improvement over the past 12 months, considered that the situation was still far from satisfactory. They felt, in particular, that the geographical distribution of the "policy-making" staff left much to be desired. Among their various other arguments were the following: It was vital for the success of the United Nations that the Secretariat should have a sound structure and that its staff should be recruited in strict accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The Secretariat, as the executive organ servicing the entire membership of the United Nations, must be a genuinely international body in whose work all groups of States would have an equal opportunity to participate. It should reflect the political realities of the world today; it should be drawn from all United Nations Members and represent the different historical backgrounds, cultural heritages and political, social and philosophical beliefs to be found in the modern world. As at present constituted, the Secretariat failed to meet these standards. These delegations considered that the key posts in every branch of the Secretariat were occupied by representatives of the Western countries, while representatives of the socialist and neutralist countries were still excluded from any substantial role in the direction of the work. Of the 1,389 posts subject to geographical distribution, it was added, 68 per cent were occupied by the nationals of the Western countries and their allies, 20 per cent by nationals of neutral countries and 12 per cent by nationals of socialist countries. The bias in the staffing of the Secretariat, particularly at the higher levels, impaired its work since the majority of Member States were debarred from making a full contribution. That situation should be corrected without delay,

these delegations maintained, so that nationals of each State within the various groupings might take part in the Secretariat's work on equal terms, free from adverse discrimination.

Such points were made variously by Cuba, Indonesia, Romania and the USSR, among others.

Much of the discussion turned on the proportion of fixed-term staff in relation to career staff which the Fifth Committee might reasonably recommend as a further guide line to the Secretary-General. Although it was generally agreed that the system of fixed-term appointments formed a valuable adjunct to the personnel structure of the Secretariat, there was a marked divergence of the views on the matter in the Fifth Committee.

Many representatives voiced concern over the further increase in the proportion of fixed-term staff from 25.4 per cent in 1962 to 29.7 per cent in 1963. They maintained that a career service, offering security of tenure as a shield against the vicissitudes of political change and external pressure, was the very essence of the independent and impartial Secretariat which the Charter envisaged. Morale, efficiency and continuity would suffer if anything were done to weaken the concept of a service to which men of integrity would pledge their loyalty and, of their own accord, willingly devote long years. Therefore, while appreciating the peculiar difficulties of the developing and the newly independent countries, which found difficulty in releasing their nationals for a career service in the Secretariat, these representatives felt that the proportion of fixed-term appointments was too high, and that it should be progressively reduced to 25 per cent and ultimately to 20 per cent. On this and other matters under discussion, they were generally content to rely on "the discretion and good sense of the chief administrative officer of the Organization" rather than on the formulation of rigid directives.

- Such views were shared, variously, by the spokesmen for Austria, China, Ireland, the United Kingdom and others.

Others—including Cameroon, Nepal, Nigeria and Tunisia—maintained that in seeking a judicious balance between the two types of appointments, full regard should be paid to the special problems of the developing countries.

Although these countries wished to share in the responsibility for the functioning of the Secretariat, they would clearly not find it possible for some years to come to release more than a very small number of their nationals for career appointments. The Fifth Committee should therefore view with sympathy a modest, temporary expansion of the number of fixed-term staff. Further, present geographical imbalances might be adjusted through the appointment to posts at the higher levels of nationals of "under-represented" countries on a fixed-term basis. Such a policy would have the advantage of injecting into those levels broader experience and fresh ideas.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the USSR were among those who favoured a change in the existing situation so that the proportion of fixed-term staff ultimately reached some 75 per cent. They felt that the present ratio of fixed-term to permanent appointments seriously limited the Secretariat's capacity to adjust to changes. The United Nations was a living, changing organism; corresponding changes in the composition of its Secretariat were therefore desirable. Yet under the system of permanent appointments such a process of adjustment was impossible. As certain of the Organization's activities disappeared and new activities took their place, there should be an equivalent turnover in qualified staff. That could be achieved only by a very substantial increase in the proportion of fixed-term appointments. It should also be borne in mind that many highly qualified persons were unwilling to leave permanently the environment in which they had lived and worked. These delegations further suggested that it might be advisable, as a means of accelerating the turnover of staff, to re-introduce the recurrent five-year review of permanent appointments, which had been discarded in 1955.

Many Members of the Committee expressed concern over the possibility that the natural desire to correct a faulty situation without delay might lead to action injurious to the promotion prospects and the security of tenure of the members of the career service.

The representative of the Secretary-General assured the Fifth Committee that the Secretary-General would carefully review the useful dis-

cussion that had been held and keep the various observations in mind in the decisions he would be called upon to take. It was heartening that so many delegations had expressed satisfaction at the progress made and the policies followed by the Secretary-General on the basis of the guide lines approved at the previous session. Some delegations had expressed regret that progress was not faster but, as several representatives had pointed out, there were a number of posts where geographical distribution had to give way to other considerations. Delegations which were apprehensive lest geographical distribution should be carried too far, he added, might rest assured that the hazard would be borne in mind. The Secretary-General had been gratified to learn that the Fifth Committee shared his views regarding the loyalty and objectivity of the Secretariat. The expressions of appreciation which had come from so many delegations would serve as a tonic to the staff and strengthen their morale.

On 29 November 1963, the Fifth Committee approved a draft resolution on the question of geographical distribution by a roll-call vote of 69 to 8, with 3 abstentions. It did so in approving proposals, as revised in the course of the discussion, put forward by the following 16 Members: Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, the Philippines, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

This text was subsequently adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 11 December 1963 by 86 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1928 (XVIII).

Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on the progress achieved in the geographical distribution of the staff and recognizing the need for a more equitable distribution of staff among the Member States within

the various regions, in particular at the levels of senior posts, the Assembly thereby: (1) recommended that the Secretary-General continue his efforts so that all Member States might be "represented" at the Professional level in the Secretariat; (2) asked the Secretary-General to take into special account the equitable distribution of posts among Member States of each region, as defined in his report, in the recruitment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, especially at the levels of D-1 and above, and, to this end, to consider suitable persons from Member States not already "represented" at such levels; and (3) requested the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures necessary to achieve the basic objective "set forth in paragraph 2 above," and report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth (1964) session on the progress made. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Rejected by the Fifth Committee, on 29 November, were two amendments to the 16-power draft resolution in its revised form. One amendment was submitted by Bulgaria, the other by the USSR. Bulgaria proposed adding a clause whereby the Assembly would recommend that posts at the D-1 level and above be filled by fixed-term staff. The amendment was defeated, by roll-call, by 42 votes against, 11 in favour, and 26 abstentions.

The USSR proposed amending the 16-power revised draft so that the words "set forth in paragraph 2 above" would be deleted from the clause requesting the Secretary-General to "take the appropriate measures to achieve the basic objective set forth in paragraph 2 above and to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the progress made."

The Fifth Committee rejected the USSR amendment by 60 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1034, 1035, 1037-1043, 1047-1049.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/C.5/987. Composition of Secretariat: geographical distribution of staff and proportion of fixed-term staff. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.790. Staff of United Nations Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General (covering note).

A/C.5/L.810 and Rev.1. Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Philippines, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey: draft resolution, as revised, adopted by Fifth Committee on 29 November 1963, meeting 1049, by a roll-call vote of 69 to 8, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa

Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.
Abstaining: Hungary, New Zealand, Romania.

A/C.5/L.811. Bulgaria: amendment to 16-power draft resolution.

A/5646. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I. RESOLUTION 1928(XVIII), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/5646, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276, by 86 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 153(II) of 15 November

1947 and 1852(XVII) of 19 December 1962,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat,

"Recognizing the need for a more equitable distribution of staff among the Member States within the various regions, in particular at the levels of senior posts,

"1. Recommends the Secretary-General to continue his efforts so that all Member States may be 'represented' at the Professional level in the Secretariat;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to take into special account the equitable distribution of posts among Member States of each region, as defined in his report, in the recruitment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, especially at the levels of D-1 and above, and, to this end, to consider suitable persons from Member States not already 'represented' at such levels;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures necessary to achieve the basic objective set forth in paragraph 2 above and to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the progress made."

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.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board held no session during 1963 (sessions are biennial, the next being due in 1964), and its annual report to the General Assembly was therefore presented on its behalf by the Standing Committee. The report contained: the audited accounts of the Fund for the fiscal year ending 30 September 1962; various statistical tables and other information about the operation of

the Fund during that period; and a summary of the action taken by the Standing Committee on behalf of the Board since the latter's last session in 1962.

On 12 December 1963, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, adopted, without objection, resolution 1930(XVIII) whereby it took note of the Board's report.

OPERATION OF THE FUND

During the 12 months ending 30 September 1963, the number of participants in the Pension Fund increased from 12,501 to 13,688 and the number of associate participants rose from 5,929 to 6,796.

The principal of the Fund increased during this period to \$165,464,039. The effective yield on the investment of the Fund's assets was at the annual rate of 4.05 per cent, as against 3.94 per cent for the preceding year.

As at 30 September 1963, the Fund was paying 593 retirement benefits, 83 annuities, 252 widow's benefits, 55 disability benefits, 403 children's benefits and 11 secondary dependent's benefits.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 1043.

Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5508. Annual report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

A/5633. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1930(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth

Committee, A/5633, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly

"Takes note of the annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the operation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the year ended 30 September 1962."

PENSION SCHEME FOR MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

On 11 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly approved a number of amendments to the Pension Scheme Regulations, as set in 1960,² for members of the International Court of Justice. These were to go into effect on 1 January 1964.

The object of these amendments, which were embodied in resolution 1925(XVIII), was briefly as follows: (a) to reconcile the benefits under the pension scheme with the revised salaries approved for the members of the Court in the General Assembly on 20 December 1963;³ and (b) to set these benefits as percentages of salary, and not as fixed amounts.

Under the scheme adopted in 1960, the pension entitlements of the Judges were set in fixed United States dollar amounts, rather than in terms of the more customary "fractions of a salary." Thus, an amount of \$10,000 would be payable from age 65 to a Judge who had served a full term of nine years; this amount was, however, assessed on the basis that it was one-half of the Judge's salary. Entitlements of dependents were expressed as fractions of the pension. Subsequently, in 1961, the annual salary of a Judge was increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000. One consequence was that the basic pension for a full term of office then became only 40 per cent of the salary.

By the amendments approved on 11 December 1963, the amount of the annual pension was defined as one-half of the annual salary being paid at the date of retirement, rather than being expressed in a fixed United States dollar

amount. All other references to dollar amounts were similarly expressed as proportions of annual salary. (For further details, see text of resolution 1925(XVIII) cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES *below*.)

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after consideration of reports on the subject by the Secretary-General and the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The Advisory Committee, while recommending approval of the Secretary-General's proposals, had suggested a different date on which the proposals should go into effect. The Secretary-General had proposed 1 January 1962, the date on which the present salary level entered into force. The Advisory Committee, for reasons of general principle, believed it undesirable that the Assembly should adopt regulations of this nature with retroactive effect. As it happened, no Judges were likely to retire before the end of 1963. The Advisory Committee therefore recommended that the effective date should be 1 January 1964, on the understanding that if a serving Judge left office unexpectedly before that date, steps would be taken to bring him within the scope of the new regulations. The Secretary-General had not at present made any proposals for changes in the existing pensions of former members of the Court or of their dependents.

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 571-74.

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 549-50.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 1043.

Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/C.5/973. Pension scheme for members of International Court of Justice. Report of Secretary-General.

A/5440. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5636. Report of Fifth Committee on amendments to Pension Scheme Regulations for members of International Court of Justice, containing draft resolution recommended by Committee.

RESOLUTION 1925(XVIII), as proposed by Fifth Committee, A/5636, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions,

"Resolves that the Pension Scheme Regulations for members of the International Court of Justice, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1562(XV) of 18 December 1960, shall be amended as follows:

Article I
(Retirement pension)

"Replace the present text of paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. The amount of the retirement pension shall be determined as follows:

"'(a) If the member has served a full term of nine years, the amount of the annual pension shall be one half of the annual salary;

"'(b) If he has served for more than nine years, the amount of the pension shall be increased by 1/300 of the amount payable under paragraph 2 (a) for each month of service in excess of nine years, provided that the maximum retirement pension shall not exceed

two-thirds of his annual salary;

"'(c) If he has served for less than a full term of nine years, the amount of the retirement pension shall be that proportion of one half of the annual salary which the number of months of his actual service bears to 108.'

Article II
(Disability pension)

"Replace the present text of paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. The amount of the disability pension shall be determined as in article I, paragraph 2, provided that it shall not be less than one quarter of the annual salary.'

Article VIII
(Application and effective date)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"1. The present Regulations shall be applicable as from 1 January 1964 to all who are members of the Court on or after that date and to their eligible beneficiaries.

"2. Former members of the Court who left office prior to 1 January 1964, or their eligible beneficiaries, shall continue to have their entitlements governed by the Regulations approved in General Assembly resolution 1562 (XV)."

OTHER PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

AMENDMENTS TO STAFF REGULATIONS

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly changed the United Nations Staff Regulations governing (a) language allowance and (b) repatriation grant and service benefit.

It did so in the light of proposals by the Secretary-General and comments thereon by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The amendments to the regulations concerned were incorporated in resolution 1929(XVIII) of 11 December 1963. This was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on the proposal of the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. On 14 November 1963, the Fifth Committee approved the change concerning the language allowance by 70 votes to 0, with 1 abstention; on 18 November, it approved that concerning the repatriation grant and service benefit by 61 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

(For further details, see text of resolution 1929(XVIII) cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE

The language allowance is payable to staff in the General Service category who pass an appropriate test in the use of two or more official languages of the United Nations. In amending the regulation concerned, the Assembly enabled the Secretary-General to pay the allowance in the form of a flat-rate sum instead of in the form of an amount which varied according to the grade and increment step of the person receiving the allowance, as had been the existing practice. So far, an eligible staff member has been able to receive only one language allowance even though he/she might have passed an appropriate test in three or more official languages. In amending the Regulation, the General Assembly also permitted the payment of an additional language allowance, although at a reduced rate, in respect of a third official language.

The Secretary-General was to put the revised language allowance system into effect after consulting with the Advisory Committee on the rates to be applied and such transitional measures as might be necessary.

REPATRIATION GRANT AND SERVICE BENEFIT

Under the staff regulations in effect until 31 December 1963, a repatriation grant was in principle payable to staff members whom the Organization was obligated to repatriate, except staff members who were appointed for a fixed term ranging between at least one year and not more than five years and who were entitled to a service benefit. The service benefit was payable at the end of the fixed term appointment concerned at the rate of 4 per cent of the annual salary for service in the staff member's home country and at the rate of 8 per cent of the annual salary for service outside the home country. The repatriation grant accumulated after two years of continuous service away from the home country on the following basis: in the case of a staff member with no dependents at the time of separation, at the rate of four weeks' salary after two years service and thereafter with one additional week's salary for every year of service up to a maximum of 12 years; the rate of accumulation was doubled in the case of a staff member with a wife, dependent, husband or dependent child at the time of separation. The maximum grant payable was \$2,500 net for a staff member without dependents and \$5,000 net for one with dependents.

The following were among the changes due to go into effect as of 1 January 1964 as a result of the amendments made to the Staff Regulations by the General Assembly on 11 December 1963:

(a) The service benefit would no longer be paid in the case of staff members appointed on a fixed-term basis on or after 1 January 1964; instead, all staff members serving away from their home country would be eligible for the repatriation grant on the basis of the regulations and rules governing this grant. A staff member appointed prior to that date and entitled to a service benefit would, however, continue to accrue his/her appointment in accordance with the regulation in effect until 31 December 1963.

(b) The repatriation grant would henceforth be payable after a minimum of one year's continuous service (instead of two years) away from the home country.

(c) The ceilings on the amount of repatriation grant payable were removed, although the rate of accrual remained unchanged.

**FORMULA FOR CHANGES
IN POST ADJUSTMENT**

The system of post adjustments for staff in the professional and higher categories was also amended at the General Assembly's 1963 session. In a report to the Fifth Committee, the Secretary-General proposed a revised procedure whereby changes in post classification for a particular duty station involving changes in cost-of-living allowances would be made when the local cost-of-living index varied from the base level by five points and had remained at or beyond that level for four consecutive months (as compared with a nine-month average under procedures hitherto in force). This change, to go into effect on 1 January 1964, was agreed to by the Fifth Committee on 14 November 1963.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES**AMENDMENTS TO
STAFF REGULATIONS**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 1039-1040, 1043.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/C.5/979. Report of Secretary-General on personnel questions.

A/5579. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/5646. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II. RESOLUTION 1929(XVIII), as proposed by Fifth Committee, A/5646, adopted unanimously (98-0) by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on personnel questions and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

"1. Decides that the Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall be modified by the following amendments, with effect from 1 January 1964:

Annex I, paragraph 8
(Language allowance)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"The Secretary-General shall establish rules under which a language allowance may be paid to staff members in the General Service category who pass an appropriate test and demonstrate continued proficiency in the use of two or more official languages."

Annex IV, paragraph 1
(Repatriation grant)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"In principle, the repatriation grant shall be payable to staff members whom the Organization is obligated to repatriate. The repatriation grant shall not, however, be paid to a staff member who is summarily dismissed. Detailed conditions and definitions relating to eligibility shall be determined by the Secretary-

General. The amount of the grant shall be proportional to the length of service with the United Nations (exclusive of periods when an expatriation allowance was received), as follows:

Years of continuous service away from home country	Weeks of salary	
	Staff member with neither a wife, dependent husband nor dependent child at time of separation	Staff member with a wife, dependent husband or dependent child at time of separation
1	2	4
2	4	8
3	5	10
4	6	12
5	7	14
6	8	16
7	9	18
8	10	20
9	11	22
10	12	24
11	13	26
12 or more	14	28

Annex IV, paragraph 2
(Service benefit)

"Delete.

"2. Endorses the Secretary-General's proposals:

"(a) To proceed with the implementation of the revised system of flat-rate language allowances after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the rates to be applied and such transitional measures as may be necessary;

"(b) To apply such transitional measures as may be necessary in the light of contractual obligations regarding accrued entitlements to service benefits."

FORMULA FOR CHANGES
IN POST ADJUSTMENT

Fifth Committee, meetings 1039, 1040, 1043.

A/C.5/979. Report of Secretary-General on personnel questions, paras. 42-45.

A/5579. Report of ACABQ, paras. 24-26.

A/5646. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 26C.

CHAPTER II

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1964

On 17 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly voted appropriations totalling \$101,327,600 to meet United Nations expenses in 1964. It also approved estimates of income totalling \$15,186,800 (including \$9,488,400 to be derived from staff assessment).

The Assembly set the gross amount to be contributed by United Nations Member States at \$91,853,932, after taking into account such factors as an amount available in the surplus account for the financial year 1962, certain revisions to the appropriations and estimates of income for 1963, and estimates of income other than staff assessment for 1964. The gross assessment on Member States was to be set off by the following: (a) their respective shares in staff assessment income through the Tax Equalization Fund, totalling \$9,249,415 and (b) their credits for 1964 in respect of the transfer to the United Nations of the assets of the League of Nations (\$649,466 a year). These decisions were embodied in Assembly resolution 1984

(XVIII). (For text and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General and recommendations by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The original expenditure estimates for the financial year 1964 submitted by the Secretary-General amounted to \$96,611,350 and those recommended by the Advisory Committee to \$95,498,780. The final figure of \$101,327,600, as approved by the Assembly, was the consequence of subsequent revisions, including the financial implications of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. (For details see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY
EXPENSES FOR 1964

On 17 December 1963, in adopting resolution

1985 (XVIII), the General Assembly established the conditions under which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses not provided for in the 1964 budget. The resolution followed the pattern set in previous years.¹ (For details, see text of resolution cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) The resolution was adopted by the Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, by 100 votes to 11, with 0 abstention.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1964

On 17 December 1963, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, established the level of the Working Capital Fund for 1964 at \$40 million, the same level as for 1963. This decision was embodied in resolution 1986(XVIII), adopted by 98 votes to 11, with 1 abstention. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

UNITED NATIONS BOND ISSUE

At the fourth special session of the General Assembly (held in New York from 15 May to 26 June 1963), the Secretary-General, reporting on the sale of United Nations bonds (under the terms of Assembly resolution 1739(XVI) of 20 December 1961),² announced a grand total of purchases and pledges of \$148,881,794 out of the total of \$200 million authorized for issue up to 31 December 1962. He expressed the belief that a number of Governments would still wish to subscribe if the subscription period were extended and he recommended such an extension to 31 December 1963.

On 27 June 1963, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to sell bonds, in whole or in part, until 31 December 1963. It did so in adopting resolution 1878(S-IV) by 93 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee. The Fifth Committee approved the text on 25 June 1963 by a roll-call vote of 90 to 12, with 6 abstentions, on the proposal of Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Tunisia and Uganda. For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 17 December 1963, the General Assembly,

at its eighteenth regular session, adopted a similar resolution (1989(XVIII)) extending the terminal date for the sale of bonds to 31 January 1964. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) It adopted this resolution by 88 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee. The Fifth Committee approved it on 16 December by 45 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions—on the proposal of Australia, Malaysia and Sweden—after having been informed by the Secretary-General that bonds to the value of \$47 million would remain available for purchase at the end of 1963. (See table below for particulars on the sale of bonds as at 31 December 1963.)

UNITED NATIONS BOND PURCHASES AND PLEDGES

(As at 31 December 1963)

Country	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	25,000
Australia	4,000,000
Austria	900,000
Burma	100,000
Cambodia	5,000
Cameroon	9,569
Canada	6,240,000
Ceylon	25,000
China	500,000
Cyprus	26,175
Denmark	2,500,000
Ethiopia	200,000
Finland	1,480,000
Germany	12,000,000
Ghana	100,000
Greece	10,000
Honduras	10,000
Iceland	80,000
India	2,000,000
Indonesia	200,000
Iran	250,000
Iraq	100,000
Ireland	300,000
Israel	200,000
Italy	8,960,000
Ivory Coast	60,000
Jamaica	20,000
Japan	5,000,000
Jordan	75,000
Korea, Rep. of	400,000
Kuwait	1,000,000
Lebanon	8,271

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 575, 579, and Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 561, 562.

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 568-69.

Country	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Luxembourg	100,000
Libya	25,000
Malaysia	340,000
Mali	20,000
Mauritania	4,082
Morocco	280,000
Netherlands	2,020,000
New Zealand	1,000,000
Nigeria	1,000,000
Norway	1,800,000
Pakistan	500,000
Philippines	750,000
Saudi Arabia	20,000
Sierra Leone	28,000
Sudan	50,000
Sweden	5,800,000
Switzerland	1,900,000
Tanganyika	2,800
Thailand	160,000
Togo	10,000
Trinidad and Tobago	8,750
Tunisia	485,000
Turkey	100,000
United Arab Republic	250,000
Uganda	10,000
United Kingdom	12,000,000
United States	75,493,897
Venezuela	300,000
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	10,000
Yugoslavia	200,000

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR TECHNICAL AID PROGRAMMES

On 17 December 1963, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, adopted a resolution (1988(XVIII)) which authorized the Secretary-General, in administering the technical assistance programme financed from the regular United Nations budget for 1964, to make adjustments in the provisions for those sections of the budget concerning technical aid in the fields of economic development, social affairs and public administration—with a

maximum reduction of 5 per cent in any one of these sections—so as to permit the transfer of funds from one such section for the purpose of increasing the funds for one or more of these sections. The Secretary-General was also requested to report to the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the Economic and Social Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) on the exercise of this authority.

On 5 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council had invited the Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General to take such steps when it adopted a resolution (953(XXXVI)) on United Nations programmes of technical assistance, (see pp. 202-3). At the same time, the Council had endorsed the sum of \$6.4 million as the level of appropriations for that section of the United Nations budget for 1964 concerning technical aid financed from the regular budget. In the past, decisions on the amount of the appropriations under this section of the budget had been regarded as a matter of policy to be decided by the General Assembly. The level approved by the Assembly for 1963 had amounted to \$6.4 million. On 23 November 1963, it may be recalled, the Assembly, in adopting resolution 1768(XVII),³ had introduced an arrangement whereby the Technical Assistance Committee would make an annual recommendation as to the desirable level for the technical assistance section of the regular United Nations budget in the light of its consideration of technical assistance activities as a whole, including not only those financed from the regular budget but also the extra-budgetary technical aid programmes financed from voluntary contributions.

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 222.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1019-1034, 1043-1046, 1048-1054, 1057, 1059, 1060.
Plenary Meetings 1284, 1285.

BUDGET FOR 1964

A/5505. Budget estimates for financial year 1964 and information annexes submitted by Secretary-General.
A/5507. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on

budget estimates for 1964.

A/C.5/973, A/5440, A/5636. Amendments to Pension Scheme Regulations of International Court of Justice. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/978, A/5529. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/982, A/5600. Alteration, improvement, and major maintenance of Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
 A/C.5/988, A/C.5/989. Statements by Secretary-General and by Chairman of ACABQ on 16 October 1963, meeting 1019.
 A/C.5/990, A/5622. Construction of United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
 A/C.5/991, A/5604, A/5615. Major maintenance and capital improvement at United Nations Headquarters. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
 A/C.5/993. Architectural and engineering survey of Headquarters buildings. Report of Secretary-General.
 A/C.5/995, A/5610. Salary scales for general service and manual worker staff at Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
 A/C.5/996, A/5612. Revised estimates for section 8 arising from requirements of ECAFE in connexion with occupation of new annex building. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
 A/C.5/997, A/5613. Revised estimates for section 2: Third International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
 A/C.5/998, A/5623. Revised estimates for an extra session of ACABQ in Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
 A/C.5/1003, A/5649. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies. Revised estimates for section 1 resulting from admission of new Members. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.
 A/C.5/1005. Payment of taxes by United Nations. Note by Secretary-General.
 A/5638, A/5647, A/5681. Pattern of conferences. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ, and Fifth Committee.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ASSEMBLY DECISIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF MAIN COMMITTEES

Plenary Items

A/5645. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Improvement of methods of work of Assembly. Question of

installation of mechanical voting system in United Nations. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/999, A/5628, A/5639. Special Committee on Situation with Regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

First Committee

A/C.5/992, A/5609, A/5619. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/1002, A/5648, A/5663. International co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Third Committee

A/C.5/994, A/5611, A/5632. Report of Economic and Social Council. Sessions of Commission on Human Rights. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Fourth Committee

A/C.5/1004, A/5658. Question of Oman. Reports of Secretary-General and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/1006, A/5674. Special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration. Reports of Secretary-General and Fifth Committee.

DECISIONS ON BUDGET FOR 1964

A/C.5/L.792, A/C.5/L.821. First and second readings of 1964 budget estimates. Notes by Secretariat.

A/5679. Report of Fifth Committee on report of Economic and Social Council (Chapter XIV).

A/5681. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I, adopted by Committee on 16 December 1963, meeting 1059, by 51 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1984(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5681, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, as follows: Part A, by 96 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions; Part B, unanimously; Part C, by 97 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

A. BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1964

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1964:

"1. Appropriations totalling \$US101,327,600 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

UNITED NATIONS		
Section		(U.S. Dollars)
	Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences	
1.	Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,207,950
2.	Special meetings and conferences	4,012,100
	Total, Part I	<u>5,220,050</u>

Section		(U.S. Dollars)
Part II. Staff costs and related expenses		
3.	Salaries and wages	45,233,980
4.	Common staff costs	10,363,500
5.	Travel of staff	1,989,900
6.	Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	105,000
Total, Part II		57,692,380
Part III. Buildings, equipment and common services		
7.	Buildings and improvements to premises	7,458,970
8.	Permanent equipment	528,200
9.	Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	3,610,000
10.	General expenses	4,052,000
11.	Printing	1,424,000
Total, Part III		17,073,170
Part IV. Special expenses		
12.	Special expenses	7,767,800
Total, Part IV		7,767,800
Part V. Technical programmes		
13.	Economic development	2,250,000
14.	Social activities	2,105,000
15.	Human rights advisory services	140,000
16.	Public administration	1,830,000
17.	Narcotic drugs control	75,000
Total, Part V		6,400,000
Part VI. Special missions and related activities		
18.	Special missions	2,400,000
19.	United Nations Field Service	1,525,700
Total, Part VI		3,925,700
Part VII. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
20.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,293,500
Total, Part VII		2,293,500
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Part VIII. International Court of Justice		
21.	International Court of Justice	955,000
Total, Part VIII		955,000
Grand Total		101,327,600

"2. The Secretary-General is authorized:

"(a) To administer as a unit the provisions under sections 1, 3, 5 and 11 in a total amount of \$155,460 relating to the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body;

"(b) To transfer credits between sections of the budget with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"3. The appropriations under sections 1, 3, 4, 5 and 10 in a total amount of \$329,882 relating to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the United Nations Staff Pension Committee shall be administered in accordance with article XXVII of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund ;

"4. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$17,500 is hereby appropriated from the income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B. INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1964

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1964:

"1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US15,186,800 are approved as follows:

Income Section		(U.S. Dollars)
Part I. Income from staff assessment		
1. Staff assessment income	9,488,400	
Total, Part I		9,488,400
Part II. Other income		
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	1,580,800	
3. General income	1,348,600	
4. Sale of United Nations postage stamps (United Nations Postal Administration)	1,400,000	
5. Sale of publications	541,000	
6. Services to visitors and catering services	828,000	
Total, Part II		5,698,400
Grand Total		15,186,800

"2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955;

"3. Direct expenses of the sale of United Nations postage stamps, sale of publications, and services to visitors and catering services, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

C. FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1964

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1964:

"1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US101,327,600, decreased by revised appropriations for 1963 totalling \$1,034,500, shall be financed as follows, in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations:

"(a) As to \$5,698,400, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution 1984 B (XVIII) above;

"(b) As to \$113,000, by the revised income other than staff assessment for 1963;

"(c) As to \$2,602,171, by the amount available in the surplus account for the financial year 1962;

"(d) As to \$25,597, by the contributions of new Member States for the years 1962 and 1963 less the reduction in the contributions of Czechoslovakia and Hungary for 1962 and 1963, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1927(XVIII) of 11 December 1963;

"(e) As to \$91,853,932, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1691 A (XVI) of 18 December 1961, 1870(XVII) of 20 December 1962 and 1927(XVIII) of 11 December 1963 on the scale of assessments for 1964;

"2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States:

"(a) Subject to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$9,249,415 comprising:

"(i) \$9,488,400, being the estimated staff assessment income for 1964;

"(ii) Less \$170,000, representing the decrease in the revised income from staff assessment for 1963;

"(iii) Less \$68,985, being the excess of the approved estimate over actual income from staff assessment for 1962;

"(b) Their credits in respect of the transfer of the assets of the League of Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 250(III) of 11 December 1948."

A/5505/Add.1. Budget for financial year 1964 (as approved by General Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285).

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1964

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 1059.
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5681. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II, adopted by Committee on 16 December 1963, meeting 1059, by 55 votes to 10.

RESOLUTION 1985(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5681, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by 100 votes to 11.

"The General Assembly

"1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in the financial year 1964, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

"(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US2 million, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

"(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

"(i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$37,500;

"(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$25,000;

"(iii) The maintenance in office of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Article 13, paragraph 3), not exceeding a total of \$50,000;

"(iv) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

"(v) The payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of judges not re-elected, and travel and removal expenses of new members of the Court, not exceeding a total of \$53,300;

"(c) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$25,000, as may be authorized by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1202(XII) of 13 December 1957, 1851 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 and 1987(XVIII) of 17 December 1963, relating to the pattern of conferences;

"2. Resolves that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the

circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

"3. Decides that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million before the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter."

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1964

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 1052, 1059, 1060.
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/C.5/1000, A/5635. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/5635, para. 10. Recommendation of ACABQ that Working Capital Fund be maintained for 1964 at \$40 million, on understanding that question be reviewed by Assembly at its 19th session, adopted by Fifth Committee on 6 December 1963, meeting 1052, by 55 votes to 12, with 1 abstention.

A/5681. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III, adopted by Committee on 16 December 1963, meeting 1060, by 53 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION 1986(XVIII), as recommended by the Fifth Committee, A/5391, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by 98 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that:

"1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1964 in the amount of \$US40 million;

"2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the budget for the financial year 1964;

"3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

"(a) The credits accorded to Members from the transfer from surplus account of \$1,079,158 as established at the time of the transfer to the Working Capital Fund;

"(b) The cash advances paid by Members to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1963 under General Assembly resolution 1863(XVII) of 20 December 1962;

"4. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

"(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

"(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 1985(XVIII) of 17 December 1963 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

"(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$125,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$125,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year;

"(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

"(f) Such sums, not to exceed \$40,000 during 1964, as may be necessary to finance awards made for the international encouragement of scientific research into the control of cancerous diseases, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1398(XIV) of 20 November 1959; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the supplementary budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

"5. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in 1964, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly."

UNITED NATIONS BOND ISSUE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 999-1005.
Plenary Meeting 1205.

A/C.5/974. United Nations financial position and prospects. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.786 and Add.1. Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Tunisia, Uganda: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963, meeting 1004, by roll-call vote of 90 to 12, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Belgium, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Spain.

A/5438. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1878(S-IV), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5438, adopted by Assembly on 27 June 1963, meeting 1205, by 93 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its decision, in paragraph 1 of resolution 1739(XVI) of 20 December 1961, to authorize the Secretary-General to issue United Nations bonds in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the annex to that resolution,

"Decides to amend paragraph 8 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 1739(XVI) to read as follows:

"8. The bonds may be sold in whole or in part from time to time until 31 December 1963."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 1058-1060.
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/C.5/1007. Financial position of the Organization.
Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.827. Australia, Malaysia, Sweden: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 16 December 1963, meeting 1060, by 45 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions.

A/5681/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1989(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5681/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by 88 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its decision, in paragraph 1 of resolution

1739(XVI) of 20 December 1961, to authorize the Secretary-General to issue United Nations bonds in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the annex to that resolution,

"Decides to amend paragraph 8 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 1739(XVI), as previously amended by its resolution 1878(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, to read as follows:

"8. The bonds may be sold in whole or in part from time to time until 31 December 1964."

REGULAR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1032, 1033, 1059.
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section I.

A/5505. Budget estimates for 1964 submitted by Secretary-General, Part V.

A/5507. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Chapter II, Part V.

A/5681. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution

V, adopted by Committee on 16 December 1963, meeting 1059, by 55 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1988(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5681, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by 98 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the request contained in paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 953(XXXVI) of 5 July 1963,

"1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in his administration of the programme under part V (Technical programmes) of the budget, to make adjustments in the sectional provisions for sections 13, 14, and chapter I of section 16, within a maximum reduction of 5 per cent in any one of these sections, so as to permit the transfer of funds for the purpose of increasing one or more of the sections under part V;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the Technical Assistance Committee on the exercise of this authority."

(See also pp. 202-5.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1963

In 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly approved, for 1963, a gross budget appropriation of \$93,911,050, an estimate of income of staff assessment of \$9,101,000 and an estimate of income other than from staff assessment of \$6,146,500.

On 11 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, the Assembly approved a revised gross appropriation for 1963, decreasing the total by \$1,034,500 to \$92,876,550. The estimate of income from staff assessment was decreased by \$170,000 to a total of \$8,931,000. The estimate of income other than from staff assessment was

increased by \$113,000 to \$6,259,500.

The revised appropriations and estimates of income were approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on the basis of a draft resolution recommended by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after consideration of reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The decision of the Assembly, embodied in resolution 1924(XVIII), was taken by 71 votes to 11, with 1 abstention. (For text of resolution and other particulars, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1009, 1012, 1013, 1048, 1052.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5525, A/5558. Supplementary estimates for financial year 1963. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/C.5/986, A/5616. Violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/5644. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1924(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5644, adopted by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276, by 71 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly

"1. Resolves that for the financial year 1963 the amount of \$US93,911,050 appropriated by its resolution 1861 A (XVII) of 20 December 1962 shall be decreased by \$1,034,500 as follows:

		Amount appropriated by resolution 1861 A (XVII)	Increase (or decrease) (U.S. Dollars)	Total revised appropriation
A. UNITED NATIONS				
Section				
	Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences			
1.	Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,185,300	—	1,185,300
2.	Special meetings and conferences	3,645,200	(702,800)	2,942,400
	Total, Part I	4,830,500	(702,800)	4,127,700
	Part II. Staff costs and related expenses			
3.	Salaries and wages	44,487,800	(860,800)	43,627,000
4.	Common staff costs	10,195,500	(36,500)	10,159,000
5.	Travel of staff	2,024,200	—	2,024,200
6.	Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	100,000	—	100,000
	Total, Part II	56,807,500	(897,300)	55,910,200
	Part III. Buildings, equipment and common services			
7.	Buildings and improvements to premises	4,272,000	—	4,272,000
8.	Permanent equipment	500,000	20,000	520,000
9.	Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	3,568,200	141,100	3,709,300
10.	General expenses	3,983,800	166,200	4,150,000
11.	Printing	1,483,750	(26,900)	1,456,850
	Total, Part III	13,807,750	300,400	14,108,150
	Part IV. Special expenses			
12.	Special expenses	4,845,000	(46,900)	4,798,100
	Total, Part IV	4,845,000	(46,900)	4,798,100
	Part V. Technical programmes			
13.	Economic development	2,135,000	(40,000)	2,095,000
14.	Social activities	2,105,000	—	2,105,000
15.	Human rights activities	140,000	40,000	180,000
16.	Public administration	1,945,000	—	1,945,000
17.	Narcotic drugs control	75,000	—	75,000
	Total, Part V	6,400,000	—	6,400,000
	Part VI. Special missions and related activities			
18.	Special missions	2,453,000	178,400	2,631,400
19.	United Nations Field Service	1,403,000	—	1,403,000
	Total, Part VI	3,856,000	178,400	4,034,400

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 1861 A (XVII)	Increase (or decrease) (U.S. Dollars)	Total revised appropriation
Part VII. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees			
20. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,450,000	133,700	2,583,700
Total, Part VII	2,450,000	133,700	2,583,700
B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
Part VIII. International Court of Justice			
21. International Court of Justice	914,300	—	914,300
Total, Part VIII	914,300	—	914,300
Grand Total	93,911,050	(1,034,500)	92,876,550

"2. Resolves that the unexpended balance of the 1963 appropriation in respect of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile (section 7, chapter III) shall be transferred on 31 December 1963 to the Building Fund established under General Assembly resolution 1692(XVI) of 18 December 1961;

"3. Further resolves that the estimates of income for the financial year 1963, approved by its resolution 1861 B (XVII) of 20 December 1962, shall be revised as follows:

Income Section	Estimate approved by resolution 1861 B (XVII)	Increase (or decrease) (U.S. Dollars)	Revised estimate
Part I. Income from staff assessment			
1. Staff assessment income	9,101,000	(170,000)	8,931,000
Total, Part I	9,101,000	(170,000)	8,931,000
Part II. Other income			
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	1,784,700	—	1,784,700
3. General income	1,789,300	91,000	1,880,300
4. Sale of United Nations postage stamps (United Nations Postal Administration)	1,300,000	60,000	1,360,000
5. Sale of publications	541,000	(30,000)	511,000
6. Services to visitors and catering services	731,500	(8,000)	723,500
Total, Part II	6,146,500	113,000	6,259,500
Grand Total	15,247,500	(57,000)	15,190,500

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF UNITED NATIONS EXPENSES

Expenses of the United Nations are borne by Member States in accordance with a percentage scale of assessments decided by the General Assembly on the basis of recommendations by its Committee on Contributions.

On 18 December 1961, at its sixteenth session, the Assembly established a scale for its Members—then numbering 100—for the financial years 1962, 1963 and 1964.³

On 20 December 1962, at its seventeenth session, the Assembly set the rates for four new Members (Mauritania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika) admitted during 1961.⁴ Pending the next review of the scale as a whole, due to be submitted to the Assembly for decision in 1964, at its nineteenth session, these rates were

³ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 573, 574, 575.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 538.

set in addition to the 100 per cent scale, established in 1961.

On 11 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, the Assembly added to the scale of assessments for 1964 rates for seven States (Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Kuwait, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda) admitted to membership during 1962 and the first half of 1963. The case of the two newest Members (Kenya and Zanzibar), admitted during the second half of 1963, was to be considered by the Committee on Contributions in 1964.

The Assembly also decided to reduce the rates of assessment set in 1961 for Czechoslovakia and Hungary by 0.13 per cent and 0.05 per cent respectively, with retroactive effect for the years 1962 and 1963. This action was taken as the result of an expert study of different systems of national accounting. The Secretary-General had been asked to undertake this study with a view to obtaining advice on all relevant problems of comparability arising in the preparation of

statistical material for use by the Committee on Contributions in its examination of the scale of assessments.⁵ The Assembly and the Committee on Contributions had for some time been concerned with the problem of improving the comparability of the two main systems of national accounting, namely, the United Nations System of National Accounting (SNA) and the Material Product System (MPS) and of resolving the difficulty of identifying in the MPS countries an equivalent of the indirect taxes of the SNA countries. In the light of the study, the Committee on Contributions decided that in the case of two of the MPS countries, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, a downward revision in their assessments was warranted.

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after consideration of a report of the Committee on Contributions.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 538, 539.

PERCENTAGE SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGET
FOR 1964* AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE
BY MEMBER STATES FOR 1964

Member State	Percentage Scale of Assessments*	Net Contributions to United Nations Regular Budget† (in U.S. Dollars)	Member State	Percentage Scale of Assessments*	Net Contributions to United Nations Regular Budget† (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.05	40,695	Cyprus	0.04	32,934
Albania	0.04	32,934	Czechoslovakia**	1.04	830,688
Algeria**	0.10	82,264	Dahomey	0.04	32,934
Argentina	1.01	807,672	Denmark	0.58	465,327
Australia	1.66	1,335,078	Dominican Republic	0.05	40,441
Austria	0.45	370,498	Ecuador	0.06	49,185
Belgium	1.20	970,395	El Salvador	0.04	32,251
Bolivia	0.04	31,095	Ethiopia	0.05	41,166
Brazil	1.03	848,031	Finland	0.37	304,632
Bulgaria	0.20	164,665	France	5.94	4,812,573
Burma	0.07	57,632	Gabon	0.04	32,934
Burundi**	0.04	32,906	Ghana	0.09	74,099
Byelorussian SSR	0.52	428,132	Greece	0.23	182,618
Cambodia	0.04	32,934	Guatemala	0.05	40,728
Cameroon	0.04	32,934	Guinea	0.04	32,934
Canada	3.12	2,527,075	Haiti	0.04	31,770
Central African Republic	0.04	32,934	Honduras	0.04	32,656
Ceylon	0.09	74,099	Hungary**	0.51	419,898
Chad	0.04	32,934	Iceland	0.04	32,934
Chile	0.26	207,082	India	2.03	1,609,340
China	4.57	3,736,058	Indonesia	0.45	370,498
Colombia	0.26	214,066	Iran	0.20	160,903
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	32,934	Iraq	0.09	72,344
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.07	57,632	Ireland	0.14	115,265
Costa Rica	0.04	32,934	Israel	0.15	123,499
Cuba	0.22	175,224	Italy	2.24	1,844,259

Member State	Percentage Scale of Assessments*	Net Contributions to United Nations Regular Budget† (in U.S. Dollars)	Member State	Percentage Scale of Assessments*	Net Contributions to United Nations Regular Budget† (in U.S. Dollars)
Ivory Coast	0.04	32,934	Sudan	0.07	57,632
Jamaica**	0.05	41,132	Sweden	1.30	1,046,997
Japan	2.27	1,868,960	Syria	0.05	41,166
Jordan	0.04	32,934	Tanganyika	0.04	32,934
Kenya	‡	‡	Thailand	0.16	123,539
Kuwait**	0.04	32,906	Togo	0.04	32,934
Laos	0.04	32,934	Trinidad and Tobago**	0.04	32,906
Lebanon	0.05	41,166	Tunisia	0.05	41,166
Liberia	0.04	32,934	Turkey	0.40	323,483
Libya	0.04	32,934	Uganda**	0.04	32,906
Luxembourg	0.05	39,894	Ukrainian SSR	1.98	1,630,195
Madagascar	0.04	32,934	USSR	14.97	12,310,404
Malaysia	0.13	107,033	United Arab Republic	0.25	201,629
Mali	0.04	32,934	United Kingdom	7.58	6,125,710
Mauritania	0.04	32,934	United States	32.02	29,314,890
Mexico	0.74	605,142	Upper Volta	0.04	32,934
Mongolia	0.04	32,934	Uruguay	0.11	85,653
Morocco	0.14	115,265	Venezuela	0.52	424,694
Nepal	0.04	32,934	Yemen	0.04	32,934
Netherlands	1.01	808,709	Yugoslavia	0.38	294,588
New Zealand	0.41	327,140	Zanzibar	‡	‡
Nicaragua	0.04	32,779			
Niger	0.04	32,934			
Nigeria	0.21	172,900			84,906,900
Norway	0.45	360,564			
Pakistan	0.42	345,799			
Panama	0.04	31,555			
Paraguay	0.04	32,934			
Peru	0.10	80,121			
Philippines	0.40	329,332			
Poland	1.28	1,024,858			
Portugal	0.16	131,733			
Romania	0.32	263,466			
Rwanda**	0.04	32,906			
Saudi Arabia	0.07	57,632			
Senegal	0.05	41,166			
Sierra Leone	0.04	32,934			
Somalia	0.04	32,934			
South Africa	0.53	416,662			
Spain	0.86	708,063			

* Percentage rates of assessment listed (except for those marked **) are those approved by General Assembly resolutions 1691 (XVI) of 18 December 1961 and 1870 (XVII) of 20 December 1962.

** As approved by General Assembly resolution 1927 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

† The amounts listed are the net contributions after allowing for credits from the Tax Equalization Fund derived from staff assessment.

‡ A new Member State admitted to the United Nations at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly (16 December 1963). Not included in the scale of assessments as established by Assembly resolutions 1691 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, 1870 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, and 1927 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1045, 1046, 1054.
Plenary Meeting 1276.

A/5510. Report of Committee on Contributions.
A/C.5/985 and Add.1. Collection of contributions as at 16 September 1963. Report of Secretary-General.
A/C.5/L.806. United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 21 November 1963, meeting 1046.
A/5659. Report of Fifth Committee.
RESOLUTION 1927 (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5659, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 11 December 1963, meeting 1276.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,

"1. Resolves that:

"(a) The rates of assessment for Czechoslovakia and Hungary for 1964, established in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1691 A (XVI) of 18 December 1961, shall be decreased for Czechoslovakia to 1.04 per cent and for Hungary to 0.51 per cent;

"(b) For the year 1964, the rates of assessment for the States admitted to membership in the United Nations at the seventeenth regular and the fourth special sessions of the General Assembly shall be as follows :

Member State	Per cent
Algeria	0.10
Burundi	0.04
Jamaica	0.05
Kuwait	0.04
Rwanda	0.04
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04
Uganda	0.04

and these rates shall be added to the scale of assessments for 1964;

"(c) For the year 1963, the rates of assessment for the States admitted to membership in the United Nations at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly shall be as follows:

Member State	Per cent
Algeria	0.10
Burundi	0.04
Jamaica	0.05
Rwanda	0.04
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04
Uganda	0.04

"These rates shall be in addition to the scale of assessments for 1963 under General Assembly resolutions 1691 A (XVI) and 1870(XVII) and shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States;

"(d) Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda and Trinidad and Tobago, which became Members of the United Nations on 18 September 1962, and Algeria and Uganda, which became Members on 8 and 25 October 1962 respectively, shall contribute for the year of admission an amount equal to one ninth of their percentage assessment for 1963 applied to the net budget for 1962;

"(e) Kuwait, which became a Member of the United Nations on 14 May 1963, shall contribute for the year of admission one half of its percentage assessment for 1964 applied to the net budget for 1963;

"(f) The reductions in the rates of assessment for Czechoslovakia (0.13 per cent) and Hungary (0.05 per cent) for 1964 shall also apply to their contributions to the United Nations regular budget for 1962 and 1963 and the resulting credits to the two States shall, notwithstanding regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, be derived from the contributions to be made by new Member States for the years 1962 and 1963 under sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) above;

"(g) Under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Kuwait, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund corresponding to the 1964 rates of assessment for these States applied to the amount of the Fund for 1964, such advances to be carried as additional to the authorized level of the Fund, pending the inclusion of the rates of assessment for the new Member States in a scale of 100 per cent;

"(h) The reductions in the advances to the Working Capital Fund of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, resulting from the downward revision in their rates of assessments for 1964, shall constitute a reduction in the amount carried as additional to the authorized level of the Fund in respect of the advances to the Fund by new Member States under sub-paragraph (g) above;

"2. Requests the Committee on Contributions, in calculating rates of assessment, to give due attention to the developing countries in view of their special economic and financial problems;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Contributions the record of the discussions on the scale of assessments at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, together with the report of the Fifth Committee on that subject."

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS: THE FINANCING OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

During 1963, the General Assembly twice considered the question of financing the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, on both occasions deciding to meet the costs of its two major operations—that of UNEF (the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East) and that of ONUC (the United Nations Operation in the Congo)—by adopting ad hoc financing arrangements. The adoption of a permanent financing method was deferred pending further study by the Assembly's Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations.

In 1962, the Assembly had authorized the Secretary-General to incur expenditures for UNEF and ONUC for the period 1 January to

30 June 1963.⁶ It did not, however, appropriate the funds involved; nor, consequently, did it decide on the shares of these expenditures to be borne by United Nations Members. It did, however, re-establish the Working Group, requesting it to study special methods for financing peace-keeping operations, such as UNEF or ONUC, including a possible special scale of assessments. The Working Group was instructed to report not later than 31 March 1963. At the same time the Assembly decided to convene a special session prior to 30 June 1963 for the purpose of considering the financial situation of the United Nations in the light of the report of the Working Group.⁷

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 553.

⁷ Ibid., p. 554.

This special session was held between 15 May and 26 June. The Working Group reported to the Assembly that it had not been able to arrive at any generally agreed recommendation in the time at its disposal, though it did set out principles on which it thought future financing could appropriately be based. The Assembly evolved an ad hoc formula for the financing of UNEF and ONUC for the period 1 July to 31 December. No appropriation or apportionment action was taken in respect of the expenditures incurred during the period 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963, it being tacitly understood that the proceeds of the United Nations bond issue would assist in bridging the gap.

The Assembly at the same time decided that the Working Group should continue to seek a permanent solution to the problem, reporting to the Assembly not later than at its 1964 session. The Assembly also adopted certain related resolutions: one laying down general guiding principles governing the financing of future peace-keeping operations, one concerning the payment of arrears of assessments for UNEF and ONUC expenses, one dealing with the possible establishment of a peace fund, and one extending the period during which United Nations bonds might be sold.

Later in 1963, at its eighteenth session, the Assembly, among other things, approved appropriations for ONUC for the period 1 January to 30 June 1964 and for UNEF for the period 1 January to 31 December 1964. The costs involved were again apportioned according to an ad hoc formula, pending consideration at the Assembly's session in 1964 of a more permanent method of financing peace-keeping operations in the light of the further report of the Working Group.

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF UNITED NATIONS

On 19 December 1962, it may be recalled, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 1854 B (XVII)⁸ to re-establish the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations for the purpose of studying special methods for financing peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures, including a pos-

sible special scale of assessments. The Working Group was also asked to study the situation arising from the arrears of some United Nations Members in the payment of contributions for financing peace-keeping operations and to recommend, within the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, arrangements designed to bring payments up to date.

Members of the Working Group were: 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. The Committee met between 29 January and 29 March 1963 and completed a report for the Assembly.

This report was presented in two parts, the first dealing with special methods for financing peace-keeping operations and the second with arrears in contributions to peace-keeping funds.

With regard to methods for financing peace-keeping operations, the Working Group reported that it had not been able to arrive at any generally agreed recommendation in the time at its disposal. However, it had identified members' positions on the question and had set out principles on which the financing of future peace-keeping operations could appropriately be based, along with views thereon.

The views of the following individual members or groups of members taking particular positions on methods or principles were listed in the report: Bulgaria, Mongolia and the USSR; Canada; the United States; Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. Also listed were members who put forward proposals which included elements of the positions of the Governments previously listed or who expressed views on principles. These were: Argentina, Brazil and Mexico; China; Nigeria; Sweden; the Netherlands; Italy; the United Arab Republic; Australia; and Japan.

With regard to the question of arrears, the report of the Working Group quoted proposals submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Nigeria and Pakistan and indicated the degree of support they had received.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 550.

CONSIDERATION AT ASSEMBLY'S
FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION

At its fourth special session, held from 15 May to 27 June 1963, the General Assembly considered the financial situation of the United Nations in the light of the report of the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations (see preceding section). This session was convened in compliance with the terms of an Assembly resolution of 20 December 1962.⁹

RESOLUTIONS AND VOTING

On 27 June 1963, the Assembly adopted seven resolutions on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee to the following effect:

The first resolution (1874(S-IV)) set out general principles to serve as guide lines for the sharing of costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures and recognized the necessity of sharing equitably the financial burden of peace-keeping operations to the extent not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements. It affirmed, among other things, the following principles for sharing these costs by assessed or voluntary contributions or a combination thereof: (a) the financing of such operations was the collective responsibility of all United Nations Members; (b) the economically more developed countries were in a position to make relatively larger contributions than the economically less developed; (c) without prejudice to the principle of collective responsibility, efforts should be made to encourage voluntary contributions from Members; (d) the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security should be borne in mind in connexion with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations; (e) where circumstances warranted, the Assembly should give special consideration to the situation of any Member which was a victim of, or otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peace-keeping operation.

The Assembly also decided that suitable administrative procedures should be established to insure that provision for the financing of a peace-keeping operation was made by the Gen-

eral Assembly at the time the operation was authorized, and it requested the Secretary-General to review such administrative procedures, reporting the results to the 1963 Assembly session along with any recommendations he cared to make. This resolution arose from a proposal submitted in the Fifth Committee by Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Fifth Committee approved it by a roll-call vote of 91 to 13, with 3 abstentions, on 25 June 1963. The Assembly adopted the resolution two days later by 92 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions.

A second resolution (1875(S-IV)) dealt with cost estimates and financing of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for the period 1 July to 31 December 1963. The Assembly thereby decided to continue the Special Account for the expenses of UNEF, authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to 31 December 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,580,000 for continuing UNEF costs and appropriated an amount of \$9.5 million for the period 1 July to 31 December. The Assembly apportioned this sum according to an ad hoc formula which, it specified, should not constitute a precedent for the future. The formula apportioned an amount of \$2.5 million among all United Nations Members in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963 and the balance of \$7 million in the same manner, except that each "economically less developed country" was to be assessed an amount calculated at 45 per cent of its rate under that scale. The Assembly decided that for the purposes of this resolution the term "economically less developed countries" meant all Members except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 554.

Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, and it recommended that these Members make voluntary contributions in addition to their assessments under the resolution in order to make up for the reductions granted to other Members. This resolution arose from a proposal submitted in the Fifth Committee by Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Fifth Committee approved it on 25 June 1963 by a roll-call vote of 79 to 11, with 16 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the resolution two days later by a roll-call vote of 80 to 11, with 16 abstentions.

The third resolution 1876(S-IV)) provided in similar terms for the financing of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC). The Secretary-General was authorized to expend at a monthly rate of \$5.5 million and the sum of \$33 million was appropriated for the period 1 July to 31 December 1963. The apportionment arrangements provided that \$3 million be divided among all Members in accordance with the regular scale and that the \$30 million balance be distributed by the same combination of assessments and voluntary contributions applied in the case of UNEF. This resolution arose from a proposal submitted in the Fifth Committee by the same 31 countries sponsoring resolution 1875(S-IV) (see preceding paragraph). It was adopted in the Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963 by a roll-call vote of 79 to 12, with 16 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the resolution two days later by a roll-call vote of 80 to 12, with 15 abstentions.

In a fourth resolution (1877(S-IV)), the Assembly dealt with the payment of arrears in respect of assessed contributions to the UNEF and ONUC accounts. It appealed to Members in arrears to make their payments, disregarding other factors, and it expressed its conviction that Members who objected on political or juridical grounds to paying their assessments nevertheless would, without prejudice to their respective positions, make a special effort to-

wards solving the financial difficulties of the United Nations by making these payments. Also, the Secretary-General was requested to consult with Members in arrears and to work out with them, before 31 October 1963, arrangements as to the most appropriate modalities within the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, including the possibility of payment by installment, for bringing the payment of assessments under the UNEF and ONUC accounts up to date as soon as possible. A proposal to this effect was sponsored in the Fifth Committee by Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uruguay and Venezuela. It was adopted by the Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963 by a roll-call vote of 77 to 12, with 19 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the text two days later by a roll-call vote of 19 to 12, with 17 abstentions.

An amendment to the terms and conditions governing the issue of United Nations bonds was approved with the adoption of a fifth resolution (1878(S-IV)). This authorized the Secretary-General to continue to sell United Nations bonds until 31 December 1963. A text to this effect was submitted in the Fifth Committee by Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Tunisia and Uganda. It was approved by the Committee on 25 June 1963 by a roll-call vote of 90 to 12, with 6 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the resolution two days later by a vote of 93 to 12, with 4 abstentions.

A sixth resolution (1879(S-IV)) was also adopted, whereby the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult United Nations Members and interested organizations on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a Peace Fund through voluntary contributions from United Nations Members, as well as organizations and individuals, and to report on these consultations to the 1963 session. The Assembly felt that such a Peace Fund might provide a means to enable the Secretary-General

to discharge without undue delay his responsibilities under the Charter in cases of breaches of the peace. The resolution to this effect was sponsored in the Fifth Committee by Cyprus, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Pakistan and was adopted by the Committee on 25 June 1963 by a roll-call vote of 92 to 12, with 4 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the resolution two days later by a vote of 91 to 12, with 2 abstentions.

In the seventh resolution (1889(S-IV)), the Assembly decided to continue in being the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations. 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 requested to report to the Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than at its 1964 session. This resolution was introduced in the Fifth Committee by Cameroon, Cyprus, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea and Uruguay. The Committee approved it on 25 June 1963 by a roll-call vote of 94 to 12, with 2 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the resolution on 27 June by 95 votes to 12, with two abstentions.

(For the text of resolutions 1874-1877(S-IV) and 1879-1880(S-IV) and voting details see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**. For text of resolution 1878(S-IV) see p. 547.)

REPORTS

In addition to considering the report of the Working Group, the Fifth Committee had before it reports by the Secretary-General on the financial position of the United Nations, on 1963 cost estimates for ONUC and 1963 cost estimates for UNEF, and reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the ONUC and UNEF cost estimates.

REPORT ON FINANCIAL POSITION

AND PROSPECTS OF UNITED NATIONS

In his report on the financial position of the United Nations, the Secretary-General indicated that the deficit between the Organization's available cash resources and its current liabilities, which totalled \$74.1 million at the end of 1962, had increased to \$93.9 million as at 31 March 1963. The deterioration in the financial position was attributed principally to the large outstanding balances of assessed contributions for ONUC and UNEF, to the fact that no assessments had been levied to cover the costs of these operations since 30 June 1962, and to the customary delay in the early months of the year in collecting assessments for the current year's regular budget. The report indicated that: if the same factors continued to prevail; if costs for UNEF and ONUC remained as projected; and if the sale of United Nations bonds was limited to the amount presently pledged, the deficit might increase to \$101.4 million as at 30 June and \$140 million at 31 December 1963. On the latter date, the Organization's cash resources would have decreased to about \$10 million, or less than one month's requirements. Accordingly, the Secretary-General believed it imperative that the General Assembly take action at its special session to ensure that the Organization would have the necessary cash resources to defray its continuing operations, either by assessing the costs of the operations among Members or by such other methods as the General Assembly wished to adopt.

The Secretary-General also reported on the results of various steps taken to secure the liquidation of arrears and the early payment of current contributions. There were definite indications of progressive improvement as far as the collection of arrears contributions was concerned. Nevertheless, as at 13 May the total of all contributions due, inclusive of unpaid 1963 assessments and advances to the Working Capital Fund as well as arrears for prior years, amounted to \$182,958,797. While the arrears situation remained a matter of serious concern, the Secretary-General was not unhopeful that the coming months would see an accelerated rate of improvement, having been assured by

some Members of their intention to liquidate past obligations in full.

With regard to the sale of United Nations bonds, the Secretary-General reported a grand total of purchases and pledges of \$148,881,794 out of the total of \$200 million authorized for issue up to 31 December 1962. In the belief that a number of Governments would still wish to subscribe if the subscription period were extended, the Secretary-General recommended an extension to 31 December 1963.

REPORTS ON COST ESTIMATES FOR ONUC AND UNEF

In his report on the cost estimates for ONUC, the Secretary-General indicated that, in view of the situation that had prevailed in the Congo (Leopoldville) since January 1963, he had been able to schedule substantial reductions during the year in the military strength of the United Nations Force in the Congo. In consequence, the estimated costs in 1963 could be kept to \$83,745,000, representing a reduction of approximately \$36 million—or 30 per cent—from the ONUC expenditure levels during the previous two years, when costs totalled some \$120 million annually. Of the total of approximately \$84 million, it was estimated that \$51 million would be required during the first half of 1963 and \$33 million during the second half. Since the General Assembly, by the terms of its resolution 1865(XVII) of 20 December 1962,¹⁰ had authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to 30 June 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$10 million for the continuing cost of the operations, it would be necessary for the Assembly at its fourth special session to extend the authority for such expenditures after 30 June if the objectives of the Security Council resolutions relating to the Congo were to be achieved. For the period 1 July 1963 to 31 December 1963, an average monthly expenditure rate not to exceed \$5.5 million for the continuing costs of ONUC was suggested, provided that such expenditures did not result in total expenditures for the year 1963 in excess of \$84 million.

The Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its related report on ONUC cost estimates, recommended approval of the Secretary-General's

estimates while expressing the hope that he could keep actual expenses well below that level.

The Secretary-General's report on 1963 cost estimates for UNEF, along with the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, had been submitted to the 1962 session of the General Assembly, which had approved—by resolution 1864(XVII)—expenditures up to 30 June 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,580,000, but which had not appropriated funds for the period.¹¹ These reports again came before the Fifth Committee during its consideration of costs for the second half of 1963.

GENERAL DISCUSSION IN FIFTH COMMITTEE

These questions and the seven draft resolutions were considered by the Fifth Committee at meetings held between 15 May and 25 June 1963 and at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 27 June 1963. The Fifth Committee's debate was preceded by opening statements by the Secretary-General and by Chief S. O. Adebo (Nigeria), Chairman of the Working Group.

The Secretary-General stressed the gravity of the financial difficulties in which the Organization found itself and the imperative need for steps at the special session to ensure the necessary cash resources for the continuation of operations in the Middle East and the Congo. He said this problem was a vital one, on which the effectiveness of the United Nations and, indeed, its survival depended. It was with this overriding consideration in mind, he trusted, that Member States would deal with the issue before them.

The Chairman of the Working Group recalled that the Group's composition had reflected the full range of political opinion among United Nations Members. Consequently, it had not proved possible to present unanimous recommendations on the matters referred to it. Nevertheless, the report indicated the general lines on which a satisfactory agreement might be reached and contained a number of practical proposals to this effect.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 553.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 551-53.

In the course of the ensuing discussion of the issues and the draft resolutions, certain delegations, including, among others, those of Bulgaria, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, took as their point of departure that the problem which had arisen was the direct result of actions taken in violation of the United Nations Charter, particularly of those Articles which established the exclusive jurisdiction of the Security Council in respect of the establishment and direction of all peace-keeping operations undertaken by the United Nations. The contention that the Security Council could be replaced in matters concerning peace-keeping operations by the General Assembly or by the United Nations Secretariat was incompatible with the fundamental Charter provision that all decisions in such matters must be adopted with the concurring votes of the permanent members of the Council.

Among their various arguments were the following: While the operations in the Congo had indeed been initiated by the Security Council, its prerogatives with regard to the organization and conduct of the enterprise had subsequently been infringed. An early and satisfactory achievement of the Council's intent had been precluded by the obstructive actions of certain States for their own ends. Other than to serve the interest of the latter States in the continuation of the operation on their own terms, there was no valid reason why the United Nations forces in the Congo should not be withdrawn. The General Assembly had exceeded its competence when, by resolution 1000(ES-1)¹² of 5 November 1956, it had decided to create the Emergency Force in the Middle East. Not only was this operation illegal, but it served the interests of those States which had committed the aggression which preceded its establishment. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR were among those Members which, because they maintained that the operations in the Middle East and in the Congo were thus unlawful, could not accept any financial commitment in addition to their obligation under the Charter to contribute to the legitimate expenses of the Organization as included in the regular budget. Neither the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice,¹³ ruling

that the expenses of UNEF and ONUC were expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter (for text, see APPENDIX II) nor General Assembly resolution 1854 A (XVII) of 19 December 1962¹⁴ accepting the Court's opinion, could be binding on Member States. In the view of these delegations, the Court's opinion had no legal or moral force and was in conflict with the Charter. Furthermore, under Article 10 of the Charter (for text, see APPENDIX II), the General Assembly could only adopt recommendations, which could have no legal binding force for Members.

In the view of these delegations, the only correct solution would be to have the expenses of UNEF and ONUC met by the Members responsible for them.

During the Fifth Committee's debate, certain delegations indicated that, in addition, they would no longer accept the obligation to contribute to certain provisions in the regular budget which they considered unjustifiable or which, in their view, were being incorrectly administered. Thus, the USSR representative formally announced that from 1963 onwards the USSR would no longer contribute to the financing of those parts of the regular budget devoted to: the redemption of United Nations bonds; 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); and the United Nations Field Service. Further, the USSR would pay its share of the total appropriated under Part V of the budget—for technical assistance—but would do so only in its national currency in order that its contribution might be used for the despatch of Soviet equipment and experts to the receiving countries.

The representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia and the Ukrainian SSR announced similar intentions on the part of their respective Governments.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 28, 29, 30, 36.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 473-77.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 549, 550.

The majority of delegations participating in the general debate agreed that the expenditures authorized by the General Assembly for UNEF and ONUC were expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter. Accordingly, the costs of the latter operations, and of United Nations peace-keeping activities in general, were the collective responsibility of all Member States, to be apportioned among them by the General Assembly in the same manner, although not necessarily by the same scale, as the expenses provided for under the regular budget.

Among those expressing support for this view were the 35 sponsors (see above, p. 555) of the resolution on general principles (1874(S-IV)) and Iceland, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Senegal, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The delegations holding these views based their position on one or more of the following premises:

(1) The principle embodied in Article 17(2) of the Charter that all Member States had a collective responsibility to bear the expenses of the Organization.

(2) The advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 July 1962, accepted by the General Assembly—in its resolution 1854 A (XVII) of 19 December 1962—that the expenses authorized by the General Assembly for UNEF and ONUC constituted expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter.

(3) The competence of the General Assembly, under the Charter, to initiate peace-keeping operations and to authorize and apportion expenses for such operations, including those initiated by the Security Council.

Delegations supporting the principle of collective responsibility stressed that the maintenance of peace and security was the principal activity of the United Nations under the Charter. All Member States were therefore under an obligation to share in the costs of peace-keeping operations in the same manner, although not in all cases in the same proportion as they contributed to other expenses of the Organization. Disagreement with some aspects of the adoption or implementation of decisions relating to peace-keeping operations was not sufficient to relieve Members of this responsibility. Any other interpretation would be to the serious detriment of the effectiveness and solvency of the United Nations. At the same

time, it was felt that adherence to the principle of collective responsibility did not preclude a special method for the apportionment of the related costs based on the particular circumstances, notably the capacity of developing countries to pay when heavy expenditures were involved.

Several Members—among them Laos, Haiti and Tanganyika—which based their position, among other things, on acceptance of the advisory opinion of the International Court, did not dispute the contention that the opinion was not binding on Member States in the way that, under Article 94 of the Charter (for text, see APPENDIX II below) a decision or judgement would have been. This fact, however, did not affect the substance, value and authority of the advice given, at the request of the General Assembly, by the highest judicial organ. Respect for the rule of law and the best interests of the United Nations imposed a moral obligation on all Member States to comply.

With further reference to the constitutional aspect of the problem, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Jamaica and Turkey were among those presenting arguments in reply to the contention that the Security Council had exclusive jurisdiction over all matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security, including the financing of peace-keeping operations. It was pointed out that while Article 24 of the Charter, in order to ensure prompt and effective action, had conferred on the Security Council primary—but not exclusive—responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, this did not imply that the Assembly had sacrificed its prerogatives in this field. There was nothing in the Charter which placed the Council at a higher level of authority than the Assembly. Thus, Article 35 provided that any Member of the United Nations might bring any dispute to the attention of either the Security Council or the General Assembly. (For text of Charter Articles, see APPENDIX II.)

The representative of Haiti added that Article 12, in stipulating that the General Assembly should not make recommendations with regard to any dispute with which the Security Council was already dealing, was merely to avoid simultaneous consideration in two places and the possibility of contradictory decisions.

With regard to the financial aspect of peace-keeping operations, it was also argued that Article 17, the only provision in the Charter to deal with budgetary matters, conferred entire authority on the General Assembly in respect of the authorization and apportionment of expenses. Speaking to this point, Nepal, Pakistan, Tanganyika and Uruguay expressed the view that any decision on the apportionment of expenditures which placed obligations on every Member State could not be taken without discussion and approval by the General Assembly where all Members were represented.

Certain delegations—for example, Jamaica and the Philippines—considered that the competence of the General Assembly to initiate peace-keeping operations had been established beyond doubt by the adoption of General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 3 November 1950.¹⁵ By the terms of this resolution it had been decided that "if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, failed to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

The representative of France felt that the differing and contradictory proposals advanced to date could not provide a solution to the financial problems of the Organization. The underlying reason for the failure of efforts made so far, he said, lay in the nature of the principles adopted and the methods used. By attempting to impose financial obligations on Members, including those opposed to them, the General Assembly had assumed the attributes of a world government.

Noting the authority granted to the Assembly under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution to make "appropriate recommendations to members for collective measures," the French spokesman questioned the concept of obligation invoked by the majority of Members. Recom-

mendations, he declared, could not have a compulsory character and could not be considered decisions. The only power of decision which the French delegation could recognize belonged to the Security Council. It was for Members which accepted Assembly recommendations, he continued, to find within themselves the means of solving financial problems they had created.

Many delegations emphasized that the main issue before the General Assembly was of a constitutional and political rather than a financial character. Ceylon addressed an appeal to the USSR and the United States to hold bilateral discussions immediately, at the highest level, with a view to achieving a compromise solution. Afghanistan considered that a negotiating body should be established for a similar purpose, composed of those Member States most concerned and in which the Secretary-General would participate. It felt that the Secretary-General should be requested to submit a report to the Fifth Committee, before it adopted any resolution for the General Assembly's approval, on the results of the negotiations, together with such recommendations as he might wish to make. Chile, Indonesia and Tunisia were among others associating themselves with the spirit of these proposals.

Pakistan suggested that the conflict was not between two sovereign States, or even two opposing national interests in the strict sense of the term, but between the concept of the sovereignty of States and the limitation on such sovereignty implicit in any attempt to organize an international society.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE FINANCING OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

During the Fifth Committee's debate, support was expressed for the adoption of a draft resolution which would embody those general principles on which a measure of agreement existed and which could serve, it was felt, as a starting point for future decisions by the Assembly. A number of delegations expressed concurrence with the following principles enumerated in the report of the Working Group:

- (1) The financing of United Nations operations for the maintenance of peace and security is the collective

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 193-95.

responsibility of all States Members of the Organization.

(2) The expenses of such operations should be apportioned among the Member States to the extent that they are not covered by voluntary contributions or by some other agreed arrangement of the kind referred to above.

(3) To the extent that the expenses were not covered by other means, the apportionment among the States Members of the United Nations should be effected with due regard to their relative capacity to pay.

(4) To this effect, a certain initial segment of the net costs should be assessed on all Member States on the basis of the scale applicable to the regular budget.

(5) The balance to be apportioned should be shared, within reasonable limits, in accordance with a special scale which would serve to reduce the financial burden on Member States less capable of bearing the financial burden when heavy expenditures are involved.

(6) In respect of all duly approved peace-keeping operations, there should be agreement in advance on what procedures are to be followed and on how expenditures shall be apportioned among Member States.

Extensive support was also expressed for the proposals submitted in the Working Group by Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. These contained, among other things, a listing of the following criteria on which the special financing method proposed by these countries should be based:

(1) The individual capacity of Member States to pay.

(2) The difference between the capacity of each Member State to pay when contributing to the regular budget of the Organization and its capacity to pay when peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures are concerned.

(3) The principle of increasing the share of certain Member States and decreasing the share of certain other Member States according to the magnitude of the expenditures involved.

(4) The greater responsibility for peace-keeping expenditures of the permanent members of the Security Council in recognition of their primary responsibility in respect of the maintenance of international peace and security.

(5) The principle that developed Member States are more capable economically and financially of meeting the expenses of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures, while developing Member States are considered less capable.

(6) Special consideration of the situation of a Member State or Member States, victims of acts that led to a peace-keeping operation, including the possibility of total exemption for them in the apportionment of expenses.

(7) Appropriate consideration of the situation of a Member State or Member States when the General Assembly determines that they are responsible for acts that led to a peace-keeping operation.

Delegations supporting these criteria included those of Chile, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Laos, Libya, the Federation of Malaya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Uruguay. Other criteria proposed in the course of the discussion in the Fifth Committee which received a certain measure of support were that the financial obligations of Member States to contribute to the expenses of a peace-keeping operation should be affected by the extent to which they might have: (a) benefited politically and economically from the operation; (b) contributed to its prolongation; or (c) contributed troops, equipment, supplies or services.

Reservations were expressed with regard to some of the criteria which had been proposed.

In the opinion of China, Ghana, Greece, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and others, there was no legal basis for the contention that the permanent members of the Security Council had a special financial obligation in respect of peace-keeping operations by virtue of the "primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security" conferred on them by Article 24 of the Charter.

The United Kingdom held that responsibilities of the Council under the Charter were placed on all its members, not only on the five permanent members. The latter did not comprise a majority in the Council. They were, moreover, already assessable for about two-thirds of the cost of United Nations activities by virtue of their financial and industrial, and therefore their military, power. To impose an additional assessment would be to base a double levy on the same single factor.

The United States considered that the Charter did not assign responsibility for financing peace and security decisions to the members of the Security Council but to the General Assembly as a whole. Moreover, while any of the permanent Council members could block Security Council action, they did not themselves, without the votes of the non-permanent members, have the power to initiate action. The delegation of Greece pointed out that while the argument for a special financial responsibility was

not without weight, this already was achieved automatically under the regular scale of assessment, not because the powers concerned were permanent members of the Council but because of their advanced economic development. This feature would be even more accentuated under any special scale of assessment which allowed additional reductions for the developing countries.

As to the concept that United Nations Member States considered to be victims of events or actions giving rise to a peace-keeping operation should, in compensation for the damage they may have suffered, be exempted from any assessment or be granted a substantial reduction, it was pointed out that such victims would benefit automatically from the criteria of capacity to pay in so far as they had suffered from the consequences.

Iran was among those Members which deemed it unrealistic to rely for the necessary funds on Member States considered to be responsible for, or otherwise directly involved in, a peace-keeping operation.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND A PEACE FUND

A number of delegations, including those of Cambodia, China, Thailand, Tunisia and Uganda, referred to the desirability of peace-keeping costs being met in part by voluntary contributions. Sweden accepted such a possibility in respect of any ad hoc method which might have to be adopted for the financing of the current operations, but would have preferred mandatory assessments on developed countries to make up the shortfall from reductions which might be granted to developing countries.

Ghana, Jamaica, the Netherlands and Sweden did not agree that the Organization should depend, in part, for the fulfilment of its primary tasks on the willingness of Member States to make voluntary contributions.

The spokesman for Ghana doubted that there should be excessive reliance on voluntary contributions, as this might jeopardize the impartial achievement of the objectives of peace-keeping operations. Voluntary contributions had recently been employed as ad hoc expedients in particular cases. It would be preferable, he declared, if in the future they were to be used for the

creation of a peace fund which would serve as one of the means of financing peace-keeping operations in general. Such a fund should in no way relieve Member States of their financial obligation to the Organization but should rather ensure that the Secretary-General had ready access to the necessary funds in an emergency. Contributions to a peace fund might be invited from organizations and individuals, as well as Governments.

Several delegations, including those of Mexico, Ceylon and Tunisia, suggested that the financial difficulties of the United Nations might be alleviated by seeking outside loans from such sources as Member States, international financial institutions or private corporations. In objecting to this proposal, the representative of Norway declared that there was no provision in the Charter for such a procedure, which was inappropriate for the United Nations. The delegation of Ireland suggested that, as a last resort, the Secretary-General should be empowered, on such terms and conditions as he deemed appropriate, to borrow in any financial year up to the full amount of the cost of implementing all the decisions of the United Nations in that year.

SALE OF UNITED NATIONS BONDS

Many Members indicated their willingness to support the proposal of the Secretary-General that the period during which bonds might be sold in whole or in part should be extended from 31 December 1962 to 31 December 1963.

FINANCING OF CURRENT PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

In the discussion of specific methods of financing peace-keeping operations, several delegations—for example Canada and Ghana—favoured the adoption of an ad hoc method to finance operations of ONUC and UNEF up to 31 December 1963, apportioning expenses on the lines of existing precedents. Other Members, including the Netherlands, maintained that the time had come to adopt a more permanent arrangement which would be applicable to both present and future peace-keeping operations.

Among the permanent methods receiving support from Fifth Committee Members was that proposed in the Working Group by Argentina,

Brazil, Cameroon, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. This would have expenses apportioned according to the following formula:

(a) Up to 50 per cent of the next \$20 million after the initial amount of \$5 million should be shared by all Member States according to the regular scale of assessment; and the remaining 50 per cent should be shared by permanent members of the Security Council and developed Member States according to the scale duly rectified.

(b) Up to 25 per cent of the next \$25 million should be shared by all Member States according to the regular scale of assessment; up to 5 per cent by the permanent members of the Security Council according to the regular scale of assessment duly rectified; and up to 70 per cent by the developed Member States and the permanent members of the Security Council, according to the regular scale of assessment duly rectified.

(c) Up to 5 per cent of the next \$50 million should be shared by all Member States according to the regular scale of assessment; up to 5 per cent by the permanent members of the Security Council according to the regular scale of assessment duly rectified; and up to 90 per cent by the developed Member States and the permanent members of the Security Council according to the regular scale of assessment duly rectified.

(d) The excess over \$100 million should be apportioned according to an ad hoc scale of assessment.

Another assessment formula was described in the Fifth Committee by the representative of Jamaica, who indicated his Government's intention to submit a proposal along those lines later in 1963 at the eighteenth regular session of the Assembly. The Jamaican formula provided for apportionment of expenses as follows:

(1) The scale of assessment for peace-keeping expenditure should be the scale which is used for the regular budget, adjusted by eliminating the minimum percentage and the ceiling on percentages.

(2) The principle of affording relief to countries with low capacity to pay should be given effect not by reducing their percentages further but by limiting the amount of expenditure in any one year on which such countries are assessed.

(3) The relief should be progressive and for that purpose countries should be considered in groups according to their capacity to meet heavy expenditure measured by their adjusted scale of assessment. The number of groups would be a matter of detail to be settled by negotiation. It might be found convenient to draw a dividing line at the following six percentage points: .05, .10, .25, 1.0, 2.5, and 4.5.

(4) The year's expenditure should be divided for assessment purposes into segments. All Member States

would be assessed, for example, on the first \$20 million of the year's peace-keeping expenditure; on the next \$20 million only those States would be assessed whose percentage is .10 and above; on the next only those would pay whose percentage is .25 and above, and so on to \$100 million. On that part of the year's expenditure which exceeds \$100 million, only those States whose percentage is 4.5 and above would be assessed.

(5) States liable to assessment in the second and subsequent segments of the year's expenditure should pay small surcharges on their regular assessment to compensate for the amounts not received from those States which had been exempted.

The consensus among delegations was that it would be difficult at present to reach agreement on permanent methods of financing and that appropriations should be approved for ONUC and UNEF for the period 1 July 1963 to 31 December 1963.

However, in order to ensure that every effort would continue to be made to seek a more lasting solution, a proposal that the Working Group should continue in being was received with favour by the majority of delegations.

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES ON INITIATION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Several Members, among them the Netherlands, referred with approval to the special administrative and budgetary procedures for peace-keeping operations advocated by the representative of Canada in the Working Group's report. In Canada's view, experience had shown that it was desirable at the time of initiating each peace-keeping operation for the Secretary-General to provide estimates of the costs of each operation. These estimates should be produced as a matter of course and as quickly as possible. In this way, all United Nations Members would be given as much information as possible about the financial consequences of a particular operation. The financial implications of any future peace-keeping operation which involved expenses in excess of those covered by the current resolution (e.g., resolution 1862(XVII) of 20 December 1962¹⁶ relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses) should be brought to the attention of the Assembly for action at the earliest possible time. If the Assembly was in regular session at the

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 533.

time of the initiating decision, it should be aware of and deal with the financial implications before the end of that session. When the initiating decisions were taken by the Security Council at a time when the General Assembly was not in session, the Assembly should be convened as soon as possible, either in a special session or in an emergency special session, depending upon the existing circumstances. In considering the financial implications the Assembly should, as a matter of normal procedure, examine the cost estimates prepared by the Secretary-General and consider their financial implications, give the Secretary-General the necessary authority and decide upon a method whereby expenses are to be met. It would also seem desirable to adopt appropriate accounting procedures for such peace-keeping operations, including the possibility of special accounts which would form an integral part of the United Nations regular budget.

**ARREARS IN PAYMENT OF
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FINANCING
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
AND THE APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS**

On the subject of arrears in contributions for peace-keeping operations, many Members of the Fifth Committee expressed support for the proposals made in the Working Group by Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Nigeria and Pakistan. The main features of these proposals were that Members which were in arrears and objected to making payments to meet the expenses of ONUC and UNEF on political or juridical grounds might be invited nevertheless to make a special effort towards solving the financial difficulties of the Organization by making these payments. Additionally, where arrears were due to financial problems of Members, the Secretary-General should be invited to examine the situation and in consultation with the Members concerned to work out solutions within the spirit and letter of the Charter, including the possibility of paying arrears by instalments.

It was noted during the debate that the existence of arrears gave rise to the question of the application of the sanctions prescribed in Article 19 of the Charter to the effect that:

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.

Australia, Ireland and Ecuador considered that United Nations Members in arrears would inevitably have to face the consequences of their default in payments not only to the regular budget but to ONUC and UNEF as well and that the General Assembly would have no alternative but to apply the penalty provided for in the Charter. Thailand maintained that failure to take such action would create an undesirable precedent which might lead to the repudiation of other provisions of the Charter, with destructive results.

Jordan, on the other hand, pointed out that although the General Assembly had previously recognized that the expenses of ONUC, for instance, constituted expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter, it had also recognized in other resolutions, such as resolutions 1619(XV) of 21 April 1961¹⁷ and 1732(XVI) of 20 December 1961,¹⁸ that they were extraordinary expenses which were essentially different in nature from the expenses of the Organization under the regular budget. Accordingly, there was no basis for grouping together unpaid contributions to the regular budget and payments due for such emergency operations, and Article 19 of the Charter was to be interpreted in that light.

Mexico's representative agreed that Article 19 should not apply in cases of arrears in respect of exceptional peace-keeping operations, especially those whose legality had been so seriously questioned in certain quarters. The principle of sanctions had been retained by the drafters of the Charter only after long debate and solely because of the precedent established by the League of Nations, he said. There were, however, many differences between the League and the United Nations, and it was debatable whether the application of the sanctions in question to the financing of peace-keeping

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1960, p. 127.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 88.

operations would not be contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter and detrimental to the exceptional vitality the Organization had displayed to date,

Other members sharing these views, including Guinea and Sudan, pointed out that the problems that had arisen would not be eased by the adoption of such enforcement measures as the application of Article 19.

Uruguay considered that a flexible interpretation of Article 19 was called for. Extenuating circumstances might exist which precluded the automatic application of that Article, and it was for the General Assembly to take a decision in each particular case after thoroughly considering the factors involved.

CONSIDERATION AT ASSEMBLY'S EIGHTEENTH SESSION

At its eighteenth session later in 1963, the General Assembly again considered the question of financing the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). In the case of **ONUC**, it authorized expenditures until 30 June 1964, by which date it was estimated that the United Nations force would be withdrawn, and for UNEF it appropriated funds until 31 December 1964. Apportionment of the funds appropriated for both forces was again made on an ad hoc basis. Other questions pertaining to the financing of peace-keeping operations which were before the Assembly—specifically, administrative and financial procedures and the study of a peace fund—were referred to the Working Group on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures.

COST ESTIMATES FOR UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CONGO (1 JANUARY-30 JUNE 1964)

On 18 October 1963 the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1885(XVIII)) on the cost estimates and financing for the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) for the period 1 January to 30 June 1964, the date at which it was envisaged that the United Nations Force would be withdrawn.

By this resolution, the Assembly continued until 30 June 1964 the special account that had

been maintained for ONUC and it authorized the Secretary-General to spend up to \$18.2 million during this period. Any balance remaining in the account, as well as the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of United Nations-owned property in the Congo, was authorized to be used in defraying terminal expenses after 30 June. A sum of \$15 million was appropriated, the Assembly having been informed that the Congo (Leopoldville) Government was prepared to defray, as from 1 January 1964, expenses of ONUC which could be paid for in Congolese currency within a maximum of 208 million Congolese francs (approximately \$3.2 million).

The Assembly apportioned the sum of \$15 million according to an ad hoc formula whereby \$3 million was divided among Members in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964 and the balance of \$12 million was divided on the same basis except that each economically less developed country was assessed an amount calculated at a maximum of 45 per cent of its rate under the regular scale. The Assembly recommended that 26 Members falling outside the category of "economically less developed," namely, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, make voluntary contributions to cover the shortfall and it appealed to any Member in a position to assist to make voluntary contributions or to forgo the reduced rate of assessment.

This resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a roll-call vote of 76 to 11, with 20 abstentions. (For text and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly took its decision on the basis of a recommendation by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. On 25 September 1963, this Committee had requested the Secretary-General to submit cost estimates for the maintenance of ONUC until 30 June 1964; these totalled \$19.2 million. The Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and

Budgetary Questions in a related report recommended a reduction of \$1 million.

In conjunction with the Fifth Committee's consideration of these two reports, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanganyika and Uganda submitted a draft resolution dealing with the appropriation and apportionment of these expenses. This draft resolution was adopted by the Committee on 11 October 1963 by a roll-call vote of 68 to 11, with 18 abstentions. (For voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Not all those 68 representatives who voted affirmatively did so for the same reasons. Some of them, although convinced that it was a matter of vital interest to maintain a reduced United Nations force in the Congo for a final period of six months from January to June 1964, were troubled by the financing formula contained in the draft resolution. As pointed out by the Netherlands, for instance, the maintenance of peace and security being a collective responsibility it was not reasonable that a small number of Member States should be expected to carry virtually the entire financial burden of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.

Other Member States supporting the resolution, while willing to defer to the wishes of the majority of the African States and to support the continuance of the ONUC operation until 30 June 1964, pointed out that it had been understood that the financial formula for ONUC expenses, adopted at the fourth special session in June 1963, would not constitute a precedent; it had, however, again been employed in this instance. It was also pointed out by Canada, Ireland, Italy, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States that some countries were giving too much weight to the percentage of assessment, without regard to the size of the assessment. The representative of the United States noted that for 41 States assessed at the minimum percentage the bill for ONUC costs for this period amounted to \$3,525. If the percentage of the developing countries ought to fall as the bill rose, it should, by the same token, rise as the bill became smaller.

Delegations opposing the draft resolution included, among others, the USSR, which considered that the General Assembly had no competence to take decisions in respect of the United Nations operation in the Congo or to appropriate funds for the Force. Therefore, such action, if taken, would in their view be illegal; such questions came within the exclusive competence of the Security Council. If the operation was viewed as an internal police action, the United Nations was not entitled to take part in it as that would constitute interference in the internal affairs of the Congo; if it was viewed as an operation for the maintenance of international peace and security, the matter should be referred to the Security Council.

Among the 18 Member States that abstained on the vote, two main trends of opinion were expressed: On the one hand, it was contended by Argentina, supported by a number of Latin American countries—for example, Brazil and Colombia—that, as the situation in 1964 would differ considerably from that which had prevailed in the preceding years, the general apportionment principles previously adopted were no longer entirely applicable. The Argentinian representative urged that the developing countries be assessed at 20 per cent of their respective rates under the regular scale, not 45 per cent as provided in the draft resolution. In that way, the developing countries would contribute in all slightly more than 35 per cent of their contribution under the regular assessment scale; that percentage would maintain the principle of collective responsibility and ensure an equitable sharing of costs. On the other hand, some Members, including Burma, Iraq and Syria, abstained because of their doubts concerning the advisability of the proposed continuance of the operation beyond December 1963. In their opinion, for the first time since 1960 the General Assembly did not have before it a specific request by the Secretary-General. At best, he appeared to be neutral in the matter; there was moreover much force in his contention that it was unreasonable to expect the United Nations to continue to insure a country against internal disorders by indefinitely providing an important part of the internal police force, for exclusively

internal use, when external threats had ended. Furthermore, the position of the Congolese Government could not be said to differ essentially from that of other developing countries which were facing vexing problems of law and order.

COST ESTIMATES FOR UNITED NATIONS
EMERGENCY FORCE IN MIDDLE EAST
(1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 1964)

Arrangements for financing the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) for the period 1 January to 31 December 1964 were made by the General Assembly when it adopted resolution 1983(XVIII) on 17 December 1963.

By this resolution, the Assembly appropriated a sum of \$17,750,000 which it assessed to Members on an ad hoc basis as follows: \$2 million was apportioned among Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964; the balance of \$15.75 million was apportioned according to the same scale except that "economically less developed" countries were assessed at 42.5 per cent of their regular rate.

As in the resolution (1885(XVIII)) appropriating funds for the Congo Force, 26 Members were named as falling outside the category of "economically less developed" and it was recommended that these Members make voluntary contributions to cover the shortfall. The Assembly also appealed to any Member in a position to assist to make voluntary contributions or to forgo the reduced rate of assessment. The resolution expressed the hope that this would be the last ad hoc assessment to be presented to the General Assembly, and that the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures would recommend in 1964 a special method for sharing the costs of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditure.

At the request of Brazil, a roll-call vote was taken by the Assembly on the operative paragraph of the resolution pertaining to the method of apportionment. This paragraph was approved by 61 votes to 11, with 34 abstentions.

The resolution as a whole was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 77 votes to 11, with 20 abstentions. (For text and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after consideration of reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

In a report presenting cost estimates for UNEF for 1964, the Secretary-General had indicated that UNEF continued effectively to serve as the stabilizing influence in maintaining peace in the Gaza-Sinai area of operations. He felt the fact that there had been no serious incidents during the past years underscored the continuing need for its mission. Accordingly, in order that the General Assembly, at its discretion, might take appropriate financial provisions for maintaining the Force during 1964, he submitted cost estimates for that year in a total amount of \$18,954,300.

In a report on the organization and functioning of the Force, the Secretary-General pointed out that any appreciable reduction in the strength of the Force, and thereby in its cost, would require a re-definition and review of its role, the area of its development, and its overall composition. As the Force was well into its seventh year of development in the area at a substantial annual cost—a matter of increasing importance in the present period of financial crisis—the time might therefore have arrived for a careful study of the functions of the Force so as to reduce both its size and cost without unduly increasing the risk of a resumption of warfare along the line. The Secretary-General was willing to make such a study if requested to do so and to report on its results to the General Assembly.

On 16 October 1963, Sweden proposed and the Fifth Committee decided that the Secretary-General should be requested to undertake this study and to report on its results during the current session of the General Assembly.

The report, submitted in early December, pointed out that the Secretary-General had designated an informal Secretariat study group which visited the area of operations to conduct the survey that had been requested. The report put forward the following conclusions:

- (1) The continuation of the Force remained clearly indispensable to the maintenance of quiet along the Gaza-Sinai line at the present time; further, there appeared to be no workable method within the man-

date given to the Force of reducing the area of operations or of limiting the functions of the Force as such. Economies could therefore be achieved only by modifications to the method of its operation and composition.

(2) If the Force were maintained at its existing strength, no further economies could be achieved without an adverse effect on its efficiency.

(3) A change in the basic national composition of contingents to UNEF was not advisable in present circumstances; the international and representative nature of the Force (whose composition was based on a broad geographical distribution) had been from its beginning an important element in its success.

(4) It followed that the main means by which a reduction in strength might be achieved would be by changing the deployment and method of operation of the Force in certain areas, its basic function remaining the same. This could, in the opinion of the Commander of the Force, be achieved without taking undue risks by a reduction in the number of static posts at present manned on the Armistice Demarcation Line, leaving manned posts to cover only sensitive or critical areas where crossings of the line were most likely to take place. Other parts of the line would then be covered by regular mobile patrols. The suggested curtailment of posts along the Armistice Demarcation Line should make it possible to effect an over-all reduction of about 500 men.

The Secretary-General indicated that the suggested reduction in the strength of the Force would result in a saving of approximately \$1,712,500 per year. For the year 1964, however, the savings in total estimated expenditures were not expected to exceed \$832,000, since the major reductions involved could not be effected in advance of planned locations of contingents. Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted revised estimates for the maintenance of the Force in 1964 in the total amount of \$18,122,300.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its related report expressed the view that even if a reduction by 500 men was the most that could be achieved at the present time, it believed that additional savings could be made in 1964. Accordingly, the Committee recommended an appropriation for 1964 in the amount of \$17,750,000.

On 6 December 1963, Canada, Denmark, Norway and Sweden introduced a draft resolution whereby: (a) \$2.5 million of the total appropriation of \$17.75 million would be apportioned according to the regular scale of assessments for 1964; and (b) \$15.25 million would be apportioned according to this scale,

except that "economically less developed countries" would be assessed an amount calculated at 45 per cent of their regular rate, the shortfall to be made up by voluntary contributions from "developed" countries.

These sponsors, joined by Nigeria and Pakistan, subsequently introduced a revised text, arrived at after extensive informal negotiations. By this text, the Assembly would lower the initial segment to be shared according to the regular scale to \$2 million and reduce the percentage of the regular rate to be paid on the balance by "economically less developed" Members from 45 to 42.5 per cent.

In introducing the revised text, the representative of Canada explained that his delegation had considered the original draft as representing a reasonable solution in the present circumstances. Certain concessions had, nevertheless, been agreed to in order to meet the divergent views of other delegations. On this basis, the sponsors hoped their draft resolution would obtain a wide measure of support. He emphasized that the proposed financing formula was of an ad hoc nature, which should not be regarded as establishing any precedent for the future.

Czechoslovakia and the USSR, among others, restated their previous position that the decision taken by the General Assembly to establish UNEF was contrary to the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 24, which conferred upon the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Moreover, Articles 11, 43 and 48 conferred upon the Council the exclusive competence to take action in such matters. The financing of peace-keeping operations, similarly, was the sole concern of the Council as provided in Articles 43, 48 and 50. These delegations could not consider themselves under any obligation to assume their share of expenses which arose out of decisions which were contrary to the Charter. They maintained their view that the only correct solution would be that the expenses in question should be met by the Member States whose actions had given rise to the operation.

Other delegations, including the sponsors of the draft resolution, reaffirmed their acceptance of the fact that the expenditures authorized by the General Assembly for the maintenance of

UNEF were expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter and were the collective responsibility of all Members. At the same time, they laid considerable stress on the need to evolve as soon as possible a special scale of assessments for peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures, a scale in which all Member States would share on an equitable basis. It was frequently emphasized that the proposed assessment formula should be regarded only as an interim measure which would not constitute any precedent for the future.

Many delegations once again indicated their acceptance of the principle that the economically more developed countries were in a position to make relatively larger contributions towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditure and that the economically less developed countries had a relatively limited capacity to pay. Therefore, they supported a re-statement of this concept in the draft resolution. A number of speakers, nevertheless, maintained that the distribution of costs under any future scale should be based on a realistic assessment of relative capacity to pay.

Many delegations, including those of Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden and the United States, stressed that they were prepared to support the formula proposed in the draft resolution in a spirit of compromise and in order not to jeopardize agreement on the necessary appropriation action at this time; nonetheless, they had reservations about the adequacy of the formula that had been proposed. Some, such as Canada and New Zealand, expressed the view that the developed countries had assumed too heavy a burden when they agreed to the formula adopted at the fourth special session in June 1963; the present formula had the effect of increasing this share, admittedly to a slight degree, but in a manner which, they felt, was incompatible with the principle of collective responsibility based on the relative capacity of all Members to pay. Ireland considered that the formula was also open to criticism in that the classification of all Member States into two groups, "developed" and "economically less developed," was a purely arbitrary one which left out of account that among

Members in each group there was a wide divergence as to the stage of development and per capita national income. For the economically less developed countries the position was less satisfactory in that all Members of that group received the same percentage reduction to the benefit of the more developed and to the detriment of the less developed countries. Ireland also pointed out that there were Members in the "developed" group which had per capita incomes roughly equivalent to those obtaining at the upper levels of the "economically less developed" group; the Members involved were nevertheless assessed in entirely different ways. The ideal solution should envisage a sliding scale of reductions devised in such a way that the economically least developed countries would receive the largest reduction.

Another view, expressed by Canada, was that the total costs of peace-keeping in any one year should be among the factors determining the proportion in which the costs should be collectively shared. Others—among them Argentina and Brazil—while willing to support the resolution by way of compromise, felt that the share of the under-developed countries would remain too high.

It was acknowledged that the dollar amounts which developing countries were required to pay under the terms of the revised draft resolution were very close to those which they would pay had the Assembly decided to approve the financing formula which Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic had submitted to the Working Group early in 1963. Argentina expressed satisfaction at this apparent recognition of the merits of that proposal; other Members, including the United States, not wishing to prejudge the task of the Working Group, reserved their position as to the particular form which a special scale of assessment based, among other things, on the various principles already endorsed by the General Assembly, would eventually take.

With further reference to the assessment formula proposed in the revised draft resolution, certain Members — including Burma — while willing to accept it as an ad hoc solution, expressed the view that dependence on voluntary contributions was at best an uncertain remedy in any apportionment of costs.

Several Members endorsed the view expressed by the Secretary-General that the continuance of the United Nations Emergency Force was indispensable to peace in the area in the present circumstances. At the same time attention was drawn to the need for a continuing appraisal at the political level of the goals and methods of the Force. A number of Members, among them Chile and Argentina, while accepting the Secretary-General's findings on the basis of the survey which had been made, expressed disappointment that it had not been possible to propose more substantial economies. The hope was expressed that the Force could be progressively reduced until it became a supervisory mission or a United Nations "presence," the expenses of which could be provided for in the regular budget. Indonesia stressed that the Force should not become a permanent one and that there could be no complete satisfaction until its withdrawal became possible. In the meantime every attempt should be made to reduce the expenses of the operation.

At the request of Brazil, the Fifth Committee first voted by roll call on operative paragraph three of the draft text whereby the amount appropriated was apportioned as follows: \$2 million among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964 and the \$15,750,000 balance among all Member States in accordance with the regular rate except that each economically less developed country was assessed an amount calculated at 42.5 per cent of its rate. The paragraph was approved by a vote of 47 to 10, with 21 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 56 to 10, with 13 abstentions. (For voting details see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZED PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

On 27 June 1963, at its fourth special session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1874(S-IV)) whereby, among other things, it expressed the view that suitable administrative procedures should be established to ensure that provision for the financing of peace-keeping operations is made by the Assembly at the time the operation is authorized. It also asked

the Secretary-General to study the matter and to report on the results to the Assembly's eighteenth session later in 1963.

This decision arose from consideration of a number of specific proposals for such procedures contained in the report of the Working Group on Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations (see p. 554 above).

On 17 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, the Assembly took note of a report by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on this subject. This followed consideration by the Fifth Committee of a report submitted orally by the Secretary-General which indicated that he had felt that, even if it had been possible to respond adequately to the General Assembly's request before the session opened, it would have been inappropriate for him to attempt to do so in view of the Assembly's further decision at its fourth special session to continue the mandate of the Working Group. The hope was expressed, therefore, that the Fifth Committee would agree that any suggestions he might wish to make for improving the financial procedures to be followed by the Assembly at the time peace-keeping operations were authorized, as well as any observations thereon by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, could more usefully be presented for consideration in conjunction with the report which the Working Group had been asked to prepare for the Assembly's nineteenth session in 1964.

The Fifth Committee decided without objection that the report submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as the discussion in the Committee, should be referred to the Working Group to be taken into account in the preparation of its report.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON CREATION OF A PEACE FUND

On 27 June 1963, at its fourth special session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1879(S-IV)) asking the Secretary-General to consult United Nations Members and interested organizations on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a Peace Fund through voluntary contributions from Member States as well as organizations and individuals. The Assembly felt that such a Fund might provide a means to

enable the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibilities under the Charter in cases of breaches of the peace without undue delay.

On 17 December 1963, at its eighteenth regular session, the Assembly took note of a report by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on this subject, following consideration by the Fifth Committee of a report submitted by the Secretary-General, to which were attached the texts of communications from 38 countries concerning the proposed Peace Fund. In this report, the Secretary-General stated that consultations with United Nations Member Governments and interested organizations might not be completed in time for the General Assembly to pursue the matter at its eighteenth session.

He suggested that the Assembly might therefore wish to consider a point of procedure which had been raised by Canada, Italy and Sweden in their communications, namely, that the study of the scope and purpose of a peace fund could most appropriately be conducted by the Working Group on the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, more particularly as such a study would come within the terms of reference of the Working Group.

The Fifth Committee decided that the report submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as the record of the discussion in the Committee, should be referred to the Working Group to be taken into account in the preparation of its report.

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A/C.5/974. United Nations financial position and prospects. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/975. Letter of 13 May 1963 from Albania.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR COST OF FUTURE PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

A/C.5/L.782 and Add.1. Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963, meeting 1004, by roll-call vote of 91 to 13, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco,

Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Belgium, Burundi, Portugal.

A/5438. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I. RESOLUTION 1874(S-IV), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5438, adopted by Assembly on 27 June 1963, meeting 1205, by 92 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1854 B (XVII) of 19 December 1962,

"Recognizing the necessity of sharing equitably the financial burden of peace-keeping operations to the extent not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements,

"1. Affirms that the following principles, inter alia, shall serve as guidelines for the equitable sharing, by assessed or voluntary contributions or a combination thereof, of the costs of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures that may be initiated in the future:

"(a) The financing of such operations is the collective responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations;

"(b) Whereas the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions, the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute

towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures;

"(c) Without prejudice to the principle of collective responsibility, every effort should be made to encourage voluntary contributions from Member States;

"(d) The special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security should be borne in mind in connexion with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations;

"(e) Where circumstances warrant, the General Assembly should give special consideration to the situation of any Member States which are victims of, and those which are otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peace-keeping operation;

"2. Considers that suitable administrative procedures should be established to ensure that provision for the financing of a peace-keeping operation is made by the General Assembly at the time the operation is authorized;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to review in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as appropriate, suitable administrative procedures designed to improve the financial procedures to be followed by the General Assembly at the time peace-keeping operations are authorized, and to report to the Assembly at its eighteenth session on the results of this review and any recommendations he may wish to make regarding procedures to be followed in the future."

UNEF—COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING

(1 JULY-31 DECEMBER 1963)

A/5187, A/5274. United Nations Emergency Force: cost estimates for maintenance of the Force for 1963. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.783 and Add.1. Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963, meeting 1004, by roll-call vote of 79 to 11, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia,

Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Burundi, France, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

A/5438. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II. RESOLUTION 1875(S-IV), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5438, adopted by Assembly on 27 June 1963, meeting 1205, by roll-call vote of 80 to 11, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Burundi, France, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1089(XI) of 21 December 1956, 1090(XI) of 27 February 1957, 1151(XII) of 22 November 1957, 1337(XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1441(XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1575(XV) of 20 December 1960 and 1733(XVI) of 20 December 1961,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1963, and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

"1. Decides to continue the Special Account for the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to expend up to 31 December 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,580,000 for the continuing cost of the United Nations Emergency Force;

"3. Decides to appropriate an amount of \$9.5 million for the operations of the United Nations Emer-

agency Force for the period 1 July to 31 December 1963;

"4. Decides to apportion:

"(a) The amount of \$2.5 million among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963;

"(b) The \$7 million balance of the amount appropriated in paragraph 3 above among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963, except that each economically less developed country shall be assessed an amount calculated at 45 per cent of its rate under the regular scale of assessments for 1963;

provided that this apportionment shall constitute an ad hoc arrangement for the present phase of this peace-keeping operation, and shall not constitute a precedent for the future;

"5. Decides that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term 'economically less developed countries' shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

"6. Recommends that the Member States named in paragraph 5 above make voluntary contributions in addition to their assessments under the present resolution in order to finance authorized expenditures in excess of the total amount assessed under this resolution, such voluntary contributions to be credited to a special account by the Secretary-General and transferred to the United Nations Emergency Force Special Account as and when an economically less developed country has once paid to the credit of the latter account its assessment under paragraph 4(b) above or an equal amount, the transfer to be of an amount which bears the same proportion to the total of such voluntary contributions as the amount of such payment bears to the total of the assessments on economically less developed countries under paragraph 4(b); any amount left in such special account on 31 December 1965 shall revert to the Member States that made such voluntary contributions in proportion to their respective voluntary contributions;

"7. Appeals to all other Member States which are in a position to assist to make similar voluntary contributions or alternatively to forgo having their assessments calculated at the rate mentioned in the exception contained in paragraph 4(b) above;

"8. Decides that the voluntary contributions referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force during the period 1 July to 31 December 1963, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as

agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General."

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CONGO—

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING

(1 JULY-31 DECEMBER 1963)

A/5416, A/5421. United Nations Operation in Congo: cost estimates for 1963. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.784 and Add.1. Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963, meeting 1004, by roll-call vote of 79 to 12, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Chad, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/5438. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1876(S-IV), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5438, adopted by Assembly on 27 June 1963, meeting 1205, by roll-call vote of 80 to 12, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mauritania,

Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Chad, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Security Council resolutions of 14 July 1960, 22 July 1960, 9 August 1960, 21 February 1961, and 24 November 1961, and General Assembly resolutions 1474(ES-IV) of 20 September 1960, 1583(XV) of 20 December 1960, 1595(XV) of 3 April 1961, 1599(XV), 1600(XV) and 1601(XV) of 15 April 1961, 1619(XV) of 21 April 1961, 1633(XVI) of 30 October 1961 and 1732(XVI) of 20 December 1961,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Operation in the Congo for the period 1 July to 31 December 1963, and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, thereon,

"1. Decides to continue the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo:

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to expend up to 31 December 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$5.5 million for the continuing cost of the United Nations Operation in the Congo;

"3. Decides to appropriate an amount of \$33 million for the United Nations Operation in the Congo for the period 1 July to 31 December 1963;

"4. Decides to apportion:

"(a) The amount of \$3 million among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963,

"(b) The \$30 million balance of the amount appropriated in paragraph 3 above among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963, except that each economically less developed country shall be assessed an amount calculated at 45 per cent of its rate under the regular scale of assessments for 1963,

provided that this apportionment shall constitute an ad hoc arrangement for the present phase of this peace-keeping operation, and shall not constitute a precedent for the future;

"5. Decides that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term 'economically less developed countries' shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland,

Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

"6. Recommends that the Member States named in paragraph 5 above make voluntary contributions in addition to their assessments under the present resolution in order to finance authorized expenditures in excess of the total amount assessed under this resolution, such voluntary contributions to be credited to a special account by the Secretary-General and transferred to the Ad Hoc Account as and when an economically less developed country has once paid to the credit of the latter account its assessment under paragraph 4(b) above or an equal amount, the transfer to be of an amount which bears the same proportion to the total of such voluntary contributions as the amount of such payment bears to the total of the assessments on economically less developed countries under paragraph 4(b); any amount left in such special account on 31 December 1965 shall revert to the Member States that made such voluntary contributions in proportion to their respective voluntary contributions;

"7. Appeals to all other Member States which are in a position to assist to make similar voluntary contributions or alternatively to forgo having their assessments calculated at the rate mentioned in the exception contained in paragraph 4(b) above;

"8. Decides that the voluntary contributions referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Operation in the Congo during the period 1 July to 31 December 1963, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General."

PAYMENT OF ARREARS

A/5431. Letter of 10 June 1963 from USSR.

A/C.5/L.785 and Add.1, 2. Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Tanganyika, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963, meeting 1004, by roll-call vote of 77 to 12, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Iceland, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland,

India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Chad, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/5438. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1877(S-IV), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5438, adopted by Assembly on 27 June 1963, meeting 1205, by roll-call vote of 79 to 12, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Chad, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Working Group on the examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations,

"Noting with concern the present financial situation of the Organization resulting from the non-payment of a substantial portion of past assessments for the United Nations Emergency Force Special Account and the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo,

"Believing that it is essential that all assessments for these accounts be paid as soon as possible,

"1. Appeals to Member States which continue to be in arrears in respect of their assessed contributions for payment to the United Nations Emergency Force

Special Account and the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo to pay their arrears, disregarding other factors, as soon as their respective constitutional and financial arrangements can be processed, and, pending such arrangements, to make an announcement of their intention to do so;

"2. Expresses its conviction that Member States which are in arrears and object on political or juridical grounds to paying their assessments on these accounts nevertheless will, without prejudice to their respective positions, make a special effort towards solving the financial difficulties of the United Nations by making these payments;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with those Member States which are in arrears on the United Nations Emergency Force Special Account and on the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo and to work out with them arrangements as to the most appropriate modalities within the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, including the possibility of payment by instalments, for bringing the payments of these accounts up to date as soon as possible;

"4. Requests Member States which are in arrears on these accounts to make the arrangements with the Secretary-General set out in paragraph 3 above before 31 October 1963;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly on the consultations and arrangements mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present resolution."

UNITED NATIONS BOND ISSUE

(For documents and text of resolution 1878(S-IV), See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 547.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE FUND

A/C.5/L.787. Cyprus, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.787/Rev.1. Cyprus, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Pakistan: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963, meeting 1004, by roll-call vote of 92 to 12, with 4 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Belgium, Mexico, Peru, Portugal.

A/5438. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1879(S-IV), as recommended by Fifth Committee, adopted by Assembly on 27 June 1963, meeting 1205, by 91 votes to 12, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the purposes of the United Nations as set out in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Realizing the need for prompt and effective action to prevent any threats to or breaches of international peace and security,

"Believing that inadequate financial resources can seriously delay or jeopardize the success of such action,

"Desiring to make sufficient funds readily available to the Secretary-General, thus enabling him to discharge, without undue delay, his responsibilities under the Charter in cases of breaches of the peace,

"Convinced that the establishment of a peace fund through voluntary contributions from Member States as well as organizations and individuals is worthy of study as a means of furthering this objective,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to consult all Member States and interested organizations on the desirability and feasibility of establishing such a peace fund;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

CONTINUATION OF WORKING GROUP

A/C.5/L.788 and Add.1. Cameroon, Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Uruguay: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 25 June 1963, meeting 1004, by roll-call vote of 94 to 12, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Belgium, Portugal.

A/5438. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1880(S-IV), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5438, adopted by Assembly on 27 June 1963, meeting 1205, by 95 votes to 12, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1854 B (XVII) of 19 December 1962,

"Bearing in mind the principles enunciated in its resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, that shall serve as guidelines for the equitable sharing of the costs of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures that may be initiated in the future, to the extent that these expenditures will not be otherwise covered by agreed arrangements,

"Bearing in mind further that the maintenance of peace and security is a primary purpose of the United Nations,

"Desirous that ways and means should be found to arrive at working arrangements so that all Member States may feel able to share in such costs,

"Noting that the tasks with which the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations was charged have not been completed,

"1. Decides to continue in being the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Working Group:

"(a) 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;

"(b) To consider suggestions regarding other sources of financing future peace-keeping operations;

"(c) To explore ways and means for bringing about the widest possible measure of agreement among all Member States on the question of the financing of future peace-keeping operations;

"3. Invites the Working Group to consult as appropriate with the Committee on Contributions;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Working Group the necessary facilities and assistance for the accomplishment of its tasks;

"5. Requests the Working Group to report on these matters to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than at its nineteenth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

COST ESTIMATES FOR ONUC

Fifth Committee, meetings 1007-1017.
Plenary Meeting 1247.

A/C.5/983, A/5560. United Nations Operation in Congo: cost estimates for period 1 January-30 June 1964. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.793 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 2; A/C.5/L.793/Rev.1. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory

Coast, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda: draft resolution, and revision, adopted by Fifth Committee on 11 October 1963, meeting 1017, by roll-call vote of 68 to 11, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, France, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

A/5567. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1885(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5567, adopted by Assembly on 18 October 1963, meeting 1247, by roll-call vote of 76 to 11, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, France, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Security Council resolutions of 14 July 1960, 22 July 1960, 9 August 1960, 21 February 1961 and 24 November 1961, and General Assembly resolutions 1474(ES-IV) of 20 September 1960, 1583(XV) of 20 December 1960, 1595(XV) of 3 April

1961, 1599(XV), 1600(XV) and 1601(XV) of 15 April 1961, 1619(XV) of 21 April 1961, 1633(XVI) of 30 October 1961, 1732(XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1876(S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

"Having considered the request of the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) for reduced military assistance up to 30 June 1964, as referred to at the 1007th meeting of the Fifth Committee, on 25 September 1963,

"Having noted the support given to the request, particularly by the independent African States,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Operation in the Congo for the period 1 January to 30 June 1964 and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

"Having considered that the Secretary-General would like the General Assembly to act in this matter as soon as possible in view of logistic and supply problems in connexion with the maintenance of the United Nations Force in the Congo,

"1. Decides to continue the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo until 30 June 1964;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to expend up to \$18.2 million for the present phase of the United Nations Operation in the Congo during the period 1 January to 30 June 1964;

"3. Decides that in connexion with any necessary expenditures after 30 June 1964 relating to the disposal of United Nations-owned equipment and supplies and the termination of the United Nations Operation in the Congo, including the closing of the accounts, the Secretary-General, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, is authorized to utilize for these purposes after 30 June 1964, to the extent required, any balance remaining in the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo as at 30 June 1964 and, notwithstanding the provisions of rule 111.9 of the Financial Rules of the United Nations, the proceeds from the sale or other disposition after 30 June 1964 of United Nations-owned property;

"4. Decides to appropriate an amount of \$15 million for the United Nations Operation in the Congo for the period 1 January to 30 June 1964;

"5. Decides to apportion:

"(a) The amount of \$3 million among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964,

"(b) The \$12 million balance of the amount appropriated in paragraph 4 above among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964, except that each economically less developed country shall be assessed an amount calculated at a maximum of 45 per cent of its rate under the regular scale of assessments for 1964,

provided that this apportionment shall constitute an ad hoc arrangement for the financing of this final cost estimate for the United Nations Operation in the Congo and shall not constitute a precedent for any other peace-keeping operation;

"6. Decides that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term 'economically less developed countries' shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

"7. Recommends that the Member States named in paragraph 6 above make voluntary contributions in addition to their assessments under the present resolution in order to finance authorized expenditures in excess of the total amount assessed under this resolution, such voluntary contributions to be credited to a special account by the Secretary-General and transferred to the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo as and when an economically less developed country has once paid to the credit of the latter account its assessment under paragraph 5(b) above or an equal amount, the transfer to be of an amount which bears the same proportion to the total of such voluntary contributions as the amount of such payment bears to the total of the assessments on economically less developed countries under paragraph 5(b); any amount left in such special account on 31 December 1965 shall revert to the Member States that made such voluntary contributions in proportion to their respective voluntary contributions;

"8. Appeals to all other Member States which are in a position to assist to make similar voluntary contributions or alternatively to forgo having their assessments calculated at the rate mentioned in the exception contained in paragraph 5(b) above;

"9. Decides that the voluntary contributions referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Operation in the Congo during the period 1 January to 30 June 1964, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and the Secretary-General."

COST ESTIMATES FOR UNEF

Fifth Committee, meetings 1018, 1019, 1052, 1053, 1055-1058.
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5494. United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Report by Secretary-General.

A/5495. Cost estimates for maintenance of UNEF in 1964. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/1001, A/5642. Cost estimates for maintenance of UNEF. Reports by Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.818. Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution:

A/G.5/L.818/Rev.1. Canada, Denmark, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden: revised draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 13 December 1963, meeting 1058, by roll-call vote of 56 to 10, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Ethiopia, France, Iraq, Kuwait, Mali, Panama, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic.

A/5680. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1983(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5680, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285, by a roll-call vote of 77 to 11, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Algeria, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Zanzibar.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1089(XI) of 21 December 1956, 1090(XI) of 27 February 1957, 1151(XII) of 22 November 1957, 1337(XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1441 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1575(XV) of 20 December 1960, 1733(XVI) of 20 December 1961, and 1874(S-IV) and 1875(S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-

General on the cost estimates of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 January to 31 December 1964 and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

"Expressing the hope that this ad hoc assessment will be the last one to be presented to the General Assembly and that the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations will be able to recommend to the Assembly, at the nineteenth session, a special method for the equitable sharing of the costs of peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

"Taking into account that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

"1. Decides to continue the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force;

"2. Decides to appropriate an amount of \$17,750,000 for the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force for 1964;

"3. Decides to apportion:

"(a) The amount of \$2 million among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964,

"(b) The \$15,750,000 balance of the amount appropriated in paragraph 2 above among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1964, except that each economically less developed country shall be assessed an amount calculated at 42.5 per cent of its rate under the regular scale of assessments for 1964,

provided that this apportionment shall constitute an ad hoc arrangement for the present phase of this peace-keeping operation and shall not constitute a precedent for the future;

"4. Decides that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term 'economically less developed countries' shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

"5. Recommends that the Member States named in paragraph 4 above make voluntary contributions in

addition to their assessments under the present resolution in order to finance authorized expenditures in excess of the total amount assessed under this resolution, such voluntary contributions to be credited to a special account by the Secretary-General and transferred to the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force as and when an economically less developed country has once paid to the credit of the latter account its assessment under paragraph 3(b) above or an equal amount, the transfer to be of an amount which bears the same proportion to the total of such voluntary contributions as the amount of such payment bears to the total of the assessments on economically less developed countries under paragraph 3(b); any amount left in such special account on 31 December 1966 shall revert to the Member States that made such voluntary contributions in proportion to their respective voluntary contributions;

"6. Appeals to all other Member States which are in a position to assist to make similar voluntary contributions or, alternatively, to forgo having their assessments calculated at the rate mentioned in the exception contained in paragraph 3(b) above;

"7. Decides that the voluntary contributions referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above may be made by a Member State, at its option, in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, furnished for use in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force during the period 1 January to 31 December 1964, for which the Member State does not require reimbursement, the Member State to be credited with the fair value thereof as agreed upon by the Member State and by the Secretary-General."

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZED PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Fifth Committee, meeting 1050.
Plenary Meeting 1284.

A/5684. Report of Fifth Committee.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON CREATION OF A PEACE FUND

Fifth Committee, meeting 1050.
Plenary Meeting 1284.

A/5490 and Add.1-4. Report of Secretary-General on his consultations concerning desirability and feasibility of establishing a peace fund and comments received from Governments.

A/5684. Report of Fifth Committee.

CHAPTER III

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

During 1963, the total gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration reached approximately \$1,900,000 from the sale of United Nations stamps at Headquarters and overseas operations. In accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and the United States Government, 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.

Five commemorative stamps, three air mail stamps and a set of six items of postal stationery were issued in 1963, the latter being issued to conform with increased postal rates.

The first commemorative stamp was issued to draw attention to United Nations efforts for development through science and technology and appeared on 4 February 1963 in 5¢ and 11¢ denominations. The stamp's main pictorial element was the emblem used for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Countries, held in Geneva, Switzerland, during February 1963.

The second commemorative stamp, devised to publicize the Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), was issued in 5¢ and 11¢ denominations. The stamp design for this issue depicted stalks of wheat, shown in green and yellow on the 5¢ stamp and in maroon and yellow on the 11¢ stamp.

On 26 April 1963, two postal cards, for 4¢ and 6¢ respectively, and four stamp-bearing envelopes were issued to replace those made obsolete through an increase in United States postal rates. The design for the 4¢ postal card showed a sinusoidal equal area projection of the map of the world and carried the text "To Maintain Peace and Security." The 6¢ postal card was an air mail card depicting outer space. The envelopes were issued in 5¢ and 8¢ denominations, each in two sizes. The 5¢ envelope

showed an elongated globe with a stylized weather vane atop; the background colour was grey and showed a globe divided into blocks of green, yellow, red, blue, orange, purple and maroon. For the 8¢ envelope, a design of triangular shapes with the United Nations emblem at the lower left was used. The background colour for this stamp was yellow and the design in the centre was in grey-green.

On 17 June 1963, three air mail stamps were issued—in 6¢, 8¢ and 13¢ denominations—to conform with the increase in United States postal rates. The designs for the 6¢ and 8¢ air mail stamps were the same as those embossed on the 6¢ air mail postal card and the 8¢ air mail envelope. The 13¢ air mail stamp showed the figure of a bird formed from palm leaves, the colours of the bird being aqua, blue, purple and red.

The third commemorative stamp appeared in the 25¢ denomination and was issued on 1 October 1963 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West New Guinea (UNTEA).

The fourth commemorative stamp for the year was issued on 4 November in 5¢ and 11¢ versions and was the fourth in a series depicting sites of the General Assembly, the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. The design consisted of the outline of the General Assembly and Secretariat buildings, with flags of the Member countries in the foreground.

On 10 December 1963, the United Nations issued the last commemorative stamp for the year, in honour of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. There were two denominations, 5¢ and 11¢. Both denominations were predominantly gold in colour, the design being a flame, the symbol of human rights, which was shown in green, red and yellow for the 5¢ version and in red, blue and yellow for the 11¢ version.

On the same day, in addition to the issuance of the human rights stamp, the United Nations

Postal Administration put on display an exhibit to include all human rights stamps issued to date. The exhibit comprised six panels of photographs and stamps relating to the rights and freedoms as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Three panels emphasized the gains made in the field of civil and political rights and the other three demonstrated various aspects of social, cultural and economic rights. This exhibit was to go on display throughout the world.

The number of first-day covers serviced for the various issues in 1963 were as follows:

Science and Technology	460,877
Freedom from Hunger	461,868
Postal Stationery	551,912
Air Mail Stamps	535,824
UNTEA	222,280
General Assembly	410,306
Human Rights	567,907
Total	3,210,974

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

On 17 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1982(XVIII)) whereby it decided to contribute \$45,000 to the International School Fund set up by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School in New York at the invitation of the Assembly in 1959.¹ Also approved was an additional \$40,000 to advance plans for providing permanent accommodation for the School.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his good offices to the Board of Trustees in seeking financial and other assistance from both governmental and private sources for the construction and equipment of an appropriate school building and the creation of an endowment fund. The Assembly further appealed to Governments of United Nations Member States to take such measures as might appear to them to be necessary to ensure that voluntary contributions were

forthcoming from appropriate sources, governmental or non-governmental, at the earliest possible date.

Finally, the Secretary-General was authorized to accept and administer on a hold-in-trust basis, within the International School Fund, such voluntary contributions as he might be offered for the foregoing purposes.

The Assembly adopted the resolution on the unanimous recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after consideration of reports by the Secretary-General, the School's Board of Trustees, and the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Fifth Committee took its decision on 3 December 1963 on the basis of a draft resolution submitted by 21 countries. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors of draft resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 440-41.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 1051.
Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5607. Report of Secretary-General (with annexed report of Board of Trustees of International School).

A/5625. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.815 and Add.1. Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 3 December 1963, meeting 1051.

A/5685. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1982(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5685, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, together with the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on this subject,

"Recalling its resolution 1439 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, by which the General Assembly decided to contribute to the International School Fund, for a period of five years, such continuing financial assistance as the Assembly might find necessary, and its subsequent resolutions 1591(XV) of 20 December 1960, 1727 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1853(XVII) of 19 December 1962, by which it contributed grants to liquidate the operational deficit and to begin planning for the permanent accommodation of the School,

"Noting the progress achieved in making the School available to a growing number of children of United

Nations staff and the critical need for expanded and improved facilities,

"Noting also the action taken by the Board of Trustees, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, in order to provide for a permanent building to house the International School, one of the purposes of which is to facilitate the recruitment and retention of qualified international staff,

"1. Decides to contribute \$35,000 to the International School Fund for liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the current school year, and an additional \$20,000 for the purpose of advancing plans for the permanent accommodation of the School;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to lend his good offices to the Board of Trustees in seeking financial and other assistance from both govern-

mental and private sources for the construction and equipment of an appropriate school building and the creation of an endowment fund;

"3. Appeals to Governments of Member States to take such measures as they may consider necessary to ensure that voluntary contributions for the above purposes will be forthcoming at the earliest possible date from appropriate sources, governmental or non-governmental;

"4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to accept and to administer on a hold-in-trust basis, within the International School Fund established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1439(XIV), such voluntary contributions as he may be offered for the foregoing purposes."

REVIEW OF PATTERN OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES

The future pattern of United Nations Conferences was considered in 1963 by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the basis of reports by the Secretary-General.

On 19 December 1962,² it may be recalled, the General Assembly decided to extend for one more year, and subject to minor amendments, the pattern of conferences, governing the dates and places of the meetings of United Nations bodies, which it had established, by resolution 1202(XII) of 13 December 1957,³ for the five-year period 1958 to 1962.

On 10 April 1963, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (936 I (XXXV)) asking the Council's regional economic commissions, functional commissions and standing committees to review the number and timing of their meetings and those of their subsidiary bodies with a view to eliminating all unessential meetings and to reducing the frequency of others. The commissions and committees were asked to include statements in their next report to the Council on the result of this review. At the same time, the Council noted with appreciation the initiative shown by the Secretary-General in presenting various suggestions on the matter in reports he had submitted to the Council which called attention to the increasing number of meetings.

At its mid-1963 (thirty-sixth) session, the Council, in considering its calendar of conferences for 1964, decided, among other things, that only one of the functional commissions (the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) should meet in 1964 and that the Council itself should

only hold one session in 1964 instead of its customary two sessions a year. (For further details, see p. 391.) Later in 1963, it was agreed that the Commission on Human Rights should also meet in 1964. (For further details, see p. 362.)

The question of the pattern of United Nations conferences and meetings was discussed at the General Assembly's eighteenth session in the light of reports by the Secretary-General and the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

These reports also dealt with the administrative and budgetary problems connected with the growth over recent years in the annual programme of conferences and meetings and with the need to secure a more rational programme, particularly by limiting the number and length of the meetings of subsidiary bodies.

A basic programme of meetings for 1964 was set out in an annex to the Secretary-General's report. This programme was approved on 10 December by the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

Discussion on the basis of various proposals made by the Secretary-General's report and by the Advisory Committee led eventually to the unanimous adoption of a resolution (1987 (XVIII)), at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 17 December 1963, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee.

The Assembly thereby decided to continue the pattern of conferences set by its previous resolutions on the subject for a further period

² See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 559-60.

³ See Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 404, 410.

of one year, until 31 December 1964. The Assembly also asked the Economic and Social Council: (1) to consider the possibility of advancing its first session in each year to January and of advancing its session held in July and August of each year to May or early June each year, and (2) to undertake, prior to the 1964 session of the Assembly, a study of the optimum frequency for the sessions of its functional commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies, as well as the possibility of either in-

tegrating or eliminating those of the subsidiary bodies whose terms of reference might overlap.

In addition, the Assembly decided that, as a general rule, and at least until it became possible to rationalize the regular annual programme of conferences, not more than one major special conference a year—other than regular meetings of United Nations bodies—should be scheduled. (For text of resolution and other details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—35TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1252-1254.

- E/3702. Report of Secretary-General on integrated programme and budget policy.
E/3741. Report of Secretary-General on programming of conferences for 1964.
E/3748. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications of actions of Council.
E/L.988. Jordan, United States, Uruguay: draft resolution.
RESOLUTION 936 I (XXXV), as proposed by 3 powers, E/L.988, and as orally amended, adopted by Council on 10 April 1963, meeting 1254, by 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

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"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 693 B (XXVI) of 31 July 1958 and 909(XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and particularly the sections thereof calling attention to the increasing number of meetings,

"Taking account of the discussions that took place during the seventeenth session of the General Assembly on the necessity for limiting the number and length of the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, especially in the economic and social fields,

"1. Requests the regional economic commissions, the functional commissions and the standing committees of the Council to review the number and timing of their meetings and of those of their subsidiary bodies with a view to eliminating all those which are not essential and to reducing the frequency of others in accordance with the principles set forth in resolution 693 B (XXVI), paragraphs 3 and 4;

"2. Further requests these commissions and committees to include in their next reports to the Council a statement of the results of this review and of the considerations on which they are based;

"3. Notes with appreciation the initiative which the Secretary-General has shown in presenting the proposals contained in his report;

"4. Looks forward to considering these proposals in detail at its thirty-sixth session."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—36TH SESSION Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, meeting 46.

Plenary Meetings 1297, 1301, 1302, 1304, 1305.

Calendar of Conferences

E/L.1000, E/3823 and Corr.1, E/3828. Note, memorandum and report by Secretary-General on calendar of conferences for 1964.

E/3834 and Add.1, 2. Calendar of Conferences for 1964.

E/3847. Place of meeting of Technical Assistance Committee.

Work Programme of Council

E/3788. Work programme in economic, social and human rights fields.

E/3846. Note by Secretary-General on work of Council in 1964.

Financial Implications of Council's Actions

E/L.1004. Advance edition of budget estimates for financial year 1964.

E/3797 and Add.1, Add.2, Add.2/Corr.1. Provisional summary. Report and note by Secretary-General.

E/3801. Extract from fifth report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to General Assembly, 18th session (A/5507).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 1054.

Plenary Meeting 1285.

A/5503. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIII, Section XI and Chapter XIV.

A/5638, A/5647. Review of pattern of conferences. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5679. Report of Fifth Committee on Report of Economic and Social Council (Chapter XIV).

A/5681, paras. 39-47. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1987(XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5681, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1285.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"1. Decides to continue for a further period of one year, until 31 December 1964, the pattern of conferences established in its resolutions 1202(XII) of 13 December 1957 and 1851 (XVII) of 19 December 1962;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council:

(a) To consider the possibility of advancing its first session in each year to January and its summer session to May or early June;

"(b) To undertake in 1964 a study of the optimum frequency for the sessions of its functional commissions,

committees and other subsidiary bodies, as well as the possibility of either integrating or eliminating those of the subsidiary bodies whose terms of reference might overlap, so that the Council's conclusions may be available to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Economic and Social Council with such information of an administrative and budgetary nature as may assist the Council in carrying out the above-mentioned study;

"4. Decides that, as a general rule, and at least until it becomes possible to rationalize the regular annual programme of conferences, not more than one major special conference should be scheduled annually."

(See also p. 391.)

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

On 6 November 1963, at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions (1890 A, B, C and D (XVIII)) by which it accepted the financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1962 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors in respect of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Assembly also concurred in and

took note of the observations made by its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the several accounts and reports.

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after consideration of the various financial reports and accounts, the reports thereon by the United Nations Board of Auditors, and the relevant reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 1018.
Plenary Meeting 1255.

A/C.5/981. Combined statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1962 and of income, expenditure and surplus for year 1962 covering all funds in custody of Secretary-General. Note by Secretary-General.

UNITED NATIONS

A/5506. United Nations and its trust funds and special accounts; United Nations regular programmes of technical assistance and its participation in Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Technical Assistance Board; Special Fund: United Nations as executing Agency, and administrative budget of Managing Director; United Nations Suez Canal Surcharge Operation; Special Account of United Nations Emergency Force; Ad hoc account for United Nations operations in Congo. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1961 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/5434. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5596. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I. RESOLUTION 1890 A (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5596, adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1962 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors,

"2. Concurs in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its first report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

A/5506/Add.1. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1962 and reports of Board of Auditors.

A/5435. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5596. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II. RESOLUTION 1890 B (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5596, adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1962 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its second report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

A/5506/Add.2. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1962 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/5436. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5596. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1890 C (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5596, adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the

Near East for the financial year ended 31 December 1962 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its third report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

VOLUNTARY FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UNITED
NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

A/5506/Add.3 and Corr.1. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1962 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/5437. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5596. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1890 D (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5596, adopted by Assembly on 6 November 1963, meeting 1255.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the accounts of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the financial year ended 31 December 1962 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its fourth report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

AUDIT REPORTS ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

On 17 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, unanimously adopted a two-part resolution (1890(XVIII)) by which it decided to take note of the audit reports and of the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in respect of: (a) expenditures by specialized

agencies and by the International Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the financial year ended 31 December 1962; and (b) expenditures by specialized agencies, acting as executing agencies, of funds earmarked from the United Nations Special Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 1050, 1051.
Plenary Meeting 1284.

EXPENDITURE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

A/5581. Audit reports for year ended 31 December 1962 relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance funds allocated from Special Account.

A/5626. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5682. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1890 A (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5682, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1284.

"The General Assembly

"Takes note of the audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and by the International Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account, for the financial year ended 31 December 1962, and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its twenty-ninth report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth

EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS

A/5582. Audit reports for year ended 31 December 1962 relating to expenditure by executing agencies of funds allocated from Special Fund.

A/5627. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/5682. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B. RESOLUTION 1980 B (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5682, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1284.

"The General Assembly

"Takes note of the audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies, acting as executing agencies, of funds earmarked from the Special Fund, for the financial year ended 31 December 1962, and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its thirtieth report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session."

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGETS

On 17 December 1963, at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1981 A (XVIII)) dealing with matters raised in the annual report of its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions dealing with administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, particularly that section of the report dealing with the administrative budgets of the agencies.

Taking note of the Advisory Committee's report, the Assembly's resolution asked the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the agencies, through the consultative machinery of the inter-organization Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)—which consists of the executive heads (or their representatives) of the United Nations and related agencies—any matters arising in that part of the report dealing with general aspects of administrative co-ordination which might call for its attention as well as a record of the related discussion in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. It also asked the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the related agencies the observations of the Advisory Committee in those sections of its report dealing with the administrative budgets of the agencies for 1964.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fifth Committee. This action was taken in discharge of the specific responsibility laid upon the Assembly by Article 17(3) of the Charter of the United Nations to the effect that it should annually examine the administrative budgets of the agen-

cies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned (for full text of Article 17(3) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II).

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD

Also adopted by the Assembly on 17 December was another resolution (1981 B (XVIII)) on extending the functions of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) to serve as a strongly constituted, independent, inter-organizational body to deal with pay and personnel problems arising in the administration of the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. (ICSAB is an advisory body, consisting of a Chairman and eight members appointed by the Secretary-General, with the consent and advice of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). ICSAB's functions, as approved in 1949 and revised in 1952, are to contribute to the improvement of recruitment and related phases of personnel administration in the United Nations and the related agencies.)

The suggestion for a review of ICSAB's terms of reference, composition and working arrangements to enable it to perform the foregoing functions had originally been made by ACC. On 20 December 1962, at its seventeenth session, the Assembly had adopted a resolution noting with approval the line of action taken by ACC, and asking the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in 1963 on developments in this regard.⁴ The Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was also requested to submit observations on the Secretary-General's report.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 564.

In his report to the Assembly's eighteenth session in 1963, the Secretary-General summarized the action which ACC recommended for endorsement by the Assembly, and appended the views of ICSAB on the proposals presented to it by ACC, together with the revised terms of reference designed to give effect to these proposals. The principal revisions which the Assembly was asked to endorse concerned the extension of the functions of ICSAB, a strengthening of its authority and an enlargement of its membership.

In the resolution which it adopted at its eighteenth session on 17 December 1963, the Assembly: (a) endorsed the proposed terms of reference of ICSAB as set out in an annex to the Secretary-General's report, whereby the Board would give advice and make recommendations concerning pay and personnel problems to ACC and through it to the appropriate authorities in each organization of the common system; (b) asked the Secretary-General to bring the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the attention of ACC for its consideration; and (c) requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth (1964) session on the measures taken to give effect to the resolution.

The resolution was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 83 votes to 10, with 1 abstention, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fifth Committee. The Fifth Committee approved the text on 12 November 1963, by 52 votes to 10, with 5 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The representatives of Poland, the USSR and others, however, expressed reservations in the Fifth Committee about the proposed composition and functions of ICSAB.

Poland proposed amendments to the six-power draft resolution. One change proposed was to have the Assembly "take note of" (instead of "endorse") the proposed revised terms of reference for ICSAB. By another, the Assembly would invite ICSAB and ACC to review these proposed terms of reference in the light of the discussions on the matter that had taken place

during 1963 in the Fifth Committee. In addition, the Assembly would ask the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly in 1964 on developments in implementing the resolution.

Among the points made in support of the Polish amendments were the following: Whereas under the draft revised terms of reference for ICSAB, the members of ICSAB would be required to be merely representative of "different regions and cultures," the principle of equitable geographical distribution should apply to the Board. Further, it was not clear whether, under the six-power text, the proposed new ICSAB would be independent or subsidiary to ACC. It was doubtful whether, in view of the existence of such bodies as ACC, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Expert Committee on Post Adjustments, any further body was needed for the main purpose of considering salary questions.

The Polish amendments were subsequently rejected by the Fifth Committee.

In response to various comments made during the discussion, the representative of the Secretary-General emphasized that, under the revised terms of reference, ICSAB would remain a purely advisory body. It would not have executive authority or encroach in any way on the prerogatives of deliberative organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies. There was no question of an automatic application of ICSAB's recommendations. The proposals to increase its membership and enlarge its functions were simply intended to strengthen its authority, so that it would be better able to perform its duties and improve co-ordination within the family of organizations.

As to the relationship of the Board to inter-governmental bodies within the United Nations system, to which reference had been made in the course of the discussion, the Secretary-General's representative pointed out that ICSAB was fully conscious of the constitutional limitations inherent in the present relationship between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Board recognized that, even with its increased authority, different decisions might be reached by the various legislative organs.

The revised terms of reference did not overcome that difficulty. They were intended to provide a high-level body of experts who would give competent advice to all the organizations in the system. Because ICSAB would remain an

advisory body, the final decisions must rest with the separate organizations.

(For full text of resolution 1981 B (XVIII), See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—18TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1034, 1036-1038, 1050.
Plenary Meeting 1284.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGETS

A/5599. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.812. Co-ordinating bodies: programmes and other activities. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/977. Information annex to budget estimates for 1964 containing data on 1964 budgets of United Nations, specialized agencies, and IAEA, with comparative information for 1963 and 1962. Note by Secretary-General.

A/5683. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution A. RESOLUTION 1981 A (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5683, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1284.

"The General Assembly

"1. Takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative budgets for 1964 of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, through the consultative machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, any matters arising in part II of that report which call for its attention, as well as the records of the related discussion in the Fifth Committee;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency the observations of the Advisory Committee in parts III and IV of its report on their administrative budgets for 1964."

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE
ADVISORY BOARD

A/C.5/976, A/5556. Note by Secretary-General and report of Advisory Committee on Administrative

and Budgetary Co-ordination.

A/C.5/L.801. Draft resolution suggested by Chairman. A/C.5/L.802 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Nigeria, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee on 12 November 1963, meeting 1038, by 52 votes to 10, with 5 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.803. Poland: amendments to 6-power draft resolution, A/C.5/L.802/Rev.1.

A/C.5/L.804. Co-ordinating bodies in field of personnel administration. Note by Secretariat.

A/5683. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution B. RESOLUTION 1981 B (XVIII), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5683, adopted by Assembly on 17 December 1963, meeting 1284, by 83 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the terms of resolution 1869(XVII) of 20 December 1962 with respect to the possibility of extending the functions of the International Civil Service Advisory Board to serve as a strongly constituted, independent, inter-organizational body to deal with pay and personnel problems which arise in the administration of the United Nations common system,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"1. Endorses the proposed revised terms of reference of the International Civil Service Advisory Board set forth in appendix 2 of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, under which the Board would give advice and make recommendations concerning pay and personnel problems to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and, through it, to the appropriate authorities in each organization of the Common system;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the attention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for its consideration;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution."

PART TWO

The Inter-Governmental Organizations Related to the United Nations

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

The year 1963 was characterized by closer co-operation between the major atomic powers and the formulation of a long-term programme for the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).¹ In addition, agreement was reached on the extension of the Agency's system of safeguards and inspection, designed to prevent the misuse of IAEA assistance for military purposes.

Membership in IAEA increased during 1963 to 85, with the admission of Uruguay on 22 January, Bolivia on 15 March, Syria on 6 June, Libya on 9 September, the Ivory Coast on 19 November and Algeria on 24 December. In addition, applications for membership were approved by the General Conference on 24 September for Gabon and Nigeria and on 27 September for Cameroon, pending ratification of the Agency's Statute.

An amendment of the Statute came into force, increasing the membership of the Agency's Board of Governors to give more adequate representation to the countries of Africa and the Middle East.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

The seventh regular session of the IAEA General Conference was held at IAEA's headquarters in Vienna, Austria, from 23 September to 1 October 1963. It approved a regular (assessed) budget for 1964 of \$7,444,500 (to be met principally by annual membership contributions from member States) and set a target for voluntary contributions at \$2 million. It endorsed a long-term programme for the Agency's activities over a period of five to six years, beginning in 1965, as prepared by the Board of Governors and the Director-General. This programme, foreseeing an annual budgetary increase of about 4.8 per cent, was intended to provide guide lines for IAEA's work and was to be subject to revision at regular intervals. The General Conference also adopted a resolution calling for the introduction of biennial programming within the framework of annual

budgets, also from 1965.

The extension of IAEA's safeguards system to reactors of more than 100 megawatts, provisionally approved by the Board of Governors, was approved by the General Conference, which asked the Board to take into account certain proposed amendments. An account of the applications of this extension, as well as a report on a review of the safeguards system, were to be submitted to the eighth regular session of the General Conference in September 1964.

In a resolution welcoming the partial test ban treaty (see p. 126), the Conference asked the Director-General of IAEA to give full co-operation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in studies and activities with regard to problems involved in the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament.

The Conference affirmed the Agency's readiness to seek more effective co-ordination with the United Nations and the specialized agencies and recalled in that connexion a resolution by the Economic and Social Council (986 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963), emphasizing the role of the Agency as the "primary sponsor" of activities in which atomic energy or research relating thereto formed the major part of the subject matter. (See pp. 114-15.)

B. F. Pereira (Ceylon) was elected President of the Conference.

The Board of Governors for 1963-64 held its first meeting on 2 October 1963, and elected Carlo Salvetti (Italy) as its Chairman. Among other things, it set the regular (assessed) budget for 1963 at \$7,335,500 (to be met mainly from assessments on members) and established the target for voluntary contributions at \$2 million.

NUCLEAR POWER AND REACTORS

The year 1963 saw an increase in the Agency's work on the economics of nuclear power in

¹ For further information, see Y.U.N. for years 1953-62. Also see IAEA's report to eighteenth session of United Nations General Assembly (A/5471 and Add.1).

developing countries and on problems connected with the establishment and use of power, research and training reactors.

IAEA was designated by the United Nations Special Fund to be the executing agency to carry out a pre-investment study on power, including nuclear power, on the island of Luzon, the Philippines.

A report on Thailand's power needs and resources, to determine the feasibility of introducing nuclear power, was carried out by the Agency. IAEA experts also dealt with the possible use of reactors for the desalting of sea-water or brackish water.

A symposium on the selection of sites for nuclear reactors and research centres was organized by IAEA in co-operation with the Government of India at Bombay in March, and a panel of experts, appointed by the Agency, visited the United Arab Republic in May to advise on the safety aspects of sites for the erection of a power reactor. One of the largest conferences to be convened by IAEA discussed operating experience with power reactors in June in Vienna, Austria. The economic aspects of the integration of nuclear power plants in electric power systems was the subject of a panel discussion, also held in Vienna, in April.

New nuclear materials, reactor physics, fuel element analysis and control rods were discussed at scientific meetings which took place: in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in June; in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in September; and in Vienna, in October and November. Operational problems of research reactors were dealt with by regional study groups in Athens, Greece, São Paulo, Brazil, and Manila, the Philippines, in September, November and December, respectively.

Uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 was provided in the form of fuel elements to the Congo (Leopoldville) and Pakistan from the United States, and to Finland from the USSR; small quantities of fissionable materials were made available to research centres in Austria, Greece, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. The Agency's Board of Governors approved the agreements by which a research and training reactor and the fuel required for its operation during the first five-year period were to be transferred through IAEA from the United States to Mexico.

SAFEGUARDS

Agreement was reached, as noted above, on extending the Agency's safeguards system—designed to prevent the diversion of nuclear installations, equipment or fuel intended for peaceful use to military purposes—to large installations of over 100 megawatts.

On 23 September, IAEA and the Governments of Japan and the United States signed an agreement by which the Agency was to administer the safeguards attached to nuclear material and equipment transferred under the bilateral agreement signed between the two Governments on 16 June 1958. It entered into force on 1 November 1963 and was to remain in force for four years. The Canadian and Japanese Governments asked the Agency to administer safeguards to nuclear materials and equipment transferred under their bilateral agreement, and, on 2 September, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Japan informed the Director-General of IAEA that they intended to enter into consultations regarding a transfer to the Agency of safeguards contained in the United Kingdom-Japan bilateral agreement regarding the Tokai-Mura power station, then under construction.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

A revision of the IAEA's regulations for the safe transport of radio-active materials was undertaken by a panel of experts convened by the Agency, which included representatives of United Nations specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations interested in land, air and sea transport, nuclear energy, insurance problems and standardization.

An agreement intended to facilitate mutual emergency assistance in connexion with possible radiation accidents was signed between Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and IAEA on 17 October. The agreement covered such points as financial provisions, liability and the authorities which might request or receive assistance.

Health and safety problems arising from the mining and milling of uranium and other nuclear materials were the theme of a symposium jointly organized by IAEA, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in Vienna during August. Drafts of articles for a convention on the disposal of radio-active waste into the sea were formulated by a panel of experts.

LIABILITY

The Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage was unanimously adopted at the end of a three weeks' conference (29 April-19 May) convened and organized by IAEA, with the participation of 60 IAEA member States, five United Nations specialized agencies and 15 other governmental or non-governmental organizations. The conference had been preceded by four years of preparatory work by IAEA. The following were among the major rules established by the Convention: (1) the operator of a nuclear installation was to be absolutely liable for all nuclear damage caused by its installation or by nuclear damage caused by, from or destined for it; (2) each State might limit the liability of its operators, but not below an amount of US\$5 million per incident, to be covered by insurance or some other financial guarantee; and (3) all rights to compensation were generally to be extinguished ten years after the incident occurred. The Convention also aimed at determining a single court to adjudicate all claims resulting from a nuclear incident.

RESEARCH

Fifty-seven new research contracts worth \$371,600 were awarded in the course of 1963 and 37 earlier contracts renewed, involving an expenditure of a further \$237,200. They were intended for research work on the following main subjects:

	New	Renewals
Waste Management	5	5
Health Physics	6	13
Radiobiology	11	1
Safeguard Methods	1	2
Studies involving Reactors	3	
Radio-isotope Applications in Agriculture	15	10
Radio-isotope Applications in Hydrology	4	1
Radio-isotope Applications in Medicine	12	5

One of the Agency's priority projects, namely, co-ordinated research on the efficiency of fertilizer application in rice-growing countries, was continued in seven member States in Africa, Asia and Europe and in the Agency's own laboratory. The Agency also embarked on a similar research project, intended for the improvement of maize (corn) yields, mainly in Latin America. The use of radio-isotopes and

radiation for insect pest control was also pursued with Agency assistance, in particular in Greece for the eradication of the *Dacus* fly, an olive pest. A symposium on the use of nuclear energy for the control of plant and animal insect pests was jointly organized by IAEA and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Athens, Greece, in April. Another scientific meeting, also jointly called by these two organizations, took place in Brunswick-Voelkenrode, the Federal Republic of Germany, in September, and discussed recent findings and discoveries in the use of radio-isotope techniques for tracing organic matters in soils.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Training courses were held during 1963 in Israel, the United Kingdom, Argentina, the United States, Turkey, India and Austria with the participation of more than 100 scientists and specialists. The Agency's two mobile laboratories were also used for training purposes in Asia and Latin America, respectively.

Fellowships were awarded to 295 candidates from 52 countries.

Technical assistance expenditures in cash from the Agency's own funds amounted during 1963 to \$1,098,500; the value of assistance provided from its resources in equipment and materials came to \$350,000. Assistance expenditures financed from the funds of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance totalled \$660,700. Altogether, 53 countries received technical assistance through the Agency during 1963.

A total of 148 nationals from 21 countries served as experts or visiting professors on assignments in 29 countries.

The value of equipment provided by the Agency—either from its own resources or those made available under the Expanded Programme—amounted to \$483,000. In addition, equipment worth \$1,000 was donated by member States.

The first regional radio-isotope centre to be established under the auspices of IAEA was opened in Cairo, the United Arab Republic, on 18 March, and was intended for the Arab countries of North Africa and the Middle East.

Final decisions were taken and agreements signed for the establishment of an international centre for theoretical physics, also under Agency auspices, in Trieste, Italy. Under present ar-

rangements, the Italian Government was to provide building and housing facilities and an annual \$250,000 cash contribution, and IAEA fellowships and professorships worth up to \$55,000 and cash contributions up to \$110,000 annually for four years. The centre was to become operative in the first half of 1964.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

In addition to the conferences and symposia mentioned above, major scientific meetings were held during 1963 on: the application of radioisotopes in hydrology (in Tokyo, Japan, in March); the use of large radiation sources in industry (in Salzburg, Austria, in May); the biological effects of neutron and proton radiation (at the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, the United States, in October); isotope mass effects in chemistry and biology (in Vienna, Austria, in December).

The Agency continued to publish the proceedings of these meetings—21 volumes—as well as its technical directories; safety, bibliographical and technical reports series; lists of references on nuclear energy and of periodicals in the field of nuclear energy, etc. Altogether, IAEA published a total of 17,736 pages in 1963—an output consisting of some 25 volumes of books and 73 volumes of booklets and journals.

A new periodical, Atomic Energy Review, appeared for the first time in January. It is issued

at irregular intervals about four times a year and is intended to present various aspects of nuclear science and technology, including reviews on experimental and theoretical nuclear physics, electronics and equipment, reactor physics, radiochemistry, and so forth.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

IAEA took part in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology (UNSCAT) in Rome, Italy, in February, to which it contributed two papers entitled, respectively, Prospects and Problems of Nuclear Power in Developing Areas and Radioactive Nuclides and their Radiations as an Important Tool for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas.

IAEA also began preparing for its role at the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1964.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1963, the total number of full-time staff employed by IAEA under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 602, drawn from 46 different nationalities. Of these, 249 were in the professional and higher categories and 308 in the general service category. During 1963, the Agency employed 83 experts on technical assistance projects in the field.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF IAEA AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1963; contributions as set for 1963 and 1964)

CONTRIBUTION					CONTRIBUTION				
MEMBER			Amount		MEMBER			Amount	
	Percentage		(In U.S.Dollars)	Percentage		(In U.S.Dollars)			
	1963	1964		1963			1964		
Afghanistan	0.05	0.05	3,561	3,610	Chile	0.24	0.24	17,094	17,328
Albania	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	China	4.23	4.22	301,282	304,684
Algeria†	0.09*	—	6,410*	—	Colombia	0.24	0.24	17,094	17,328
Argentina	0.93	0.93	66,239	67,146	Congo (Leopold-	0.06	0.06	4,273	4,332
Australia	1.54	1.53	109,687	110,466	ville)				
Austria	0.42	0.41	29,915	29,602	Cuba				
Belgium	1.11	1.11	79,060	80,142	Czechoslovakia	1.08	1.08	76,923	77,976
Bolivia†	0.04*	0.04	2,849	2,888	Denmark	0.54	0.53	38,462	38,266
Brazil	0.95	0.95	67,664	68,590	Dominican	0.05	0.05	3,561	3,610
Bulgaria	0.19	0.18	13,533	12,996	Republic				
Burma	0.06	0.06	4,273	4,332	Ecuador				
Byelorussian SSR	0.48	0.48	34,188	34,656	El Salvador	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888
Cambodia	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	Ethiopia	0.05	0.05	3,561	3,610
Canada	2.89	2.88	205,840	207,936	Finland	0.34	0.34	24,216	24,548
Ceylon	0.08	0.08	5,698	5,776	France	5.49	5.48	391,025	395,656

THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

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CONTRIBUTION					CONTRIBUTION				
MEMBER			Amount		MEMBER			Amount	
	Percentage		(In U.S.Dollars)			Percentage		(In U.S.Dollars)	
	1963	1964	1963	1964		1963	1964	1963	1964
Germany, Fed.					Paraguay	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888
Rep. of	5.27	5.26	375,356	379,772	Peru	0.09	0.09	6,410	6,498
Ghana	0.08	0.08	5,698	5,776	Philippines	0.37	0.37	26,353	26,714
Greece	0.21	0.21	14,957	15,162	Poland	1.18	1.18	84,046	85,196
Guatemala	0.05	0.05	3,561	3,610	Portugal	0.15	0.15	10,684	10,830
Haiti	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	Romania	0.30	0.29	21,367	20,938
Holy See	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	Saudi Arabia	0.06	0.06	4,273	4,332
Honduras	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	Senegal	0.05	0.05	3,561	3,610
Hungary	0.52	0.52	37,037	37,544	South Africa	0.49	0.49	34,900	35,378
Iceland	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	Spain	0.80	0.79	56,980	57,038
India	1.88	1.87	133,903	135,014	Sudan	0.06	0.06	4,273	4,332
Indonesia	0.42	0.41	29,915	29,602	Sweden	1.20	1.20	85,470	86,640
Iran	0.19	0.18	13,533	12,996	Switzerland	0.88	0.88	62,678	63,536
Iraq	0.08	0.08	5,698	5,776	Syria†	0.05*	0.05	3,561*	3,610
Israel	0.14	0.14	9,972	10,108	Thailand	0.15	0.15	10,684	10,830
Italy	2.07	2.07	147,436	149,454	Tunisia	0.05	0.05	3,561	3,610
Ivory Coast†	0.04*	—	2,849	—	Turkey	0.37	0.37	26,353	26,714
Japan	2.10	2.09	149,573	150,898	Ukrainian SSR	1.83	1.83	130,342	132,126
Korea, Rep. of	0.18	0.17	12,820	12,274	USSR	13.85	13.82	986,466	997,804
Lebanon	0.05	0.05	3,561	3,610	United Arab				
Liberia	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	Republic	0.23	0.23	16,382	16,606
Libya†	0.04*	—	2,849	—	United Kingdom	7.01	7.00	499,287	505,400
Luxembourg	0.05	0.05	3,561	3,610	United States	32.02	31.93	2,280,626	2,305,346
Mali	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	Uruguay†	0.10	0.10	7,123*	7,220
Mexico	0.68	0.68	48,433	49,096	Venezuela	0.48	0.48	34,188	34,656
Monaco	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888	Viet-Nam,				
Morocco	0.13	0.13	9,259	9,386	Rep. of	0.15	0.15	10,684	10,830
Netherlands	0.93	0.93	66,239	67,146	Yugoslavia	0.35	0.35	24,929	25,270
New Zealand	0.38	0.38	27,066	27,436					
Nicaragua	0.04	0.04	2,849	2,888					
Norway	0.42	0.41	29,915	29,602					
Pakistan	0.39	0.39	27,778	28,158					

* Provisional figures.

† New member admitted in 1963.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(For Period October 1963-September 1964)

MEMBER	GOVERNOR	MEMBER	GOVERNOR
Afghanistan	A. G. Kakar	Japan	F. Uchida
Argentina	O. A. Quihillalt	Mexico	M. Cabrera Macía
Australia	A. D. McKnight	Morocco	A. Chorfi
Brazil	M. D. Souza Santos	Norway	G. Randers
Canada	Miss B. M. Meagher	Portugal	F. de Paula Leite Pinto
China	P. N. Cheng	Romania	H. Hulubei
Congo (Leopoldville)	—	South Africa	D. B. Sole
Czechoslovakia	I. Ulehla	Switzerland	U. Hochstrasser
France	B. Goldschmidt	USSR	V. S. Emelyanov
India	H. J. Bhabha	United Kingdom	M. I. Michaels
Indonesia	B. Darusman	United States	H. D. Smyth
Iran	A. A. Azad	Uruguay	—
Italy	C. Salvetti (Chairman)		

MEMBERSHIP OF MAIN COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS (1962-1963)

COMMITTEE ON AGREEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
FISSIONABLE, SOURCE AND OTHER MATERIALS
Brazil, Canada, Greece, Hungary, India, USSR,
United Kingdom, United States

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
France, Greece, India, Mexico, Poland, USSR, United
Kingdom, United States

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Norway, Romania, South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Japan, South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

SENIOR OFFICERS OF AGENCY'S STAFF

Director-General: Sigvard A. Eklund
Deputy Director-General for Administration, Liaison and Secretariat: John A. Hall
Deputy Director-General for Technical Operations: Pierre Balligand

Deputy Director-General for Training and Technical Information: Gennady A. Yagodin
Deputy Director-General for Research and Isotopes: Henry Seligman

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Vienna 1, Austria
Cable Address: INATOM VIENNA

CHAPTER II

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

During 1963, the membership of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)¹ rose from 105 to 108, with the admission of Burundi on 11 March; Uganda on 25 March; and Trinidad and Tobago on 24 May.

The forty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 5 to 26 June.

On 18 June, the delegations of 31 African and five Arab States withdrew from the Conference in protest against the participation of South Africa in defiance of a 1961 Conference resolution advising that country to withdraw from ILO until it abandoned its policy of apartheid.

Later in June, the Governing Body of ILO took action to exclude South Africa from ILO meetings, "the membership of which is determined by the Governing Body." (In practice, this meant all ILO meetings except the International Labour Conference, which member countries have the right to attend.)

The Governing Body also invited the ILO Director-General, David A. Morse, to co-oper-

ate fully in matters within ILO's competence in United Nations action relating to South Africa and to furnish any information requested by the International Court of Justice in the pending proceedings relating to the Territory of South West Africa under South African mandate.

The Governing Body also invited the ILO Director-General, accompanied by a tripartite delegation of the Governing Body, to confer with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on a common approach to the problem of South Africa's membership in the two organizations.

The delegation and the Director-General were received by Secretary-General U Thant in New York on 25 July. The Chairman of the Governing Body, Emilio Calderón Puig, acquainted the Secretary-General with the grave

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of ILO and its activities prior to 1963, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., reports of the Director-General to the General Conference and the proceedings of the Conference.

concern expressed in the International Labour Conference and in the ILO Governing Body on the subject of South Africa's apartheid policy.

In reply, U Thant assured the ILO delegation that the United Nations shared its grave concern over the apartheid question. In view of the issues involved, he said, he appreciated the fact that ILO had decided to bring the matter to the United Nations. His office, he said, would keep ILO appropriately informed of developments in the United Nations in this regard, in order to avoid any divergent action. He was confident, he said, that full regard would be given by the agencies to whatever position was taken by the principal political organs of the United Nations in such matters.

The ILO Director-General said that ILO attached great importance to the closest co-operation with the United Nations, to which it looked for leadership in political matters.

In November, the Governing Body appointed a small committee to examine the whole question posed for ILO by South Africa's apartheid policy. It also reaffirmed its determination to seek, in concert with the United Nations, a solution to the problem appropriate to each organization, and would undertake to carry out, within the framework of ILO, any measures which the United Nations might take on the matter. The committee—composed of 12 members (four from the Government group, four from the Employers' group and four from the Workers' group) and a Chairman—was to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, in January 1964. Its task was to submit to the Governing Body proposals that could be put before the forty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference in June 1964. The committee was to try to determine what contribution ILO could make towards the complete elimination of apartheid and to suggest what action should be taken to secure observance of ILO's principles and to protect human dignity. (See also pp. 13-20.)

During its forty-seventh session in June 1963, the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention and Recommendation concerning termination of employment at the initiative of the employer. The new instrument brought to 119 the total of Conventions and to 119 the total of Recommendations adopted by the Conference since 1919. A total of 125 ratifications

of ILO Conventions by member States was registered during the year, bringing the total to 2,821.

Triennial elections to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were held during the 1963 session of the Conference on the basis of 48 seats, instead of 40 as before. In the enlarged Governing Body, there were 24 government seats, 12 employers' seats and 12 workers' seats. Ten of the government seats were held permanently by the following countries, designated as being of "chief industrial importance": Canada, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Italy, Japan, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. The 14 countries elected to regular membership of the Governing Body in June 1963 were: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Gabon, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland and Tanganyika.

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 (Leopoldville).

At the end of 1963, a total of 42 Special Fund projects had been assigned to ILO, of which 36 were in operation. The total allocation for the 42 projects was approximately \$32 million, to be spent over periods ranging from three to five years. Since government contributions were expected to amount to almost \$52 million, the total of the sums involved was expected to be close to \$84 million.

Expenditure under the Expanded Programme amounted to nearly \$5 million in 1963, and that under the regular ILO budget to more than \$1.25 million. More than half of ILO technical assistance was in the general field of manpower, including vocational training. ILO was also providing 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-

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ordinate the Andean-Indian programme, a multi-agency project for the integration of the indigenous populations of several South American countries. A rural development programme also had been launched.

NEW ACTIVITIES

An automation unit was established in ILO during the year to initiate a new programme on the social consequences of automation and advanced technology. Meetings of experts were to be convened, and a clearing house for information on automation issues was to be organized. It was expected that these and other measures would enable member countries to share the information and experience developing around the world on the social and economic issues associated with the introduction of automation.

A new division was established within ILO to conduct a promotional and educational programme in support of national action against discrimination in employment, to carry out research in this field and to provide technical assistance. It was also to assist a newly-established Governing Body committee on discrimination. The activities of ILO relating to discrimination are complementary to those undertaken by other organizations in the United Nations within their various fields.

The ILO Governing Body decided in March 1963 to establish an International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, Italy. The purpose of the Centre was to help developing countries meet their advanced technical and vocational training needs. It was to provide theoretical and practical training to be supplemented by in-plant training in various European countries. The Centre was to occupy buildings which were erected to house the 1961 International Labour Exhibition and later placed at the disposal of ILO by the Italian Government. Paul Bacon, former French Minister of Labour, became Director of the Centre on 1 December. The Centre was expected to open its doors to an initial group of 600 trainees in January 1965 and to reach a maximum capacity of 2,000 trainees a year in 1969.

ILO's International Institute for Labour Studies, established in 1961, held its second course towards the end of 1963. Devoted to

the study of certain major labour problems against a background of economic development, the course was attended by 29 participants from 28 countries on five continents.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The research and publications programme of the International Labour Conference for 1963 included reports on all the agenda items of the forty-seventh (1963) session of the General Conference. The report of the Director-General was devoted to the Programme and Structure of the ILO. The Office also continued its periodical publications—International Labour Review (monthly), Official Bulletin (quarterly), Legislative Series (bi-monthly) and Yearbook of Labour Statistics. The Public Information Division published four issues of its quarterly magazine, ILO News.

SECRETARIAT

At 1 October 1963, 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 1,441, plus four full-time national correspondents. Of this number, 271 were appointments under temporary credits. The breakdown of the remainder was:

Professional category and above	505
General service category	596
Maintenance staff	28

A total of 39 professional posts and 12 general service posts were under recruitment. In addition, there were 29 part-time national correspondents around the world. The number of ILO technical assistance experts on mission stood at 425 in the professional category, plus 22 in the general services category.

BUDGET

In June 1963, the forty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference approved a net budget totalling \$16,388,799 to cover ILO expenses during 1964. The main details of expenditure covered by this budget (in U.S. dollars) are as follows:

Ordinary session of the Conference	377,187
Sessions of the Governing Body	131,913
Conferences, committees and other meetings	503,805
Operational activities	1,398,000

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

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Special programmes and projects	199,500	Land and buildings	80,523
Contributions to extra-budgetary programmes	469,000	Furniture and equipment	132,000
Salaries and allowances	8,415,705	Branch offices	584,498
Social Security charges	1,486,210	National correspondents	105,749
Travel and removal expenses	447,160	Inter-agency administration and co-ordination	15,000
Other staff costs	87,125	Unpaid liabilities	1,000
Travel on official business	160,000	External audit costs	13,934
Representation and hospitalization	42,000	Working Capital Fund	1,164,350
External collaboration	51,500		
General office expenses	743,156	Total gross expenditure budget	16,977,156
Library	46,000	Deduct: Miscellaneous income	588,357
Printing	231,841		
Public Information	90,000	Total net expenditure budget	16,388,799

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF ILO AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1963; contributions as assessed for 1964)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	(Amount in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	(Amount in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.12	19,667	Haiti	0.12	19,667
Albania	0.12	19,667	Honduras	0.12	19,667
Algeria*	—	—	Hungary	0.42	68,833
Argentina	1.38	711,273	Iceland	0.12	19,667
Australia	1.84	301,554	India	2.96	485,108
Austria	0.35	57,360	Indonesia	0.43	70,471
Belgium	1.36	222,887	Iran	0.27	44,249
Bolivia	0.12	19,667	Iraq	0.12	19,667
Brazil	1.34	219,610	Ireland	0.23	37,694
Bulgaria	0.19	31,138	Israel	0.12	19,667
Burma	0.14	22,944	Italy	2.36	386,775
Burundi	0.12	19,667	Ivory Coast	0.12	19,667
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	73,749	Jamaica	0.12	19,667
Cameroon	0.12	19,667	Japan	2.00	327,776
Canada	3.37	552,302	Jordan	0.12	19,667
Central African Republic	0.12	19,667	Kuwait	0.12	19,667
Ceylon	0.12	19,667	Lebanon	0.12	19,667
Chad	0.12	19,667	Liberia	0.12	19,667
Chile	0.33	54,083	Libya	0.12	19,667
China	2.04	334,331	Luxembourg	0.12	19,667
Colombia	0.37	60,638	Madagascar	0.12	19,667
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.12	19,667	Mali	0.12	19,667
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.12	19,667	Malaysia	0.20	32,777
Costa Rica	0.12	19,667	Mauritania	0.12	19,667
Cuba	0.29	47,527	Mexico	0.76	124,554
Cyprus	0.12	19,667	Morocco	0.14	22,944
Czechoslovakia	0.92	150,777	Netherlands	1.14	186,832
Dahomey	0.12	19,667	New Zealand	0.47	77,027
Denmark	0.71	116,360	Nicaragua	0.12	19,667
Dominican Republic	0.12	19,667	Niger	0.12	19,667
Ecuador	0.12	19,667	Nigeria	0.21	34,416
El Salvador	0.12	19,667	Norway	0.51	83,582
Ethiopia	0.12	19,667	Pakistan	0.60	98,332
Finland	0.30	49,166	Panama	0.12	19,667
France	6.08	996,439	Paraguay	0.12	19,667
Gabon	0.12	19,667	Peru	0.18	29,499
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.34	711,273	Philippines	0.37	60,638
Ghana	0.12	19,667	Poland	1.24	203,221
Greece	0.21	34,416	Portugal	0.27	44,249
Guatemala	0.12	19,667	Romania	0.44	72,110
Guinea	0.12	19,667	Rwanda	0.12	19,667

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION (Amount in U.S. Dollars)		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION (Amount in U.S. Dollars)	
	Percentage	U.S. Dollars		Percentage	U.S. Dollars
Senegal	0.12	19,667	Ukrainian SSR	1.00	163,888
Sierra Leone	0.12	19,667	USSR	10.00	1,638,880
Somalia	0.12	19,667	United Arab Republic	0.37	60,638
South Africa	0.77	126,193	United Kingdom	9.22	1,511,047
Spain	1.05	172,082	United States	25.00	4,097,199
Sudan	0.12	19,667	Upper Volta	0.12	19,667
Sweden	1.59	260,582	Uruguay	0.17	27,861
Switzerland	1.26	206,498	Venezuela	0.50	81,944
Syria	0.12	19,667	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.21	34,416
Tanganyika	0.12	19,667	Yugoslavia	0.40	65,555
Thailand	0.20	32,777			
Togo	0.12	19,667	* The assessment of Algeria's contribution was not included in the scale of contributions for 1964, pending the decision of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the assessment of Algeria's contribution to the United Nations Budget (see pp. 550-53).		
Trinidad and Tobago	0.12	19,667			
Tunisia	0.12	19,667			
Turkey	0.69	113,082			
Uganda	0.12	19,667			

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNING BODY OF ILO

Chairman: Emilio Calderón Puig (Mexican)
 Vice-Chairmen: Pierre Waline (French), Jean Möri (Swiss)

REGULAR MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Algeria	*
Australia	Henry A. Bland
Brazil	Josué de Castro
Bulgaria	Anguel Tzankov
Canada	G. V. Haythorne
China	Cheng Pao-nan
Ecuador	*
France	A. Parodi
Gabon	*
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	W. Claussen
India	*
Italy	Roberto Ago
Japan	M. Aoki
Lebanon	*
Liberia	*
Mali	*
Mexico	Emilio Calderón Puig
Pakistan	*
Peru	Edwin Letts
Poland	Léon Chajn
Tanganyika	K. R. Baghdelleh
USSR	I. V. Goroshkin
United Kingdom	G. C. H. Slater
United States	G. L. P. Weaver

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

G. Bergenström (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. Rifaat (United Arab Republic), N. H. Tata (Indian), R. Wagner (United States), S. Wajid Ali (Pakistani), P. Waline (French)

WORKERS' GROUP

F. Ahmad (Pakistani), G. D. Ambekar (Indian), 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	Raúl C. Migone
Congo (Leopoldville)	Alphonse Makwambala
Ethiopia	*
Indonesia	*
Morocco	*
Norway	K. J. Oksnes
Philippines	*
Ukrainian SSR	*
Uruguay	Pablo Bosch
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. Martínez Espino (Venezuelan), A. Mishiro (Japanese), T. H. Robinson (Canadian), C. R. Végh-Garzón (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)

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: David A. Morse (United States)
 Deputy Director-General: Jef Rens (Belgium)
 Assistant Directors-General: Raghunath Rao (India),
 C. Wilfred Jenks (United Kingdom), William Yalden-Thomson (Canada), Abbas Ammar (United Arab Republic), Francis C. Blanchard (France), Ana Figueroa (Chile)
 Treasurer: E. J. Riches (New Zealand)

HEADQUARTERS, LIAISON, BRANCH AND FIELD OFFICES

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Switzerland
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 New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.
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LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

International Labour Office
 Casilla 2353
 Santiago, Chile
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WEST AFRICA

International Labour Office
 P.O. Box No. 2331
 Lagos, Nigeria
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ASIA

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9 Horton Place
Colombo 7, Ceylon
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CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico
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LATIN AMERICA

International Labour Office
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Lima, Peru
Cable Address: CENTRAC LIMA

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

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Ayazpasa
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CHAPTER III

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

In November/December 1963, the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹ held its regular biennial session. Membership in FAO rose to 106 on 19 November with the admission of: Algeria; Burundi; Rwanda; Trinidad and Tobago; and Uganda. There were also five associate members.

The Conference re-elected Binay Ranjan Sen, of India, to a further four-year term as Director-General and approved a programme of work and a budget of \$38.8 million for the 1964-1965 biennium. The budget approved for 1962-63 was \$31,185,000.

FAO's activities for the United Nations Special Fund continued to expand, and by late 1963 it had been named executing agency for 128 approved projects ("plans of operation" being completed and signed for 97), involving expenditure of \$101 million by the Fund, with similar matching contributions due from assisted countries. During the year, FAO also spent an allotment of \$10.8 million for projects in 102 countries, under the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme.

On 28 November, the FAO Conference rejected a proposal by Ghana to amend the FAO Constitution so as to provide for the exclusion from FAO membership of any nation "which has persistently violated the principles contained in the preamble of the present constitution."

First rejected was an amendment to the

Ghanaian proposal providing that, when a member of FAO was also a member of the United Nations, it must first be expelled from the United Nations before it could be expelled from FAO. Then the Ghanaian proposal received 47 votes to 36, with 11 abstentions. However, since amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority, the motion was lost.

On 5 December, the Conference, with South Africa dissenting, adopted a resolution deciding that South Africa "shall no longer be invited to participate in any capacity in FAO conferences, meetings, training centres, or other activities in the "African region." The arrangement was not to "entail the transfer of South Africa to another region in any capacity." The Director-General of FAO was asked to readjust his plans accordingly, taking into account whatever developments might occur during the forthcoming two years, with a view to ensuring that FAO's programmes in the African region were fully implemented.

On 18 December, South Africa gave notice of its withdrawal from membership in FAO.

¹ For further information, particularly about FAO's functions and organizations, and activities prior to 1963, 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.

In accordance with FAO's Constitution, such notice was to take effect one year after the date of South Africa's communication, namely, 18 December 1964. In its communication, the South African Government said its co-operation with FAO would cease immediately.

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC) completed its third year of operation in July 1963. Highlights of the year included Freedom from Hunger Week in March, during which world-wide ceremonies were held to enlarge awareness of the problem of hunger and about 500 million Freedom from Hunger commemorative stamps were issued by about 150 postal administrations.

The World Food Congress, held at Washington, D.C., in June, brought together 1,300 experts in the fields of sociology, economics, nutrition, science and education, from developed and under-developed countries, to review the progress of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and to discuss the problems of hunger and malnutrition and their solutions. The Congress called for land reform, minimum price guarantees, the establishment of a pool of production requisites, greater efforts to obtain more complete and accurate data on world food consumption and needs, and the continuation of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign until hunger and malnutrition are defeated.

A special assembly on "Man's Right to Freedom from Hunger" was held in Rome, Italy, on 14 March, and brought together 30 eminent world personalities, including Nobel Prize winners, who signed a manifesto calling for an end to massive spending on armaments and more emphasis on increased food production in the world.

The action phase of the Campaign gathered momentum when 19 projects, financed by donors and administered by FAO, went into operation at a cost of almost \$3 million. Donors had promised to finance another \$5 million worth of projects and were carrying out, independently, hundreds of others in all parts of the world.

By the end of the year, more than 65 countries had formed Freedom from Hunger Committees or had delegated the Campaign's work to existing FAO national committees.

THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The World Food Programme was launched jointly by FAO and the United Nations to use food in aiding programmes of economic and social development, and it began its operations in January 1963. By the end of the year, 56 countries had pledged \$90 million in foodstuffs, cash and services towards the target of \$100 million for a three-year period. The Programme had helped to meet emergency situations in 11 countries at a cost of more than \$7.5 million. By the end of November 1963, there were about 100 requests from Governments for food aid in economic development projects and special feeding programmes, with new applications coming in at the rate of 10 per month; 26 of these projects were approved at a total cost to the Programme of about \$22 million. Firm agreements had been signed with seven countries and foodstuffs had started to arrive in three of them. The Executive Director of the Programme, however, warned the FAO Conference that there had been sharp rises in ocean freight rates, which presented the danger that the Programme might, in time, find itself holding commodities which it could not afford to ship. (See also pp. 211-16 above.)

WORLD AGRICULTURE

During 1963, FAO reported that world agricultural production had risen by 2 or 3 per cent during 1962-63. This increase was slightly more than the annual population growth of just under 2 per cent and thus partly made up for the set-back during 1961-62 when, mainly as a result of widespread bad weather, the increase in production was unusually small. Stocks of coarse grains, wheat, sugar and soyabeans declined, and those of dried skim milk and cotton showed large increases.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH

The demand from FAO member countries for advice and assistance in emergency campaigns against outbreaks of animal diseases continued to grow in 1963. The year saw new outbreaks of rinderpest in the Far East, and of the classic foot-and-mouth disease in South America. The South African Territories type I (SAT-I) foot-and-mouth disease virus spread widely in the Near East and constituted a serious threat to the livestock industry of Europe

and of other world regions. At the end of the year, SAT-I was being contained by buffer zones along the Greco-Turkish and Turko-Bulgarian frontiers, but the situation continued to pose a grave challenge, and further vaccination campaigns were scheduled to begin early in 1964.

PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION

Desert locust control was a subject given considerable attention at many of the 21 technical meetings and 13 training centres in the field of plant production and protection conducted during 1963. The United Nations Special Fund desert locust control project, in which 31 countries were participating, began in 1960 and was to continue until 1966. It was stated at one meeting that new control techniques had played a major part in bringing about a "recession" of the plague, which was at its lowest level in about 10 years. A later meeting warned, however, that the present lull might be short-lived, and Governments were asked to prepare for a resurgence in the future.

Several meetings were concerned with the use of pesticides following on from FAO's first World Conference on Pesticides in Agriculture, held at the end of 1962.

LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

The Fertilizer Programme within the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, and the joint World Soil Map Project of FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) received particular attention in 1963. The most recent meeting of the World Fertilizer Industry Advisory Panel, in February 1963, pledged \$300,000 for the third year of the Fertilizer Programme. It also pledged some \$10,000 worth of fertilizers to be used for field trials and demonstrations, and it approved in principle an idea for pilot schemes to develop credit systems and improve marketing, distribution and storage facilities.

More than 20,000 fertilizer demonstrations had been carried out in 15 countries in the Near East and North Africa, West Africa and northern Latin America since the fertilizer programme began.

At its July 1963 meeting, the advisory panel on the Project for the Soil Map of the World commended the progress made in preparing

soil maps of East and West Europe, the Near East, South America and Africa. The panel stated in its report that the completed World Soil Map would provide basic documentation for the appraisal of world soil resources.

FORESTRY

In May 1963, the FAO Advisory Committee on Pulp and Paper discussed the possible use of paper to accelerate primary education and economic development in the under-developed countries of the world. More detailed study of paper needs for mass communication was recommended. Also discussed was world paper and paperboard manufacturing capacity which, it was reported, would continue to rise by 6.3 per cent yearly, from 80.2 million tons in 1960 to 108 million tons in 1965. The bulk of the expansion is likely to occur in Europe and North America.

Continuing growth in demand for the three major wood-based panel products—plywood, fibreboard and particle board—was forecast at FAO's International Consultation on Plywood and Other Wood-based Panel Products, held in July 1963.

It was decided to hold the Sixth World Forestry Congress in Spain in 1965 or 1966.

FISHERIES

Demand from FAO member countries for accurate assessment of marine resources, and for promotion of the optimum use of these resources as food for man, grew in 1963.

Under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, a project was launched in Peru for the production of fish protein concentrates for human consumption.

ATOMIC ENERGY

FAO continued assistance to Governments in the application of radio-isotopes and ionizing radiations to research in agriculture and food processing. Increased attention was paid to the assessment of possible hazards which might arise from the radio-active contamination of human diet through the disposal of wastes from atomic energy establishments or the dispersal of fallout.

ECONOMICS

Results of the 1960 World Census of Agri-

culture continued to be issued in instalments, and by the end of 1963 internationally comparable results had been issued for 45 countries. Planning was continued for the 1970 World Census.

The International Cocoa Study Group met at Montreux, Switzerland, in May, and prepared a substantially revised text of a draft agreement to stabilize cocoa prices; it requested the Director-General of FAO to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to call a negotiating conference on cocoa. This conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September/October, but failed to reach an agreement and asked for further efforts and studies by the Secretariat.

The Committee on Commodity Problems approved the establishment of a study group on jute and allied fibres.

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to its regular yearbooks, periodicals and bulletins, FAO's publications in 1963 included: Six Billions to Feed; Manual of Fumigation for Insect Control; Third World Food Survey; Encouraging the Use of Protein-Rich Foods; Agricultural Study No. 50: Improvement in Olive Cultivation; Development Paper No. 65: Irrigation by Sprinkling.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1963, the total number of full-time staff employed by FAO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 4,096. Of these, 1,783 were in the professional and higher categories; 1,019 of them were technical assistance experts. There were 1,610 staff members in the general service category.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF FAO AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1963; contributions as assessed for 1963)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.07	10,038	Gabon	0.04	5,736
Algeria*	0.13	4,650	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7.64	1,095,576
Argentina	1.35	193,590	Ghana	0.12	17,208
Australia	2.22	318,348	Greece	0.31	44,454
Austria	0.60	86,040	Guatemala	0.07	10,038
Belgium	1.61	230,874	Guinea	0.04	5,736
Bolivia	0.04	5,736	Haiti	0.04	5,736
Brazil	1.38	197,892	Honduras	0.04	5,736
Burma	0.09	12,906	Iceland	0.04	5,736
Burundi*	0.04	1,450	India	2.72	390,048
Cambodia	0.04	5,736	Indonesia	0.60	86,040
Cameroon	0.04	5,736	Iran	0.27	38,718
Canada	4.18	599,412	Iraq	0.12	17,208
Central African Republic	0.04	5,736	Ireland	0.19	27,246
Ceylon	0.12	17,208	Israel	0.20	28,680
Chad	0.04	5,736	Italy	3.00	430,200
Chile	0.35	50,190	Ivory Coast	0.04	5,736
Colombia	0.35	50,190	Jamaica	0.04	5,736
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	5,736	Japan	3.04	435,936
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.09	12,906	Jordan	0.04	5,736
Costa Rica	0.04	5,736	Korea, Rep. of	0.25	35,850
Cuba	0.30	43,020	Kuwait	0.04	5,736
Cyprus	0.04	5,736	Laos	0.04	5,736
Dahomey	0.04	5,736	Lebanon	0.07	10,038
Denmark	0.78	111,852	Liberia	0.04	5,736
Dominican Republic	0.07	10,038	Libya	0.04	5,736
Ecuador	0.08	11,472	Luxembourg	0.07	10,038
El Salvador	0.04	5,736	Madagascar	0.04	5,736
Ethiopia	0.07	10,038	Malaysia	0.17	24,378
Finland	0.50	71,700	Mali	0.04	5,736
France	7.96	1,141,464	Mauritania	0.04	5,736

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Net Amount (in		MEMBER	Net Amount (in	
	Percentage	U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	U.S. Dollars)
Mexico	0.99	141,966	United Arab Republic	0.33	47,322
Morocco	0.19	27,246	United Kingdom	10.15	1,455,510
Nepal	0.04	5,736	United States	32.02	4,591,668
Netherlands	1.35	193,590	Upper Volta	0.04	5,736
New Zealand	0.55	78,870	Uruguay	0.15	21,510
Nicaragua	0.04	5,736	Venezuela	0.70	100,380
Niger	0.04	5,736	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.21	30,114
Nigeria	0.28	40,152	Yemen	0.04	5,736
Norway	0.60	86,040	Yugoslavia	0.51	73,124
Pakistan	0.56	80,304			
Panama	0.04	5,736	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Paraguay	0.04	5,736	British Guiana	0.024	3,441.60
Peru	0.13	18,642	Kenya††	0.024	850.00
Philippines	0.54	77,436	Malta**	0.024	850.00
Poland	1.72	246,648	Mauritius	0.024	3,441.60
Portugal	0.21	30,114	Rhodesia and Nyasaland†	0.09	12,906.00
Romania	0.43	61,662	Zanzibar††	0.024	850.00
Rwanda*	0.04	1,450			
Saudi Arabia	0.09	12,906			
Senegal	0.07	10,038			
Sierra Leone	0.04	5,736			
Somalia	0.04	5,736			
South Africa†	0.71	101,814			
Spain	1.15	164,910			
Sudan	0.09	12,906			
Sweden	1.74	249,516			
Switzerland	1.27	182,118			
Syria	0.07	10,038			
Tanganyika	0.04	5,736			
Thailand	0.21	30,114			
Togo	0.04	5,736			
Trinidad and Tobago*	0.04	1,450			
Tunisia	0.07	10,038			
Turkey	0.54	77,436			
Uganda*	0.04	1,450			

* Countries admitted to membership by the Conference in November and paying at the rates indicated for the last quarter of the year only.

† On 18 December 1963, South Africa notified FAO of its withdrawal from FAO, under Article XIX of the FAO Constitution which specifies that such notice shall take effect one year after the notification (in this instance, 18 December 1964).

** New associate members which paid for only the last quarter of 1963.

†† Kenya and Zanzibar, which attained independence in 1963, had not claimed full membership in FAO as at 31 December 1963.

† Status of associate member expired with dissolution of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 31 December 1963.

ANNEX II. MEMBERSHIP OF FAO COUNCIL

For Period 1 January—5 December 1963

Independent Chairman: Louis Maire, of Switzerland
Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States

For Period 6 December 1963—31 December 1964

Independent Chairman: Georges Haraoui, of Lebanon
Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela

ANNEX III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

OFFICERS OF THE STAFF

OFFICE OF THE 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 Public Relations and Legal Affairs: Egon Glesinger
Assistant Director-General, Department of Administration and Finance: F. Weisl
Assistant Director-General, Programme and Budgetary Service: P. Terver

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Regional Representative of the Director-General for
North America: Harold Vogel
Regional Representative of the Director-General for
Latin America: Hernán Santa Cruz
Regional Representative of the Director-General for
the Near East: A. R. Sidky

Regional Representative of the Director-General for
Asia and the Far East: Ahsan-ud-Din
Regional Representative of the Director-General for
Africa: Gabriel Akin 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 delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy
Cable Address: FOODAGRI ROME

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East
Maliwan Mansion
Phra Attit Road
Bangkok, Thailand

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East
(Western Zone)
225, Jor Bagh
New Delhi 3, 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 1, 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 25, D.C., 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 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

CHAPTER IV

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

New emphasis on the problems faced by the world's developing countries characterized the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)¹ in 1963, notably through steps taken to fight illiteracy and to spread the application of the benefits of science and technology for economic progress.

The membership of UNESCO remained at 113 members and two associate members. The

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.

budget for 1963-1964, as voted by the twelfth session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1962, was \$39 million. This represented UNESCO's regular budget during the current two-year period, but it was to be more than doubled by funds from two other sources: \$13.3 million from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and an estimated \$20 million from the United Nations Special Fund, for which UNESCO acts as executing agency in projects involving secondary and technical education and scientific research. By the end of 1963, 47 such projects were in operation and commitments had been made for nine more.

UNESCO continued to work under the six main headings of its programme: education, natural science, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and international exchanges.

At 31 December 1963, the total number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 2,379. Of these, 1,341 were in the professional and higher categories; 824 of them were technical assistance experts away from headquarters. There were 1,038 staff members in the general service category, of whom 824 were employed on technical co-operation projects in the field.

EDUCATION

A final blueprint for a universal campaign against illiteracy was presented to the United Nations General Assembly at its request. This campaign aimed to reduce illiteracy by two-thirds, or 350 million, of the estimated 500 million illiterate adults in Africa, Asia and Latin America within a 10-year period.

Within the limits of its own budget, UNESCO continued to work in adult education and literacy training by sending experts to member States, providing teaching materials, conducting surveys and supporting adult education centres—the Regional Education Centre for Community Development in Latin America, in Mexico, and the Arab States Training Centre for Education for Community Development, near Cairo, the United Arab Republic.

As a direct result of the new emphasis being placed on the need to fit educational planning into economic and social planning in the de-

veloping countries, an International Institute for Educational Planning was set up in Paris, France, with financial help from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and from the Ford Foundation.

In addition to carrying out a number of educational planning missions, UNESCO helped to train teachers and to develop and adapt curricula under three large-scale regional programmes—in Africa, Asia and Latin America—aimed at making universal primary education a reality in these areas. Aid was also granted to regional school building centres at Khartoum, Sudan, and at Bandung, Indonesia, where greater stress was placed on advisory and research work. A new centre was created in Mexico City, Mexico, for Latin America.

In Africa, which again received the major share of UNESCO's educational budget in 1963, UNESCO helped to supply 134 teachers to 16 countries under its "emergency programmes," created in 1960 and due to end in December 1964, to which some \$2.5 million had been pledged by the end of 1963. This programme chiefly covers school buildings, textbook production, the supply of teachers, and basic surveys for educational planning. Under this programme, the services of 60 secondary and technical school teachers were maintained in Algeria during the year. UNESCO also aided a regional education, information and research centre at Accra, Ghana, and a textbook production unit at Yaounde, Cameroon, where representatives of five nations were co-operating in the regular production of textbooks and other educational manuals in both English and French.

UNESCO's programme for the extension of educational opportunities for girls and women, as part of the over-all development of human resources, was given extra impetus by the gift of \$500,000 from the Swedish Government to finance six specific projects to offer educational opportunities for women and girls in Africa.

UNESCO had 86 experts in the Congo (Leopoldville) during 1963, and helped to provide 550 teachers under the programme of assistance financed through the United Nations Operation in the Congo.

In Asia, UNESCO stepped up its operations at its regional education office in Bangkok, Thailand, and at its centres in New Delhi, India, and Manila, the Philippines, for the training

of educational planners and teacher educators, respectively. In Latin America, stress was placed on secondary and higher education, within the framework of a 10-year major project for education on that continent (due for completion in 1966). In the Arab States, assistance was again rendered to a centre at Beirut, Lebanon, for the training of educational personnel and to the education of Arab refugees carried out through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA).

NATURAL SCIENCES

One of the outstanding developments of 1963 was a new stress placed upon science in UNESCO's programme. This measure was taken following the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas held early in 1963 in Geneva, Switzerland (see also above, pp. 248-53).

UNESCO's major scientific meeting of the year was a conference on the arid regions of Latin America, attended by 600 scientists from 31 countries who met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September. One result of the conference was a decision to establish a Latin American Council of Co-ordination and Promotion for the Study of Arid Lands, with headquarters at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The year 1963 brought disaster to several countries as a result of earthquakes and a volcanic eruption. A UNESCO expert from Japan visited Barce, the ancient Libyan city which had been destroyed by an earthquake on 21 February, with a loss of 350 lives. The expert recommended a new and safer site for the city's reconstruction. A UNESCO team of three scientists, from Italy, Japan and the USSR, respectively, was sent to the Mount Agung volcano on Bali, where 1,460 persons had been killed when the volcano erupted on 17 March. The team urged that a volcanological observation station be established on the slopes of the volcano so that in the future signs of danger may be detected. Finally, the disastrous earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia, which took 1,000 lives on 26 July, led to a request to UNESCO for emergency aid. A French expert in the design of earthquake-resistant buildings studied the damaged city and recommended methods to be

used in its reconstruction. (See also pp. 410-11 above.)

In the field of seismology, UNESCO worked towards the establishment of a world-wide warning system to mitigate the damage of future earthquakes and helped to train seismologists to man this network.

The Inter-Governmental Océanographie Commission, established by UNESCO, continued to co-ordinate co-operative research on a large scale. The International Indian Ocean Expedition entered into its most active phase, with research vessels criss-crossing both the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Considerable information already has been acquired on factors responsible for weather in this region and also on certain phenomena governing the biological production of the Indian Ocean and its fisheries resources. A synoptic study of the Tropical Atlantic by 14 research vessels from seven nations was also organized in 1963, and the first phase of this study confirmed the existence of an underwater current near the Equator, moving in the opposite direction to surface waters.

In 1963, a conference on scientific and technological planning for Middle Eastern countries was held at Beirut, Lebanon.

Scientists in many related fields met in Paris, France, in May to map out the programme for the International Hydrologic Decade scheduled to begin in 1965 for a study of the world's waning water resources. Among recommendations made by scientists from 48 countries was one to establish basic networks to provide fundamental data on hydrological systems.

A programme of high-level university courses for professors and research workers from developing countries was expanded, while work continued in the fostering of international co-operation in brain research and cell biology research.

Gerald Piel, American science writer and publisher of the *Scientific American*, was awarded the Kalinga Prize of £1,000 for the popularization of science.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

A European centre for the co-ordination of research in the field of social sciences was established in Vienna, Austria, in April. Negotiations were carried out for the creation in Morocco of an African centre for administrative

training and development research. Preparations were made for opening a school of political science and public administration within the UNESCO-supported Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago, Chile. Research centres at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and at New Delhi, India, were maintained.

Meetings of experts were held in March at Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss the application of the social sciences to problems of international relations and peaceful co-operation, and in April at Kyrenia, Cyprus, on the social prerequisites for economic expansion. The results of studies on the social implications of industrialization and technological change were published.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

A turning point in the UNESCO campaign to save the monuments of Nubia, located in the United Arab Republic, was the signing, in November, of two agreements, between UNESCO and the Government of the United Arab Republic and between UNESCO and donor countries, followed by the signing of contracts between the United Arab Republic and an international group of firms that was to handle the task of cutting up the temples of Abu Simbel and reconstructing them on a safe site. Contributions announced or confirmed by 47 countries amounted to a total of \$19,126,000. The United Arab Republic had asked UNESCO to obtain a minimum of \$20 million; the difference was to be covered by the campaign in the future. Work had already started on a river port on the Nile and on a road and housing for workers.

The first volume of a six-volume *History of Mankind—Cultural and Scientific Development* was published in June. The History is the work of an independent international commission of scholars established by UNESCO.

Four new albums in the UNESCO World Art Series were brought out in 1963, as well as four books of the same series in low-cost paperback versions. The UNESCO Collection of Representative Works was enlarged by 12 translations of classic or modern literature from Bengali, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Polish, Sanskrit, Turkish and Viet-Nameese. At the same time, more than 40 Western classics were published in Arabic, Persian, Viet-Nameese and several Indian languages. The *Index Translationum* was published in a new edition, listing

32,931 translations in 77 countries.

UNESCO continued, in 1963, its subventions to major associations in the arts, letters and humanities, including the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, the International Music Council, the International Theatre Institute, the International Council for the Plastic Arts and the International Council for Museums.

MASS COMMUNICATION

In the field of mass communication, in 1963, UNESCO convened a meeting of experts in Tunis, Tunisia, on the development of news media in Africa. This led to the establishment of a Union of African News Agencies, intended to link together the national news agencies already existing in 20 African countries.

Specifications for the construction of low-cost radio receivers for developing countries, along with suggestions on problems of production, distribution and marketing, were also assembled by UNESCO and given to the United Nations Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East, for Latin America, and for Africa.

Assistance was continued in the operation of "centres for higher studies in journalism" at the universities at Strasbourg, France, and at Quito, Ecuador, and a UNESCO team in the Congo (Leopoldville) organized training sessions for journalists there.

In November, also under UNESCO auspices, a one-year course for journalists in the French-speaking countries of Africa opened at Dakar, Senegal, to be followed by the creation of a mass communications unit at the University of Dakar. A training course in educational broadcasting for French-speaking countries was held at Bamako, Mali, following a similar course for English-speaking countries in 1962 at Kampala, Uganda.

During 1963, four more countries became parties to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, bringing to 44 the number of States applying this agreement.

A report on Space Communication in the Promotion of UNESCO's Aims was considered by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference on Space Communications, convened by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) at Geneva, Switzerland, in

October/November. (See also p. 659.) On the basis of this report, the conference adopted a recommendation drawing attention to the economic and social implications for all nations of global communications by satellites.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

UNESCO's international exchange service administered over 2,000 fellowships in 1963, including 1,700 directly financed by UNESCO, and continued to organize exchanges of teachers

and students. Travel grants for workers and leaders of youth movements were also made available. Study Abroad and Vacations Abroad, two UNESCO handbooks on international educational opportunities, were published in new editions. A centre for briefing international experts in the various educational, scientific and cultural duties for which they were recruited, which had been established outside Paris in 1961, continued its operations.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1963; contributions as set for 1963-64)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.05	19,000	Honduras	0.04	15,200
Albania	0.04	15,200	Hungary	0.53	201,400
Algeria*	—	—	India	1.94	737,200
Argentina	0.96	364,800	Indonesia	0.43	163,400
Australia	1.58	600,400	Iran	0.19	72,200
Austria	0.43	163,400	Iraq	0.08	30,400
Belgium	1.14	433,200	Ireland	0.13	49,400
Bolivia	0.04	15,200	Israel	0.14	53,200
Brazil	0.98	372,400	Italy	2.14	813,200
Bulgaria	0.19	72,200	Ivory Coast	0.04	15,200
Burma	0.06	22,800	Jamaica	0.05	19,000
Burundi	0.04	15,200	Japan	2.17	824,600
Byelorussian SSR	0.50	190,000	Jordan	0.04	15,200
Cambodia	0.04	15,200	Korea, Rep. of	0.18	68,400
Cameroon	0.04	15,200	Kuwait	0.04	15,200
Canada	2.98	1,132,400	Laos	0.04	15,200
Central African Republic	0.04	15,200	Lebanon	0.05	19,000
Ceylon	0.08	30,400	Liberia	0.04	15,200
Chad	0.04	15,200	Libya	0.04	15,200
Chile	0.25	95,000	Luxembourg	0.05	19,000
China	2.50	950,000	Madagascar	0.04	15,200
Colombia	0.25	95,000	Malaysia†	0.12†	45,600
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	15,200	Mali	0.04	15,200
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.06	22,800	Mauritania	0.04	15,200
Costa Rica	0.04	15,200	Mexico	0.71	269,800
Cuba	0.21	79,800	Monaco	0.04	15,200
Cyprus	0.04	15,200	Mongolia	0.04	15,200
Czechoslovakia	1.12	425,600	Morocco	0.13	49,400
Dahomey	0.04	15,200	Nepal	0.04	15,200
Denmark	0.55	209,000	Netherlands	0.96	364,800
Dominican Republic	0.05	19,000	New Zealand	0.39	148,200
Ecuador	0.06	22,800	Nicaragua	0.04	15,200
El Salvador	0.04	15,200	Niger	0.04	15,200
Ethiopia	0.05	19,000	Nigeria	0.20	76,000
Finland	0.35	133,000	Norway	0.43	163,400
France	5.67	2,154,600	Pakistan	0.40	152,000
Gabon	0.04	15,200	Panama	0.04	15,200
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.44	2,067,200	Paraguay	0.04	15,200
Ghana	0.08	30,400	Peru	0.09	34,200
Greece	0.22	83,600	Philippines	0.38	144,400
Guatemala	0.05	19,000	Poland	1.22	463,600
Guinea	0.04	15,200	Romania	0.30	114,000
Haiti	0.04	15,200	Rwanda	0.04	15,200

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Saudi Arabia	0.06	22,800	USSR	14.29	5,430,200
Senegal	0.05	19,000	United Arab Republic	0.24	91,200
Sierra Leone	0.04	15,200	United Kingdom	7.23	2,747,400
Somalia	0.04	15,200	United States	30.56	11,612,800
Spain	0.82	311,600	Upper Volta	0.04	15,200
Sudan	0.06	22,800	Uruguay	0.10	38,000
Sweden	1.24	471,200	Venezuela	0.50	190,000
Switzerland	0.91	345,800	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.15	57,000
Syria	0.05	19,000	Yemen	0.04	15,200
Tanganyika	0.04	15,200	Yugoslavia	0.36	136,800
Thailand	0.15	57,000			
Togo	0.04	15,200	Total		38,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	15,200			
Tunisia	0.05	19,000	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Turkey	0.38	144,400			
Uganda	0.04	15,200	Mauritius		7,600
Ukrainian SSR	1.89	718,200	Qatar		7,600

* Algeria's contribution had not been assessed at the time this list was compiled.

† On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia. The figures shown for Malaysia's assessment are those set in 1962 for the Federation of Malaya as a UNESCO member for 1963-1964; they do not include the amount of \$7,600 set at the same time for Singapore, which was then an associate member.

NOTE: for 1963 and 1964, UNESCO's member States were to contribute \$38 million to UNESCO's regular budget. An additional \$1 million was to be derived from miscellaneous sources of income.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: C. Edward Beeby (New Zealand)
 Vice-Chairmen: Albert Rakoto-Ratsimamanga (Madagascar), S. M. Sharif (Pakistan), Stefan Wierblowski (Poland), Silvio Zavala (Mexico)
 Members: Ziada Arbab (Sudan), Georges Averoff (Greece), Moshé Avidor (Israel), Amadou Hampâté Ba (Mali), Rodolfo Baron Castro (El Salvador), William Benton (United States), Julien Cain (France), Samuel J. Cooley (Nigeria), Atilio Dell'Oro Maini (Argentina), Hilding Eek (Sweden), Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco), William A. Eteki-

Mboumoa (Cameroon), Mrs. Indira Gandhi (India), Juvenal Hernández (Chile), Julien Kuypers (Belgium), Sarwat Okasha (United Arab Republic), Mariano Picon Salas (Venezuela), Gian Franco Pompei (Italy), Otto von Simson (Federal Republic of Germany), N. M. Sissakian (USSR), Dame Mary Guilan Smieton (United Kingdom), Tatsuo Suyama (Japan), Otilia A. de Tejeira (Panama), Bedrettin Tuncel (Turkey), Tudor Vianu (Romania)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: René Maheu
 Deputy Director-General: Malcolm S. Adiseshiah

Assistant Directors-General: Pavel I. Erchov, Gabriel Betancur-Mejia

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

UNESCO House
 Place de Fontenay
 Paris 7^e, France
 Cable Address: UNESCO PARIS

NEW YORK OFFICE

UNESCO
 c/o United Nations Headquarters, Room 2201
 New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.
 Cable Address: UNESCO NEW YORK

HAVANA REGIONAL OFFICE

Centro Regional de la UNESCO en el Hemisferio Occidental
 Calle 5a No. 306, Vedado
 La Habana, Cuba

CHAPTER V

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

By the end of 1963, the membership of the World Health Organization (WHO)¹ had risen to 120 (including three associate members). Trinidad and Tobago joined on 3 January. Uganda and Jamaica, previously associate members, attained national independence and became full members on 7 and 21 March, respectively. Kenya and Mauritius were admitted to associate membership on 9 May. Hungary renewed its active participation in the work of WHO and sent a delegation to the World Health Assembly for the first time since 1949.

The sixteenth World Health Assembly met at Geneva, Switzerland, in May and adopted a programme of work for 1964 and an effective working budget of \$34,065,100, the largest in the agency's history.

It re-appointed Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General of WHO since 1953, for a further period of five years.

On 23 May 1963, the World Health Assembly adopted a resolution which, among other things, invited the Government of South Africa to take appropriate measures so that all the populations of South Africa should benefit by the public health services of that country. It also invited South Africa to renounce the policy of apartheid in the interests of the physical, mental and social well-being of the population.

The resolution stemmed from a discussion in the World Health Assembly's Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters on the policy of apartheid pursued in South Africa, in connexion with the question of meetings of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa. The twelfth session of that Committee, which was to have met in Dakar, Senegal, in 1962, was finally convened in Geneva, Switzerland, because the representatives of South Africa were not considered *personae gratae* in Senegal. The Regional Committee had then asked the World Health Assembly to study the appropriate measures to put an end to the situation.

The resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly approved the action taken by the Regional Director and by the Director-General

to ensure the functioning of the African Regional Organization.

When the African Regional Committee met in Geneva in September, representatives of a number of African States said it was unacceptable to them to attend a meeting together with representatives of South Africa and Portugal. The meeting was then adjourned indefinitely for want of a quorum.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MALARIA ERADICATION

Despite certain difficulties, the advances made in 1963 in the global malaria eradication campaign were substantial. In the Americas, 33 per cent more people were protected by the eradication campaign's second phase, during which insecticide-spraying against mosquitoes was interrupted on evidence that transmission of the disease had stopped. In South-East Asia, 44 per cent of the previously exposed people reached this phase of the campaign. In WHO's Eastern Mediterranean region, about 43 million, or nearly 25 per cent of the total population originally exposed to infection, were protected, as compared to 17 per cent the previous year. In the Western Pacific region, one-third of the 81 million people in originally malarious areas were covered by eradication schemes.

TUBERCULOSIS

The most promising tool for the control of tuberculosis from the point of view of cost, ease of application and epidemiological impact, was still immunization, especially in countries with meagre resources. This was confirmed by the carefully conducted BCG trials in southern India, which over an eight-year period revealed a substantial protection of the vaccinated as compared with the non-vaccinated group.

¹ For further information, particularly about WHO's functions and organizations, and activities prior to 1963, 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.

In 1963, WHO provided assistance to national tuberculosis programmes in 37 countries. In Cyprus, for example, 96 per cent of Nicosia's schoolchildren were tuberculin tested and showed a very low rate of infection: 1.2 per cent in the 6-to-12 age group. In the Republic of Korea, over 100,000 patients were receiving free treatment in mid-1963 under the Government scheme, as against 17,000 a year before. In India, the National Tuberculosis Institute trained 140 medical officers, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, statistical assistants, BCG technicians and treatment organizers in 1963.

VENEREAL DISEASES AND TREPONEMATOSES

The rising trends in world incidence of early syphilis and gonorrhoea continued during 1963. In a number of areas, the incidence of early syphilis approached or even exceeded the maximum of the first few years after the Second World War. The increase was particularly striking in the younger age groups.

Gratifying results were achieved in the drives against the endemic treponematoses. Yaws could be considered to be practically eliminated from Ceylon and reduced to such an extent in Thailand that mass re-surveys were no longer required. Practically all endemic areas in the Western Pacific region were covered by mass treatment. Important reductions in the incidence of the disease were also achieved in Africa.

VIRUS DISEASES

A new regional reference centre for enteroviruses was designated at the University of Singapore's Department of Bacteriology, bringing the total of international and regional centres to 22 (six for enteroviruses, nine for respiratory viruses including influenza, and seven for arthropod-borne viruses). The services of these centres included the identification of viruses not identifiable by national laboratories, the distribution of prototype viruses and similar day-to-day reference work.

BILHARZIASIS

Bilharziasis, an intestinal parasite disease known as "snail fever," continues to spread, mainly because of the extension of irrigation farming. Many national and international

bodies sought advice from WHO on control measures in connexion with irrigation schemes being planned. Since molluscicides were important in the control of bilharziasis, WHO continued giving support to several laboratories and institutions for testing new molluscicides, improving their formulation, studying their effects on aquatic fauna, and developing dispensing apparatus. Better drugs for the treatment of bilharziasis being badly needed, WHO, in collaboration with the British Medical Research Council, designated a chemotherapy centre in Tanga, Tanganyika, where clinical and field trials were being carried out. Compounds currently in use were compared in closely controlled conditions and promising new compounds were tested.

LEPROSY

During the first half of 1963, the WHO leprosy advisory team carried out prevalence surveys in parts of Burma to assess the results achieved by the leprosy campaign for which the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO have provided assistance over the last five years. In July 1963, the team began a similar survey in the Philippines.

Assistance for national leprosy control programmes was continued. In some cases the leprosy work was being undertaken or planned as part of campaigns against other communicable diseases—against yaws in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo, against tuberculosis in Nepal. Research work, including trials of anti-leprosy drugs, was also continued.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

WATER SUPPLY

In 1963, 57 countries were receiving assistance in the field of community water supplies. The assistance covered a wide range of activities, including the engineering and management aspects of water supply improvement and the training of personnel.

AIR POLLUTION

The dramatic increases in mortality accompanying and following episodes of high concentrations of pollution in coal- and oil-burning communities are considered to be unequivocal evidence of the serious effects of air pollution.

To guide work in this field a new Expert Advisory Panel on Air Pollution was established by WHO during the year, and an expert committee met to discuss exposure and discharge standards and methods of measurement and analysis of atmospheric pollutants.

VECTOR CONTROL AND INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE

Work in the field of vector control and insecticide resistance was consolidated and expanded during the year. WHO continued to provide financial support to 22 laboratories for research on the biochemistry, physiology and genetics of insecticide resistance, the toxicology of pesticides to man, the maintenance of insect strains for research purposes and the evaluation of new insecticides.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HEALTH LABORATORIES

Twenty-three countries received assistance from WHO for the planning, running and development of laboratory services, the training of personnel and the operation of blood banks.

In Africa, a survey of facilities for the training of laboratory personnel in 12 countries showed that the shortage of pathologists, microbiologists and chemists in most of the national services adversely affected the quality of the training of national staff. There was a need for improved training, and a programme for that purpose was being prepared during the year.

The International Committee on Laboratory Animals collaborated closely with WHO in providing advice on the production of laboratory animals, which were in increasing demand for research work in the various fields of medicine and biology.

NURSING

WHO's work in nursing again was directed mainly towards improving the quality of nursing care and the administration of nursing services. To help those responsible for the planning of nursing services, WHO published a guide entitled *The Staffing of Public Health and Out-patient Nursing Services*. WHO continued to give advice to a number of countries on nursing administration and to assist the development of educational facilities for nursing, midwifery and

auxiliary staff. All in all, there were more than 50 WHO nursing projects in 1963 in 64 countries.

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

During 1963, WHO explored the present state of knowledge of the physiology of reproduction and lactation and continued its studies on birth weight, including the relationship between low birth weight and social and economic factors. In close collaboration with UNICEF, WHO assisted various types of maternal and child health services. Training was an important part of such programmes in Gabon, Guinea, Laos, Libya, Poland, Tunisia and the Republic of Viet-Nam. New WHO-assisted projects for the development of services were started during the year in Algeria, Burundi, Ghana, Mauritania and Rwanda. Programmes to strengthen school health services were continued in Cambodia and Yugoslavia.

HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROMOTION

CANCER

A report was prepared on the WHO-sponsored pilot study in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and Dublin, Ireland, dealing with the possible effects of air pollution and such other factors as smoking and occupation on the incidence of lung cancer. The methods used, some of which were entirely new, worked well and were therefore used in Oslo, Norway, and Helsinki, Finland, as part of a study attempting to explain the striking differences in incidence patterns. Final preparations were made for an epidemiological study in India of oral cancer and its possible relationship to smoking and chewing habits.

CARDIO-VASCULAR DISEASES

The control of most cardio-vascular diseases was still impeded by lack of knowledge about causes, and WHO therefore continued to promote intensified research in this respect. For example, a method of grading atherosclerosis in autopsy material, worked out in previous years, was applied to a considerable amount of autopsy material in six communities in Europe. Progress was also made in identifying similar atherosclerotic conditions in the living populations of the areas where autopsy material was being

studied. The aim of the study is to relate atherosclerosis in the aorta and coronary arteries to clinical, biochemical and environmental factors.

MENTAL HEALTH

WHO continued to give attention to practical ways of helping developing countries to organize mental health services within the framework of general health and welfare services. It also provided assistance in the field of psychiatric training to several countries, including Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark and Iran. The training course in Beirut, Lebanon, for psychiatric nurses in the Eastern Mediterranean region, which was started in 1962, was continued, and WHO assisted four countries—China, Finland, Israel and Portugal—to develop psychiatric services for children.

NUTRITION

Applied nutrition programmes are highly complex, as many national agencies, institutions and groups in the community are concerned in their planning and implementation. In view of the increasing number of such programmes carried out by Governments in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF and WHO, the need was felt for an evaluation of the results achieved. WHO, in co-operation with FAO, accordingly appointed a multi-disciplinary team to study in the field the most suitable methods and indices for use in evaluating the programmes.

RADIATION HEALTH

The collaborative study, supported by WHO, on the incidence of leukaemia in patients treated with radiation for cancer of the cervix uteri was continued. Over 30 clinics in nine countries in Europe and North America were co-operating by collecting and sending in data for central processing and analysis.

HUMAN GENETICS

Progress was made in a research programme, outlined by a scientific group in 1962, on population genetics of primitive communities. The relatively simple environment and limited size of such communities make them suitable for intensive study of man's relation to environmental factors and disease. In 1963, WHO

supported a genetic study of the polar Eskimo of North Greenland, the most northerly population in the world, and it was planned to compare this group with other isolated groups of Eskimos.

The WHO-sponsored comparative study of congenital malformations, begun in 1961, was continued, with 35 hospitals in 16 countries in Africa, the Americas, Australia, Asia and Europe taking part.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

Fourteen countries received assistance from WHO during 1963 for the organization or improvement of rehabilitation services for physically handicapped children and adults. In Morocco, for example, the emergency programme set up in 1959 for victims of the outbreak of poisoning through mineral oil was being developed into a permanent service for the general rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Most of the projects assisted included the training of personnel in physical therapy or other rehabilitation techniques.

EDUCATION

A large share of WHO's resources continued to be devoted to professional education and training, especially in the newly independent countries, with a view to overcoming shortages of doctors, nurses and other health workers. The Agency again co-operated with national programmes, mainly by providing teaching staff and educational advisers, by awarding fellowships for study abroad and by organizing courses and seminars. From 1 January to 30 September 1963, the teaching staff provided by WHO numbered 140 persons. During the same period, WHO enabled 2,058 individuals to go abroad for educational purposes. There were 1,591 fellowships for study (as against 1,383 for the same period in 1962) and 467 for participation in educational meetings organized by WHO. The recipients of the fellowships came from 147 countries and studied in 84 countries.

BIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY

WHO's work in connexion with addiction-producing drugs was continued. The organization contributes to the international system for the control of narcotics by keeping a continuous

watch for addictive properties of drugs (new or old) falling within the scope of that system. In 1963, special attention was given to the abuse of drugs of the barbiturate and amphetamine type and to the habitual chewing of khat leaves.

PUBLICATIONS

The Second Report on the World Health Situation was brought out in English, French and Spanish. Other new publications included a Terminology of Malaria and Malaria Eradication, a Bibliography on the Epidemiology of Cancer and five new titles in the series of Public Health Papers: Paying for Health Services, Medicine and Public Health in the Arctic and Antarctic, Health Education in the USSR, Preparation of the Physician for General Practice, and the guide on staffing nursing services, already mentioned. Eleven new titles appeared in the Technical Report Series, and a special brochure, Malnutrition and Disease, was published by WHO as No. 12 in the FAO Freedom from Hunger series.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1965, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO under permanent, fixed-termed and short-term appointments stood at 2,655. Of these, 1,633 were in the professional and higher categories; 338 of them were technical assistance experts. There were 1,022 staff members in fee general service category, of whom 30 were employed on projects in the field.

BUDGET

The sixteenth World Health Assembly adopted an effective working budget of \$34,065,100. At its thirty-third session, the WHO Executive Board recommended a supplement of \$447,650, making a total of \$34,542,750. This amount, which was subject to approval by the seventeenth World Health Assembly, scheduled to meet in Geneva in March 1964, was apportioned as follows (in U.S. dollars) :

I. Organizational Meetings	
World Health Assembly	343,040
Executive Board and its Committees	201,060
Regional Committees	101,230
	<hr/>
	645,330
II. Operating Programme	
Programme Activities	16,638,229
Regional Offices	2,758,000
Expert Committees	233,200
Other Statutory Staff Costs	5,280,374
	<hr/>
	24,909,803
III. Administrative Services	
Administrative Services	2,029,617
Other Statutory Staff Costs	598,000
	<hr/>
	2,627,617
IV. Other Purposes	
Headquarters Building Fund :	500,000
Transfer to the Malaria Eradication	
Special Account	5,363,000
Reimbursement of the Working Capital	
Fund	200,000
African Regional Office: Building Fund	23,000
African Regional Office: Staff Housing	274,000
	<hr/>
	6,360,000
Total	<hr/>
	34,542,750

ANNEX 1. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1963; contributions as assessed for 1964)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION	
	Percentage	(Amount in U.S. Dollars)		Percentage	(Amount in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.05	17,340	Cambodia	0.04	13,870
Albania	0.04	13,870	Cameroon	0.04	13,870
Algeria	0.04	13,870	Canada	2.83	981,510
Argentina	0.92	319,080	Central African Republic	0.04	13,870
Australia	1.50	520,230	Ceylon	0.08	27,750
Austria	0.41	142,200	Chad	0.04	13,870
Belgium	1.09	378,040	Chile	0.24	83,240
Bolivia	0.04	13,870	China	4.14	1,435,840
Brazil	0.93	322,550	Colombia	0.24	83,240
Bulgaria	0.18	62,430	Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	13,870
Burma	0.06	20,810	Congo (Leopoldville)	0.06	20,810
Burundi	0.04	13,870	Costa Rica	0.04	13,870
Byelorussian SSR	0.47	163,010	Cuba	0.20	69,370

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS (Amount in U.S. Dollars)			CONTRIBUTIONS (Amount in U.S. Dollars)		
MEMBER	Percentage	U.S. Dollars	MEMBER	Percentage	U.S. Dollars
Cyprus	0.04	13,870	Nigeria	0.19	65,900
Czechoslovakia	1.06	367,630	Norway	0.41	142,200
Dahomey	0.04	13,870	Pakistan	0.38	131,790
Denmark	0.53	183,820	Panama	0.04	13,870
Dominican Republic	0.05	17,340	Paraguay	0.04	13,870
Ecuador	0.05	17,340	Peru	0.09	31,220
El Salvador	0.04	13,870	Philippines	0.36	124,860
Ethiopia	0.05	17,340	Poland	1.16	402,310
Finland	0.33	114,450	Portugal	0.14	48,560
France	5.39	1,869,370	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of**	0.02**	6,940**
Gabon	0.04	13,870	Romania	0.29	100,580
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.17	1,793,070	Rwanda	0.04	13,870
Ghana	0.08	27,750	Saudi Arabia	0.06	20,810
Greece	0.21	72,830	Senegal	0.05	17,340
Guatemala	0.05	17,340	Sierra Leone	0.04	13,870
Guinea	0.04	13,870	Somalia	0.04	13,870
Haiti	0.04	13,870	South Africa	0.48	166,480
Honduras	0.04	13,870	Spain	0.78	270,520
Hungary	0.51	176,880	Sudan	0.06	20,810
Iceland	0.04	13,870	Sweden	1.18	409,250
India	1.84	638,150	Switzerland	0.86	298,270
Indonesia	0.41	142,200	Syria	0.05	17,340
Iran	0.18	62,430	Tanganyika	0.04	13,870
Iraq	0.08	27,750	Thailand	0.14	48,560
Ireland	0.13	45,090	Togo	0.04	13,870
Israel	0.14	48,560	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	13,870
Italy	2.03	704,050	Tunisia	0.05	17,340
Ivory Coast	0.04	13,870	Turkey	0.36	124,860
Jamaica	0.04	13,870	Uganda	0.04	13,870
Japan	2.06	714,450	Ukrainian SSR	1.80	624,280
Jordan	0.04	13,870	USSR	13.58	4,709,830
Kenya*	0.02*	6,940*	United Arab Republic	0.23	76,300
Korea, Rep. of	0.17	58,960	United Kingdom	6.88	2,386,130
Kuwait	0.04	13,870	United States	31.29	10,852,040
Laos	0.04	13,870	Upper Volta	0.04	13,870
Lebanon	0.05	17,340	Uruguay	0.10	34,680
Liberia	0.04	13,870	Venezuela	0.47	163,010
Libya	0.04	13,870	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.14	48,560
Luxembourg	0.05	17,340	Western Samoa	0.04	13,870
Madagascar	0.04	13,870	Yemen	0.04	13,870
Malaysia	0.12	41,620	Yugoslavia	0.34	117,920
Mali	0.04	13,870			
Mauritania	0.04	13,870			
Mauritius†	0.02	6,940			
Mexico	0.67	232,370			
Monaco	0.04	13,870			
Mongolia	0.04	13,870			
Morocco	0.13	45,090			
Nepal	0.04	13,870			
Netherlands	0.92	319,080			
New Zealand	0.37	128,330			
Nicaragua	0.04	13,870			
Niger	0.04	13,870			
			Total	100.00	34,682,140

* Assessment shown is based on that for associate membership. Kenya was admitted to associate membership on 9 May 1963. It became independent in December 1963 and its revised assessment remained to be determined.

† Associatemember.

** The assessment shown is for the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a whole. The Federation was dissolved on 1 January 1964.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

PRESIDENT OF THE SIXTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Dr. M. A. Majekodunmi (Nigeria)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Member	Designated by	Member	Designated by
Dr. B. D. B. Layton (Chairman)	Canada	Dr. V. T. Herat Gunaratne	Ceylon
Dr. A. C. Andriamasy	Madagascar	Prof. M. Kacprzak	Poland
Prof. E. Aujaleu	France	Dr. J. Karefa-Smart	Sierra Leone
Prof. G. A. Canaperia	Italy	Prof. P. Muntendam	Netherlands
Prof. J. de Castro	Brazil	Dr. T. Omura	Japan
Dr. Lamine Diallo	Senegal	Dr. E. Riahy	Iran
Dr. S. Dolo	Mali	Dr. Fernando Serpa-Florez	Colombia
Dr. K. Evang	Norway	Dr. Hurustiati Subandrio	Indonesia
Dr. A. R. Farah	Tunisia	Dr. H. B. Turbott	New Zealand
Dr. L. Faucher	Haiti	Dr. S. Al-Wahbi	Iraq
Prof. J. García Orcoyen	Spain	Dr. James Watt	United States
Dr. Raphael Gjebin	Israel	Prof. V. M. Zdanov	USSR

SENIOR OFFICERS OF WHO SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. M. G. Candau	Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. C. Mani
Deputy Director-General: Dr. Pierre Dorolle	
Assistant Directors-General: Dr. O. V. Baroyan, Dr. F. Grundy, Dr. P. M. Kaul, Dr. M. P. Siegel	Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. P. J. J. van de Calseyde
Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. F. J. C. Cambournac	Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. Taba
Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. A. Horwitz	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 17, N.Y., 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 6, D.C., 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 1963, lending by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development¹ totalled \$788 million, a record for any calendar year and \$142 million above the total for 1962.

Bank membership increased to 101 during the year, with the admission of the following 20 countries: Jamaica on 21 February; the Ivory Coast on 11 March; Niger on 24 April; Upper Volta on 2 May; Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Dahomey on 10 July; Gabon and Mauritania, both on 10 September; Trinidad and Tobago on 16 September; Madagascar on 25 September; Algeria on 26 September; Uganda and Mali, both on 27 September; Guinea, Congo (Leopoldville) and Burundi on 28 September; and Rwanda on 30 September. At the close of the year, applications for membership in the Bank were pending from Kenya and Zanzibar.

On 1 January 1963, George D. Woods succeeded Eugene R. Black as President of the Bank and its two affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

In September, at a meeting of the Boards of Governors of the Bank, IFC and IDA, Mr. Woods announced a series of proposals designed to increase the breadth of the operations of the Bank and IDA in aiding developing countries. Some of the following proposals, he indicated, were already being implemented and others were under study: (a) increased technical assistance in formulating development projects in those member countries lacking administrative and technological experience; (b) extension of loans for comprehensive agricultural programmes and to organizations that extend credit and technical help to farmers; (c) increased emphasis on loans, both for individual industrial projects and for the development of new industries in the developing countries; (d) long-term financing, where appropriate, for imports of pieces of equipment, components and spare parts necessary for the maintenance of existing industrial capacity; (e) entry by the Bank into the field of education by lending for technical

and vocational education and training projects and for general secondary school facilities; and (f) modification, in suitable cases, of lending terms. This last proposal would not affect interest rates charged by the Bank. All the proposals were intended to supplement, and not supplant, the kinds of lending carried out by the Bank. They would not affect the Bank's policy of not making "soft" loans.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1963, the total number of full-time staff employed by the Bank under regular, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 987. Of these, 449 were in the professional category.

LENDING OPERATIONS

During 1963, the Bank made 38 loans in 26 countries, aggregating \$788 million. Total loans by the Bank from May 1947 to 31 December 1963 numbered 371, totalling over \$7.5 billion in 70 countries or territories. The geographical scope of the Bank's loan operations broadened considerably in 1963, with loans for the first time being made in China (Taiwan), Cyprus, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and Swaziland. The Western Hemisphere was the Bank's biggest borrower regionally for the second consecutive year, although there were sharp increases in lending in Asia and Europe. With the exception of electric power development and water supply, all categories of loans by purpose showed substantial gains in 1963.

TOTALS BY AREA
(in millions of U.S. Dollars)

Area	1963 Amount	1962 Amount
Africa	11	78
Asia and the Middle East	264	78
Australasia	8	100
Europe	201	62
Western Hemisphere	304	328
Total	788	646

For further information, particularly about the Bank's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1962, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual reports of the Bank and supplementary reports for the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

TOTALS BY PURPOSE
(in millions of U.S. Dollars)

Purpose	1963 Amount	1962 Amount
Electric power	308	485
Transportation	304	107
Telecommunications	19	3
Industry	110	40
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	47	9
Water supply	—	2
Total	<u>788</u>	<u>646</u>

During the year, the Bank made 17 loans in 14 countries for electric power projects which together were to have a capacity of 2,250,000 kilowatts. An \$85 million loan to Venezuela—the largest single loan made in 1963—was for the first stage of the Guri power project, involving the installation of 350,000 kilowatts; Guri's ultimate capacity was estimated to be 6,000,000 kilowatts. Norway and Denmark each received \$25 million for additional projects in power programmes which had been assisted by earlier Bank loans. Two loans to Malaysia totalling \$66.9 million were to increase generating capacity to the transmission systems serving a highly developed part of the country.

Other loans for the development of electric power were made in Mauritius, Swaziland, Thailand, Cyprus, Malta, Portugal, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Peru. Part of the loan to Malta was also to be used for the construction of a sea-water distillation plant, the Bank's first loan for this purpose.

Nine loans were made in eight countries for the improvement of transport facilities. Highway loans in Japan, Mexico, Thailand, Spain and Yugoslavia accounted for \$218 million, or nearly two-thirds of all transport lending in 1963. These loans were helping to finance a further 100-mile section of the Tokyo-Kobe Expressway in Japan; reconstruction, completion or new construction of 40 roads in Mexico extending some 4,000 miles; improvement of 460 miles of road in the triangle connecting Madrid, Barcelona and Alicante in Spain; improvement of 394 miles of main highways in Thailand and studies and engineering for a further 650 miles; and completion of Yugoslavia's two main highways: the Central Highway extending from the Austrian border to the Greek border and the Adriatic Highway along the Dalmatian Coast.

A total of \$78.3 million was lent for the development of railways in Colombia, Peru and Yugoslavia. The Peruvian loan was to help modernize the Central and Southern Railways. In Colombia, Bank funds were to pay for equipment and engineering services for the country's newly integrated railway system. The Bank loan to Yugoslavia was to help finance improvement of the 121-mile rail link between Sarajevo and the Port of Ploce. The Bank's first loan to New Zealand, \$7.8 million for the improvement of five major ports, accounted for the remainder lent for transport in 1963.

A total of \$19.4 million was lent for telecommunications: \$9.5 million to El Salvador and \$9.9 million out of a \$22 million loan made to Costa Rica. The funds would enable Costa Rica to install automatic exchange equipment for 26,000 lines, cables, line networks and radio equipment for inter-urban connections to provide service for San José, the capital, and 22 other towns. In El Salvador, automatic exchange equipment, also for 26,000 lines, was to be installed to serve the three principal cities, San Salvador, Santa Ana and Santa Miguel.

Six loans were made in six countries for industrial development. Nearly three-quarters of the industrial lending in 1963 was to provide foreign exchange to privately owned industrial financing institutions in India, Pakistan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Finland. In the case of India and Pakistan, the loans were made to institutions which the Bank had helped to set up and finance in previous years. By the end of 1963, its loans to the Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India aggregated \$90 million, and its loans to the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, some \$50 million. Loans were made to newly organized institutions in Finland, Malaysia and the Philippines, and in each case the loans were made in conjunction with an equity investment by the International Finance Corporation. The Bank lent \$7 million to the Industrialization Fund in Finland, \$8 million to the Malayan Development Finance, Limited, and \$15 million through the Philippine National Bank to the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines. The remaining industrial loan was one of \$30 million to Acerías Paz del Rio, a private corporation operating the only integrated steel mill in Colombia. Under the programme being fi-

nanced, the company was to improve and diversify its products so that Colombia would be able to reduce its steel imports by about \$10 million annually.

The Bank made five loans in four countries during the year for the development of agriculture and fishing. A loan of \$7.8 million went to China (Taiwan) for the purchase of 16 modern deep-sea fishing vessels to expand the country's tuna fishing fleet. This was expected to increase the country's foreign-exchange earnings, provide more employment and augment domestic food supply. Four agricultural loans were made in Latin America. A loan of \$19 million was to help Chile finance a three-year programme designed to improve 825,000 acres of pastureland and otherwise speed development of the livestock industry, a major factor in Chile's economy. A further \$5 million was lent for a related project to modernize and expand milk plants, slaughterhouses and associated facilities in Chile. Mexico received a loan of \$12.5 million to help finance completion and rehabilitation of three systems for the irrigation of 820,000 acres of farmland which, when developed, should increase the value of crops on the land by \$10 million a year. A loan of \$2.6 million was made for the first large-scale irrigation project in Nicaragua—the Rivas scheme for the irrigation of 22,000 acres of land.

ADVISORY ASSISTANCE

During 1963, 12 countries were added to the list of those where members of the Bank's Development Advisory Service were serving as advisers to the Governments concerned on economic and financial matters related to development. The countries were Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Sudan, Syria and Tunisia. Existing assignments were continued in Chile, Ghana, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan and Thailand.

Studies of project feasibility and of economic sectors were further expanded during the year. Those initiated in 1963 included coal transport in India, transport in China (Taiwan), electric resources and planning in Ecuador, a national electricity authority in Iran and a school building programme in Tunisia.

New United Nations Special Fund projects for which the Bank agreed to act as executing

agency included, during 1963, surveys of iron ore transport in Gabon, electric power in Sudan, power development for South Central Brazil, the Cauca Valley coal deposits in Colombia, ports and railways in Costa Rica and a road survey in southern Paraguay.

In October 1963, the Bank's Economic Development Institute began its ninth regular course for senior officials from less developed countries, with 26 participants from 22 countries, and its first project evaluation course to be conducted in the Spanish language, with 24 participants from 22 countries. Project evaluation courses to meet the need for specialized training in this field were initiated early in 1963 with a three-month course conducted in English. A more abbreviated version of the general course was conducted for French-speaking officials of member countries in 1963. The fifteenth annual general training course for young nationals of member countries was conducted during the year, bringing the total number of participants in this course to 130 from 62 countries.

The report of the general survey mission to Kenya was published in May, and a survey mission assessed the economic potentialities of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and was preparing its report at the end of the year.

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 \$1,052 million for the third year of the current Indian Five-Year Plan, subject as appropriate to legislative or other authorization; the share of the Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) came to \$245 million. For the fourth year of the current Pakistan Five-Year Plan, the countries and institutions represented in the Consortium on Aid to Pakistan pledged \$425 million, also subject to legislative or other necessary authorization; the share of the Bank and IDA was \$80 million.

Colombia, Nigeria, Sudan and Tunisia were also the subject of consultative group arrangements in which the co-ordination of assistance for their development was discussed by other interested countries meeting under the chairmanship of the Bank. The consultative group

of countries interested in assistance to Colombia considered a list of priority projects in the Colombian Development Plan which were in a sufficiently advanced stage of preparation to be ready for financing within the ensuing two years. In the case of Nigeria, a consultative group held meetings to exchange information on present and prospective assistance to Nigeria and began to consider the possibility of helping to finance the Kainji Dam project on the Niger River. In the case of Tunisia, the participating countries heard descriptions of the development plan from Tunisian officials and considered a Bank analysis of the plan.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

The authorized capital of the Bank was increased by \$1,000 million on 31 December 1963 to a total of \$22,000 million. The increase was approved by the Bank's members as a means of providing for the subscriptions of new members. At the year's end, subscribed capital totalled \$21,097 million, of which \$2,111 million had been paid in.

The Bank's net income in the calendar year 1963 amounted to \$89 million. Loan commissions totalled \$32 million and were credited to the special reserve, increasing that reserve to

\$271 million. The net income for the first six months of the year was credited to the supplementary reserve, which amounted to \$558 million on 31 December 1963.

Loan disbursements of \$592 million in 1963 compared with \$576 million in 1962 and brought total disbursements to \$5,728 million.

Loan repayments in 1963 were \$256 million, of which \$110 million was repaid to the Bank and \$146 million to investors who had purchased borrowers' obligations from the Bank.

Sales of borrowers' obligations from the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to \$323 million, which brought aggregate sales up to \$1,727 million on 31 December 1963.

The Bank's outstanding funded debt was \$2,510 million at the end of December 1963. No new bond issues were sold during the year. The only bonds sold represented a refunding operation: a \$100 million issue of two-year 4 per cent bonds, due September 1965, were placed at par with central banks and other governmental institutions in 29 countries outside the United States. This issue replaced a similar issue of two-year 4 per cent United States dollar bonds that had matured on 15 September 1963. The funded debt was decreased by sinking fund and purchase fund transactions amounting to \$28 million.

BANK LENDING IN 1963

Country, Territory and Borrower	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Chile		
Corporación de Fomento de la Producción	Livestock production	19,000,000
Corporación de Fomento de la Producción	Meat and milk processing	5,000,000
China	Deep-sea tuna fishing vessels	7,800,000
Colombia		
Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca and Central Hidroeléctrica del Río Anchicaya, Ltda.	Electric power expansion in Cauca Valley	8,800,000
Colombian National Railways	Modernization of integrated rail system	30,000,000
Electrificación de Bolívar, S.A.	Electric power expansion in Cartagena area	5,000,000
Acerías Paz del Río	Improve output of country's only integrated steel mill	30,000,000
Costa Rica		
Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad	Electric power expansion and installation of modern telecommunications system	22,000,000
Cyprus		
Electricity Authority of Cyprus	Electric power expansion	21,000,000
Denmark	Five thermal power projects	25,000,000

Country, Territory and Borrower	Purpose	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
El Salvador		
Comisión Ejecutiva Hidroeléctrica del Río Lempa	Electric power expansion	6,000,000
Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones	Development of modern telecommunications system	9,500,000
Finland		
Industrialization Fund	Funds for credits to private industry	7,000,000
India		
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Ltd.	Funds for credits to private industry	30,000,000
Japan		
Nihon Doro Kodan	Tokyo-Kobe toll expressway	75,000,000
Malaysia		
Singapore	Electric power expansion	15,000,000
Central Electricity Board	Electric power expansion	51,900,000
Malayan Industrial Development Finance, Ltd.	Funds for credits to private industry	8,000,000
Malta	Thermal electric power and sea water distillation	7,500,000
Mauritius	Electric power expansion	7,000,000
Mexico		
Nacional Financiera	Improvement of three irrigation systems	12,500,000
Nacional Financiera	Improvement of 4,100 miles of roads	40,000,000
New Zealand	Improvement of five main ports	7,800,000
Nicaragua	Rivas irrigation scheme	2,600,000
Norway	Electric power programme	25,000,000
Pakistan		
Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, Ltd.	Funds for credits to private industry	20,000,000
Peru		
The Peruvian Corporation, Limited	Rehabilitate two main railway systems	13,250,000
Lima Light and Power Company	Electric power expansion in Lima area and related water resources scheme	15,000,000
Philippines		
Private Development Corporation of the Philippines	Funds for credits to private industry	15,000,000
Portugal		
Hidro-Eléctrica do Douro	Hydroelectric power expansion	7,500,000
Empresa Termoelectrica Portuguesa	Thermal power expansion	5,000,000
Spain	Road improvements and maintenance	33,000,000
Swaziland	Electric power expansion	4,200,000
Thailand	National highway improvements	35,000,000
Yanhee Electricity Authority	Expansion of power transmission system	6,600,000
Yugoslavia		
Yugoslav Investment Bank	Improvement of Sarajevo-Ploce railway line	35,000,000
Yugoslav Investment Bank	Completion of Central and Adriatic Highways	35,000,000
Venezuela		
C.V.G. Electrificación del Caroni, C.A.	Guri power project	85,000,000
TOTAL		787,950,000

SUMMARY OF
FUNDED DEBT OF THE BANK
(As at 31 December 1963)

	Number of Issues Outstanding	Amount Outstanding (in U.S.Dollars)
Payable in United States Dollars	21	1,892,850,000
Payable in Belgian Francs	1	10,000,000
Payable in Canadian Dollars	2	29,360,454
Payable in Deutsche Marks	4	275,000,000
Payable in Italian Lire	1	24,000,000
Payable in Netherland Guilders	4	39,436,741
Payable in Pounds Sterling	3	49,363,714
Payable in Swiss Francs	12	190,418,848
Total	48	2,510,429,757

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FUNDS
AVAILABLE FOR LENDING
(As at 31 December 1963)

	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Capital	
Authorized (220,000) shares	22,000,000,000
Subscribed (210,971) shares	21,097,100,000
Paid in:	
Portion paid in gold or U.S. dollars	226,814,000*
Portion paid in the currencies of the respective members	1,883,946,000
	2,110,760,000
Subject to call only to meet obligations of the Bank	18,986,340,000
	21,097,100,000
Funds Available for Lending	
Portion of subscription of all members paid in gold or U.S. dollars	226,814,000*
National currency portion of subscription of the United States	571,500,000
National currency portion of subscriptions made available by other members	903,301,000
Total available capital subscriptions	1,701,615,000
Funds available from operations	604,653,000
Funds available from outstanding debt (including delayed deliveries)	2,514,930,000
Funds available from principal repayments	713,640,000
Funds available from loans agreed to be sold:	
Effective loans 1,715,648,000†	
Non-effective loans 11,744,000	1,727,392,000
Gross total available funds	7,262,230,000
Disbursed on loans less \$10,212,000 exchange adjustments	5,717,746,000

Excess of available funds over loan disbursements 1,544,484,000

* Of this amount \$15,738,000 represents the amount of national currencies converted by some members to be used and re-used as United States dollars.

† Of this amount \$738,785,000 has been repaid to purchasers of loans.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1963
(In U.S. Dollars)

Income	
Income from investments	59,498,841
Income from loans:	
Interest	133,613,153
Commitment charges	9,678,887
Commissions	31,295,385
Service charges	28,055
Other income	1,072,274
Gross income	235,186,595
Deduct: Amount equivalent to commissions appropriated to Special Reserve	31,295,385
Gross income less reserve deduction	203,891,210
Expenses	
Administrative expenses:	
Personal services	7,840,651
Contributions to staff benefits	1,211,835
Fees and compensation	487,321
Representation	132,499
Travel	1,883,453
Supplies and material	109,154
Office occupancy	744,570
Communication services	417,835
Furniture and equipment	329,819
Books and library services	152,044
Printing	143,338
Insurance	114,239
Other expenses	9,801
Total administrative expenses	13,576,559
Service to member countries	2,829,714
Interest on borrowings	101,821,187
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	1,866,385
Discount on sale of loans	1,142,050
Gross expenses	121,235,895
Net income: Appropriated to supplemental reserve against losses on loans and guarantees	82,655,315

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET
(For Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1964)
(In U.S. Dollars)

Regular Operations	
Board of Governors	386,000
Executive Directors	847,000
Staff:	
Personal services	7,985,000

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Staff benefits	1,288,000		Contingency	200,000
Travel	1,725,000			
Consultants	280,000		Total Regular Operations	15,372,000
Representation	97,000	11,375,000		
Other Administrative Expenses :			Services to Member Countries	
Fees and compensation	128,000		Project and Sector studies	1,970,000
Supplies and materials	114,500		General survey missions	275,000
Office occupancy	992,500		Resident missions	771,000
Communications	441,000		Economic Development Institute	975,000
Furniture and equipment	459,500		Training programmes	92,000
Printing	141,000		Other services	191,000
Books and library service	172,000		Total services to member countries	4,274,000
Insurance	105,500			
Other	10,000	2,564,000	Total	19,646,000

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1963)

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
Afghanistan	30.0	0.14	Abdullah Malikyar		550	0.23
Algeria	80.0	0.38	Bachir Boumaza	Seghir Mostefai	1,050	0.44
Argentina	373.3	1.77	Félix Gilberto Maria Elizalde	Enrique García Vázquez	3,983	1.69
Australia	533.0	2.53	Harold Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	5,580	2.36
Austria	100.0	0.47	Franz Korinek	Hugo Rottky	1,250	0.53
Belgium	450.0	2.13	André Dequae	Hubert Ansiaux	4,750	2.01
Bolivia	21.0	0.10	Raúl Lema Peláez	Adolfo Linares	460	0.19
Brazil	373.3	1.77	Carlos Alberto Alves de Carvalho Pinto	Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro	3,983	1.69
Burma	40.0	0.19	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	650	0.27
Burundi	15.0	0.07	Ferdinand Bitariho	Boniface Simvura	400	0.17
Cameroon	20.0	0.09	François N'Liba	Jacques Kuoh Moukouri	450	0.19
Canada	750.0	3.55	N'Guimbous			
Central African Republic	10.0	0.05	Walter L. Gordon	Louis Rasminsky	7,750	3.28
Ceylon	60.0	0.28	Charles Bornou	Louis Kpado	350	0.15
Chad	10.0	0.05	T. B. Illangaratne	Herbert E. Tennekoon	850	0.36
Chile	93.3	0.44	Michel Djindingar	Georges Diguimbaye	350	0.15
China	750.0	3.55	Félix Ruiz Cristi	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,183	0.50
Colombia	93.3	0.44	Chia-Kan Yen	Tse-Kai Chang	7,750	3.28
Congo (Brazzaville)	10.0	0.05	Carlos Sanz de Santamaría	Jorge Mejía-Salazar	1,183	0.50
Congo (Leopoldville)	60.0	0.28	Paul Kaya	Bernard Banza Bouiti	350	0.15
Costa Rica	8.0	0.04	Emanuel Bamba	Walter Jenssen	850	0.36
Cyprus	15.0	0.07	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	330	0.14
Dahomey	10.0	0.05	Renos Solomides	M. E. Guven	400	0.17
Denmark	173.3	0.82	Bertin Borna	Marcel Tokpanou	350	0.15
Dominican Republic	8.0	0.04	Otto Muller	Poul Bjorn Olsen	1,983	0.84
Ecuador	12.8	0.06	Diógenes H. Fernández	Luis Scheker	330	0.14
El Salvador	6.0	0.03	Enrique Amador	José Corsino Cardenas	378	0.16
Ethiopia	10.0	0.05	Marquez			
Finland	76.0	0.36	Francisco Aquino	Luis Escalante-Arce	310	0.13
France	10,500	4.98	Menasse Lemma	Bulcha Demeksa	350	0.15
			R. v. Fieandt	Esko Rekola	10,010	0.43
			Ministre des Finances		10,750	4.55

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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
Gabon	100	0.05	André Gustave Anguile	Roland Bru	350	0.15
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,050.0	4.98	Ludwig Erhard	Heinz Starke	10,750	4.55
Ghana	46.7	0.22	F. K. D. Goka	W. M. Q. Halm	717	0.30
Greece	50.0	0.24	Lambros Eutaxias	Ionnis Paraskevopoulos	750	0.32
Guatemala	8.0	0.04	Carlos E. Peralta Méndez	Jorge Lucas Caballeros Mazariegos	330	0.14
Guinea	20.0	0.09	Ousmane Baldet	El Hadj Fofana Mamadou	450	0.19
Haiti	15.0	0.07	Herve Boyer	Antonio André	400	0.17
Honduras	6.0	0.03	—	—	310	0.13
Iceland	15.0	0.07	Petur Benediktsson	Thor Thors	400	0.17
India	800.0	3.79	T. T. Krishnamachari	L. K. Jha	8,250	3.49
Indonesia	220.0	1.04	R. M. Notohamiprodjo	Soetjipto Probosawitro	2,450	1.04
Iran	90.0	0.43	Abdol Hossein Behnia	Jahangir Amuzegar	1,150	0.49
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	33.3	0.16	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	583	0.25
Italy	360.0	1.71	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	3,850	1.63
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	3.16	Kakuei Tanaka	Masamichi Yamagiwa	6,910	2.92
Jordan	15.0	0.07	Adeeb Sughayer	Nijmeddin Dajani	400	0.17
Korea, Rep. of	25.0	0.12	Chong Yul Whang	Jung-Han Rhi	500	0.21
Kuwait	66.7	0.32	Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	917	0.39
Laos	10.0	0.05	Phouangpheth Phanareth	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	Raymond Randria- mandranto	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	Jean-Marie Kone	Lamine Sow	423	0.18
Mauritania	10.0	0.05	Mohamed Lemine Ould Hamoni	Amadou Kane	350	0.15
Mexico	173.3	0.82	Antonio Ortiz Mena	José Hernandez Delgado	1,983	0.84
Morocco	70.0	0.33	Driss Slaoui	Mohamed Amine Bengeloun	950	0.40
Nepal	10.0	0.05	Surya Bahadur Thapa	Yadav Prasad Pant	350	0.15
Netherlands	550.0	2.61	H. J. Witteveen	S. Posthuma	5,750	2.43
New Zealand	166.7	0.79	H. R. Lake	E. L. Greensmith	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	0.32	Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	E. O. Ogbu	917	0.39
Norway	133.3	0.63	Erik Himle	Thomas Lovold	1,583	0.67
Pakistan	200.0	0.95	Mohamed Shoaib	S. A. F. M. A. Sobhan	2,250	0.95
Panama	0.4	*	Augusto Guillermo Arango	Carlos A. Velarde	254	0.11
Paraguay	6.0	0.03	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivarola	310	0.13
Peru	35.0	0.17	Fernando Berckemeyer	Tulio De Andréa	600	0.25
Philippines	100.0	0.47	Andrés 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	Gaspard Harelimana	400	0.17
Saudi Arabia	73.3	0.35	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Mahjoob Hassanain	983	0.42
Senegal	33.3	0.16	Karim Gaye	Jehan P. Duhamel	583	0.25

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
Sierra Leone	15.0	0.07	A. M. Margai	John Taylor	400	0.17
Somalia	15.0	0.07	Abdulgadir Mohamed Aden	Francesco Palamenghi-Crispi	400	0.17
South Africa	200.0	0.95	T. E. Donges	Gerard Rissik	2,250	0.95
Spain	200.0	0.95	Mariano Navarro Rubio	—	2,250	0.95
Sudan	20.0	0.09	Mamoun Beheiry	Sayed Abdel Rahim Mirghani	450	0.19
Sweden	200.0	0.95	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	2,250	0.95
Syria	20.0	0.09	Moustafa Chammaa	Abdul Hadi Nehlawi	450	0.19
Tanganyika	33.3	0.16	Paul Bomani	G. de N. Hill	583	0.25
Thailand	60.0	0.28	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Boonma Wongswan	850	0.36
Togo	15.0	0.07	Antoine Méatchi	Jean Tevi	400	0.17
Trinidad and Tobago	267	0.13	A. N. Robinson	Harold Fraser	517	0.22
Tunisia	30.0	0.14	Ahmed Ben Salah	Abdesselam Ben Ayed	550	0.23
Turkey	115.0	0.55	Ferit Melen	Ziya Kayla	1,400	0.59
Uganda	33.3	0.16	A. Kalule Sempa	—	583	0.25
United Arab Republic	106.6	0.51	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	1,316	0.56
United Kingdom	2,600.0	12.32	The Earl of Cromer	Sir Denis Rickett	26,250	11.11
United States	6,350.0	30.10	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	63,750	26.99
Upper Volta	10.0	0.05	Edouard Yameogo	Pierre Damiba	350	0.15
Uruguay	10.5	0.05	Raúl Ybarra San Martin	Roberto Ferber	355	0.15
Venezuela	140.0	0.66	Rafael Alfonso Ravard	Luis Vallenilla Meneses	1,650	0.70
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	30.0	0.14	Tran Huu Phuong	Vu Quoc Thuc	550	0.23
Yugoslavia	106.7	0.51	Kiro Gligorov	Zoran Zagar	1,317	0.56
Total	21,097.1	100.00			236,221	100.00

* Less than 0.005 per cent.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As at 31 December 1962)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John C. Bullitt	Erle Cocke, Jr.	United States
Sir Eric Roll	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larré	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
Otto Donner	Helmut Abramowski	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)
K. S. S. Rajan	Arun K. Gosh	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John Mamman Garba (Nigeria)	Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)	Nigeria, Congo (Leopoldville), Senegal, Tanganyika, Uganda, Trinidad and Tobago, Cameroon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Viet-Nam (Rep. of)
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	M. Kumashiro (Japan)	Japan, Thailand, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal

Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Mumtaz Mirza (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Lebanon
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	L. Denis Hudon (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Franz Oellerer (Austria)	Belgium, Turkey, Austria, Korea (Republic of), Luxembourg
Pieter Liefstinck (Netherlands)	Aleksander Bogoev (Yugoslavia)	Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Israel, Cyprus
Joaquin Gutierrez Cano (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece
Reignson C. Chen (China)	—	China
Alice Brun (Denmark)	Eino Suomela (Finland)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Jorge Mejía-Palacio (Colombia)	José Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Ismail Khelil (Tunisia)	Indonesia, Morocco, Malaysia, Ghana, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Libya, Laos
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Lempira E. Bonilla (Honduras)	Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Haiti, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
Fernando Illanes (Chile)	Carlos S. Brignone (Argentina)	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay

NOTE: As at 31 December 1963, Algeria and Jamaica were not yet formally represented by an Executive Director.

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Woods	Director of Administration: William F. Howell
Vice-President: J. Burke Knapp	Director of New York Office: Howard C. Johnson
Vice-President: Geoffrey M. Wilson	Secretary: M. M. Mendels
Director of Technical Operations: Simon Aldewereld	Special Representative for Europe: John D. Miller
General Counsel: A. Broches	Director of Operations—Africa: Pierre Moussa
Director of Operations—Far East: I. P. M. Cargill	Director of Operations—South Asia and Middle East: Escott Reid
Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh	Special Adviser: Leonard B. Rist
Director of Operations—Europe: S. R. Cope	Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere: Orvis A. Schmidt
Director of Development Services: Richard H. Demuth	Director of Economic Staff: (D. Avramovic, in charge)
Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.	

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD Washington

LONDON OFFICE

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
New Zealand House
Haymarket
London, S.W.1, England
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD London

NEW YORK OFFICE

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
20 Exchange Place
New York, New York 10005, U.S.A.
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD New York

PARIS OFFICE

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
4 Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e, France
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD Paris

CHAPTER VII

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

In 1963, the International Finance Corporation (IFC)¹ further expanded its activities in assisting in the establishment and financing of industrial development finance companies. In this regard, the Corporation acted on its own and also on behalf of both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (see also p. 622) and the International Development Association (IDA) (see also p. 638).

On three occasions, IFC and the Bank jointly assisted development finance companies, with the Bank supplying loan capital and subscribing to equity shares. In addition, IFC invested in capital shares of existing industrial finance companies in Pakistan and Turkey to which the Bank or IDA had previously made loans. In Venezuela and Spain, the Corporation helped organize two such institutions and also participated in their share capital. In Nigeria, IFC assisted in the reorganization of an existing institution and committed itself to a stand-by for a substantial part of an issue of shares to be completed in January 1964.

Three countries joined IFC during 1963, bringing the total number of members at the close of the year to 75, with total paid-in subscriptions amounting to \$98,493,000. The following were new member countries admitted in 1963 on the dates indicated, their paid-in subscriptions shown in parentheses: the Ivory Coast on 11 March (\$111,000); Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), on 27 September (\$111,000); and Uganda, on 27 September (\$184,000).

By the end of 1963, the Corporation had a secretariat staff of 110.

The Corporation's Board of Governors held its seventh annual meeting in Washington, D.C., United States, on 30 September, 1963.

INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

During 1963, the International Finance Corporation made 12 new investment commitments totalling about \$14.3 million, including stand-by commitments of \$2.3 million and two other commitments for \$182,529 altogether, for projects located in 11 member countries. IFC's

investments were components of larger financing transactions, helping to complete projects in which entrepreneurs and other investors, both domestic and international, had provided substantially more than the IFC commitments.

Between the time it began its operations in July 1956 and 31 December 1963, the Corporation had made 68 investment commitments, net of cancellations, aggregating \$94.2 million for projects in 27 member countries. These investments included stand-by and underwriting commitments of about \$10.4 million, of which \$5.3 million was acquired by others.

During 1963, the Corporation made investments in nine industrial development finance companies and in five manufacturing enterprises, as outlined in the following paragraphs.

Colombia. IFC invested an additional \$42,000 in Corporación Financiera Nacional, which had previously received an IFC investment of \$1,999,966 in August 1961 to help finance the development of industry. The additional investment represented dividends taken in stock.

Finland. Teollistamirahasto Oy (Industrialization Fund), an institution established in 1954 to provide finance for small- and medium-scale industry in Finland, received assistance from IFC to enable it to increase its share capital. IFC's investment commitment to subscribe approximately the equivalent of \$159,000 in equity shares and to stand by to take up further shares for an equal amount was made in conjunction with (a) a group of European and United States banking and investment institutions and (b) an International Bank loan of \$7 million. The combined Bank and IFC operation was part of a fundamental reorganization being carried out by the Industrialization Fund to enable it to make a wide range of financial and technical assistance available to the smaller industrial firms in Finland.

¹ For 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.

India. IFC made three investment commitments in the form of loan and share capital totaling \$6,041,001. The first was to assist Fort Gloster Industries Limited (FGI) of India in the financing of a 40-million-rupee programme for enlarging and diversifying the company's electric cable manufacturing facilities. The second was to help Lakshmi Machine Works, Limited, a new Indian Company, to build and operate a cotton-textile machinery plant at Coimbatore in South India. The new plant would eventually produce the entire range of cotton textile machinery now manufactured in Switzerland. The third commitment, to a new Indian industrial company, the Mahindra-Ugine Steel Company, Limited (MUSCO), was for aiding the construction and operation of an alloy steel plant in the State of Maharashtra. In the first stage, the plant would have a capacity of 18,000 tons a year of finished alloy steel products.

Malaysia. In conjunction with an International Bank loan, IFC agreed to subscribe about \$818,000 in shares and entered into a stand-by commitment for further shares amounting to \$490,000 in the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited, a company established in March 1960 by local and foreign investors to assist in the expansion of private industry in Malaysia.

Mexico. In a joint operation with the Inter-American Development Bank, IFC agreed to lend \$750,000 to Química del Rey, S.A., to help in the construction of a \$2,750,000 sodium sulphate plant in Mexico. The new plant was intended to have an initial production capacity of 75,000 tons of crude salt cake and anhydrous sodium sulphate a year, with an eventual expansion of annual output to 100,000 tons.

Morocco. IFC invested \$1,495,774 in Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique (BNDE), an industrial finance institution established by the Government of Morocco in 1959 as part of a programme to encourage investment and economic development in Morocco. This operation was the first in which IFC had combined with the International Bank in a joint financing of an industrial finance company. The Bank made a loan of \$15 million while IFC subscribed to shares in the company. BNDE has been designed to make long-term

finance available to industry in Morocco; it also has been empowered to make medium-term loans, to discount medium-term credits made by commercial banks, to establish enterprises on its own initiative, to subscribe to shares in new or expanding enterprises and to guarantee investments by others.

Nigeria. Along with the Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigerian private investors and leading financial institutions in Europe, in Japan and in the United States, IFC agreed to subscribe to shares in the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, Limited (NIDB), an investment finance company designed to provide long- and medium-term finance in Nigeria. NIDB was to assist in the establishment and growth of productive private enterprises by supplying finance and related services; it would encourage the participation of foreign capital in the country's economic development and seek to widen the base of private participation in Nigerian industry by selling its investments in the domestic market, by sponsoring new share issues and by engaging in underwriting operations. IFC's commitment in NIDB came to \$1.4 million.

Pakistan. IFC invested \$449,400 in capital shares of the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited (PICIC), an institution organized in 1957 by private Pakistani and foreign investors, with the assistance of the World Bank. The main private institution in Pakistan providing long- and medium-term industrial financing, PICIC arranges investments by others through underwriting public offerings of securities and through private placements of securities with investors both in Pakistan and abroad. It also helps industrial companies in Pakistan to obtain managerial, technical and administrative services.

Spain. Along with a leading commercial bank in Spain and other financial institutions in Europe and the United States, IFC invested \$292,720 in Banco del Desarrollo Económico Español, S.A. (BANDESCO), a new industrial investment institution in Spain. Its principal long-term objective is to assist in broadening the capital market in Spain. It has been empowered to underwrite and distribute shares of industrial companies and sell its own investments to other private investors whenever it can do so on satisfactory terms.

Turkey. IFC invested \$916,667 in shares of the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey (IDB), a private institution established in 1950 to assist in the creation, modernization and expansion of private industry in Turkey. The investment, IFC's first in Turkey, complemented assistance already given to IDB by the International Bank and the International Development Association. In its almost 13 years of activity, IDB has played a vital role of channelling additional private savings into Turkish industry through the investment of its own and other funds.

Venezuela. IFC joined with more than 80 Venezuelan and foreign investors in the creation of C.A. Venezolana de Desarrollo, a private development finance company. The objectives of the new company were to assist in the creation, expansion and modernization of private industrial enterprises in Venezuela, as well as enterprises in the agricultural and livestock field which are large-scale ventures or directly related to industrial enterprises.

IFC invested an additional \$140,529 in Siderúrgica Venezolana, S.A., in which it had already made an investment of \$3 million in June 1960 to help the company finance the expansion, modernization and diversification of its facilities for producing steel products.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

During the calendar year 1963, IFC received \$539,466 as net profits from sales of investments, bringing total net profits from sales of investments to \$1,061,818.

SALES AND PARTICIPATIONS AND UNDERWRITING COMMITMENTS

During 1963, sales of and participations in IFC investments and underwriting commitments totalled \$4.5 million. These transactions raised the total amount of investments sold to \$19.1 million.

ACQUISITION BY OTHERS OF STAND-BY AND UNDERWRITING COMMITMENTS

During 1963, acquisition by others of securities covered by stand-by and underwriting commitments totalled \$2.9 million.

INCOME AND RESERVE

Gross earnings for the year ending 31 December 1963 totalled about \$5.7 million; after deduction of administrative expenses of about \$2.3 million, net income for the year came to about \$3.4 million.

Disbursements against the Corporation's investments during the year amounted to \$11.8 million. Accumulated net income, including net profits on sales, which was transferred to a reserve against losses, totalled \$18.5 million as at 31 December 1963.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (1 July 1962—30 June 1963)

	U.S. Dollars
Income	
Income from United States Government obligations and time deposits	2,367,154
Income from loans, equity investments and standby and underwriting commitments	3,105,252
Other income	3,312
Gross income	5,475,718
Expenses	
Administrative expenses	
Personal services	1,215,939
Contributions to staff benefits	170,130
Fees and compensation	100,624
Representation	15,070
Travel	345,252
Supplies and material	15,675
Office occupancy	124,314
Communication services	58,566
Furniture and equipment	45,976
Books and library services	19,358
Printing	36,008
Insurance	14,426
Other expenses	574
Gross expenses	2,161,912
Net income (allocated to reserve against losses)	3,313,806

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION,
SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1963)

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	Abdullah Malikyar	—	361	0.31
Argentina	1,662	1.69	Félix Gilberto Maria Elizalde	Enrique García Vázquez	1,912	1.63
Australia	2,215	2.25	Harold Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	2,465	2.10
Austria	554	0.56	Franz Korinek	Hugo Rottky	804	0.69
Belgium	2,492	2.53	André Dequae	Hubert Ansiaux	2,742	2.34
Bolivia	78	0.08	Raúl Lema Peláez	Adolfo Linares	328	0.28
Brazil	1,163	1.18	Carlos Alberto Alves de Carvalho Pinto	Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro	1,413	1.21
Burma	166	0.17	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	416	0.36
Canada	3,600	3.66	Walter L. Gordon	Louis Rasminsky	3,850	3.28
Ceylon	166	0.17	T. B. Illangaratne	Herbert E. Tennekoon	416	0.36
Chile	388	0.39	Félix Ruiz Cristi	Alvaro Orrego Barros	638	0.54
Colombia	388	0.39	Carlos Sanz de Santamaria	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	0.77	Otto Muller	Poul Bjorn Olsen	1,003	0.86
Dominican Republic	22	0.02	Diógenes H. Fernández	Luis Scheker	272	0.23
Ecuador	35	0.04	Enrique Amador Marquez	José Corsino Cardenas	285	0.24
El Salvador	11	0.01	Francisco Aquino	Luis Escalante-Arce	261	0.22
Ethiopia	33	0.03	Menasse Lemma	Bulcha Demeksa	283	0.24
Finland	421	0.43	R. v. Fieandt	Esko Rekola	671	0.57
France	5,815	5.90	Ministre des Finances		6,065	5.17
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3,655	3.71	Ludwig Erhard	Heinz Starke	3,905	3.33
Ghana	166	0.17	F. K. D. Goka	W. M. Q. Halm	416	0.36
Greece	277	0.28	Lambros Eutaxias	Ionnīs Paraskevopoulos	527	0.45
Guatemala	22	0.02	Carlos E. Peralta Méndez	Jorge Lucas Caballeros Mazariegos	272	0.23
Haiti	22	0.02	Hervé Boyer	Antonio André	272	0.23
Honduras	11	0.01	—	—	261	0.22
Iceland	11	0.01	Petur Benediktsson	Thor Thors	261	0.22
India	4,431	4.50	T. T. Krishnamachari	L. K. Jha	4,681	3.99
Iran	372	0.38	Abdol Hossein Behnia	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	0.50
Israel	50	0.05	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	300	0.26
Italy	1,994	2.02	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	2,244	1.91
Ivory Coast	111	0.11	Raphael Sailer	Mohamed Diawara	361	0.31
Japan	2,769	2.81	Kakuei Tanaka	Masamichi Yamagiwa	3,019	2.57
Jordan	33	0.03	Adeeb Sughayer	Nijmeddin Dajani	283	0.24
Kuwait	369	0.38	Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	619	0.53
Lebanon	50	0.05	Elias Sarkis	Raja Himadeh	300	0.26
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	0.31
Madagascar	111	0.11	Ralison Rakotovao	Raymond Randriaman- dranto	361	0.31
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	0.83
Morocco	388	0.39	Driss Slaoui	Mohamed Amine Bengeloun	638	0.54

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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
Netherlands	3,046	3.09	H. J. Witteveen	S. Posthuma	3,296	2.81
New Zealand	923	0.94	H. R. Lake	E. L. Greensmith	1,173	1.00
Nicaragua	9	0.01	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Andres Garcia	259	0.22
Nigeria	369	0.38	Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	E. O. Ogbu	619	0.53
Norway	554	0.56	Erik Himle	Thomas Lovold	804	0.69
Pakistan	1,108	1.13	Mohamed Shoaib	S. A. F. M. A. Sobhan	1,358	1.16
Panama	2	*	Augusto Guillermo Arango	Carlos A. Velarde	252	0.21
Paraguay	16	0.02	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivarola	266	0.23
Peru	194	0.20	Fernando Berckemeyer	Tulio De Andréa	444	0.38
Philippines	166	0.17	Andrés V. Castillo	Rafael S. Recto	416	0.36
Saudi Arabia	111	0.11	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Mahjoob Hassanain	361	0.31
Senegal	184	0.19	Karim Gaye	Jehan P. Duhamel	434	0.37
Sierra Leone	83	0.08	A. M. Margai	John Taylor	333	0.28
Somalia	83	0.08	Abdulkadir Mohamed Aden	Francesco Palamenghi-Crispi	333	0.28
South Africa	1,108	1.13	T. E. Donges	Gerard Rissik	1,358	1.16
Spain	1,108	1.13	Mariano Navarro Rubio	—	1,358	1.16
Sudan	111	0.11	Mamoun Beheiry	Sayed Abdel Rahim Mirghani	361	0.31
Sweden	1,108	1.13	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	1,358	1.16
Syria	72	0.07	Moustafa Chammaa	Abdul Hadi Nehlawi	322	0.27
Tanganyika	184	0.19	Paul Bomani	C. de N. Hill	434	0.37
Thailand	139	0.14	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Boonma Wongswan	389	0.33
Togo	83	0.08	Antoine Méatchi	Jean Tevi	333	0.28
Tunisia	133	0.14	Ahmed Ben Salah	Abdesselam Ben Ayed	383	0.33
Turkey	476	0.48	Ferit Melen	Ziya Kayla	726	0.62
Uganda	184	0.19	A. Kalule Sempa	—	434	0.37
United Arab Republic	590	0.60	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamad Abdel Latif El Sayeh	840	0.72
United Kingdom	14,400	14.62	The Earl of Cromer	Sir Denis Rickett	14,650	12.50
United States	35,168	35.71	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	35,418	30.21
Venezuela	116	0.12	Rafael Alfonso Ravard	Luis Vallenilla Meneses	366	0.31
Total	98,493	100.00 †			117,243	100.00

* Less than .005 per cent.

† These figures do not add up to 100 per cent because of rounding.

ANNEX II. DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As at 31 December 1963)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John C. Bullitt	Erle Cocke, Jr.	United States
Sir Eric Roll	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larre	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
Otto Donner	Helmut Abramowski	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)
K. S. S. Rajan	Arun K. Ghosh	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John Mamman Garba (Nigeria)	Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)	Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, Senegal, Tanganyika, Uganda, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Madagascar
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, New Zealand
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	M. Kumashiro (Japan)	Japan, Ceylon, Thailand, Burma

Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Mumtaz Mirza (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Lebanon
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	L. Denis Hudon (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Franz Oellerer (Austria)	Belgium, Turkey, Austria, Luxembourg
Pieter Liefstinck (Netherlands)	Aleksandar Bogoev (Yugoslavia)	Netherlands, Israel, Cyprus
Joaquin Gutierrez Cano (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Greece
Alice Brun (Denmark)	Eino Suomela (Finland)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Jorge Mejía-Palacio (Colombia)	José Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Ismail Khelil (Tunisia)	Morocco, Malaysia, Ghana, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Libya
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Lempira E. Bonilla (Honduras)	Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Haiti, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
Fernando Illanes (Chile)	Carlos S. Brignone (Argentina)	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay

NOTE: As at 31 December 1963, Algeria and Jamaica were not yet formally represented by a Director.

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Woods	Director of Investments—Latin America, Europe and Australasia: Neil J. Paterson
Executive Vice-President: Martin M. Rosen	General Counsel: R. B. J. Richards
Vice-President: J. G. Beevor	Accounting Adviser: Harry J. Williams
Director of Development Bank Services: William Diamond	Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh
Senior Engineer: J. David Dodd	Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Investments—Africa, Asia and Middle East: A. G. El Emary	Director of Administration: William F. Howell
Adviser on Special Projects: Hon. Leonard Hall	Director of New York Office: Howard C. Johnson
	Secretary: M. M. Mendels
	Special Representative—Europe: James H. Darton

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)¹ was established in September 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to provide finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments of recipient countries than do conventional loans. IDA has its own funds, but its directors, officers and staff are those of the Bank, serving *ex officio* with the Association.

Membership of IDA is open to all members of the Bank, and by 31 December 1963, IDA had 90 members. The following 19 countries became members during 1963: Nepal on 6 March; the Ivory Coast on 11 March; Brazil on 15 March; Niger on 24 April; Upper Volta on 13 May; the Central African Republic on 27 August; Mauritania on 10 September; Dahomey on 16 September; Madagascar on 25 September; Algeria on 26 September; Uganda and Mali on 27 September; the Congo (Leopoldville) and Burundi on 28 September; Rwanda on 30 September; Laos on 28 October; Gabon on 4 November; Chad on 7 November; and the Congo (Brazzaville) on 8 November.

CREDIT OPERATIONS

During 1963, IDA extended 14 development credits totalling \$209.9 million in eight countries. This was an increase of about \$14 million over 1962. By 31 December 1963, it had extended a total of 47 credits aggregating \$577.35 million in 20 countries. Asia and the Middle East continued to be the region which received the largest number of IDA credits—nine credits totalling \$166.5 million in 1963. Ethiopia and Tanganyika, in Africa, received credits amounting to \$18.1 million; credits of \$21.7 million to Turkey and of \$3.6 million to Paraguay comprised the remaining operations of the year. Disbursements came to \$104.6 million, a very substantial gain over \$24.7 million in 1962.

The terms of IDA's credits continued on the same basis as in previous years. All of the credits were for a 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 to be repayable annually for the final 30 years. A service charge of three-quarters of 1 per cent per annum, payable on the amounts withdrawn and outstanding was made to meet IDA's administrative costs.

A country-by-country summary of IDA credits during 1963 follows:

Ethiopia. A credit of \$13.5 million was given to assist the continuation of a road development programme begun in 1950 with assistance from the International Bank.

India. Two credits were extended to India: one, for \$67.5 million, to assist the development programme of the Indian Railways, and the other, for \$20 million, for electric power development in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Since 1957, the International Bank had lent a total of \$378 million for the expansion and modernization of India's railway system.

Jordan. Two credits totalling \$6.5 million were extended to Jordan. One, for \$3.5 million, was to assist in improving and expanding the water supply systems serving the Jerusalem area and three other urban centres in western Jordan. The other credit, for \$3 million, was to provide additional resources for the lending programme of the Agricultural Credit Corporation, aimed at increasing agricultural production and thereby lessening Jordan's dependence on imported foodstuffs.

Pakistan. Four credits totalling \$64 million were extended to Pakistan. Two of the credits were for projects to increase agricultural production in East Pakistan: (a) a credit for \$9 million, to finance the cost of a flood protection, drainage and irrigation project near Chandpur, intended to make it possible to grow crops throughout the year and to double farm incomes; and (b) a credit for \$5 million, to protect about 400,000 acres of cultivated land from flooding by the Teesta and Brahmaputra Rivers, and thus to help farmers in the area increase the net value of crop production by the equivalent of \$6 million annually.

¹ For information about developments prior to 1963, see Y.U.N., 1960, 1961, 1962.

Two credits totalling \$50 million were made to assist in financing water supply and sewerage projects in the two cities of Dacca and Chittagong in East Pakistan.

Paraguay. A credit of \$3.6 million was granted for a programme to be carried out over a three-year period to provide facilities basic for improved cattle management on a large number of selected ranches in Paraguay. Cattle-raising is Paraguay's principal industry and the main source of foreign exchange earnings.

Syria. A credit of \$8.5 million was given to finance the improvement of two of the most important highways in Syria: the road from Damascus to Aleppo (the country's principal north-south highway) and the road from Aleppo to Raqqa (the transport route for produce coming from the main agricultural areas in the east). IDA funds would also finance consultants' services for a programme to re-organize and strengthen the Department of Highways and Bridges and for an over-all survey of the country's roads to serve as a basis for future highway investment.

Tanganyika. A credit of \$4.6 million was extended to Tanganyika to enlarge the secondary school system, a vital factor in the country's economic development. The credit was to be used to help finance the construction and equipment of two new schools and the expansion and equipment of 53 others, providing in all nearly 6,900 additional places for students.

Turkey. Two credits were extended to Turkey: one, for \$1.7 million, for the expansion of electric power supplies in the Adana area and the other, for \$20 million, for the development of irrigation farming on the Adana Plain, potentially one of the richest areas in Turkey, which is being developed through a multi-purpose project comprising flood control, electric power and irrigation.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

IDA's resources come mainly from the subscriptions of member countries. Under the agency's Articles of Agreement, members are divided into two groups: "Part I countries," consisting of the economically more advanced countries, the initial subscriptions of which are payable entirely in freely convertible funds; and "Part II countries," comprising the less developed nations, which pay only 10 per cent of

their initial subscriptions in convertible funds and the remainder in their own currencies, which may not be used by IDA without the consent of the particular member concerned. By 31 December 1963, subscriptions totalled \$984 million, of which \$767 million was usable for IDA's operations. At that date, IDA had \$13 million of additional funds accounted for by \$3 million from earnings and \$10 million from two supplementary contributions made by Sweden, one in 1962 and the other in 1963. Since a total of \$577 million had been committed in credits, IDA had about \$203 million available for further credits as of 31 December 1963.

The Articles of Agreement provide procedures for keeping the adequacy of IDA's resources under review, and steps were taken in 1963 towards replenishment of these resources. Pursuant to a request made in September 1962 for a report on IDA's requirements, IDA's Executive Directors reported to the Governors in 1963 that there was ample justification for providing increased resources to the Association to enable it to continue operations. Their report stated that "Part I countries," together with Belgium and Luxembourg, which had applied for membership, were prepared, subject to necessary legislative action, to make available to the Association new resources aggregating \$750 million in freely usable currencies, which would be available for commitment for the period up to at least 30 June 1966. Payment would be made in three annual installments of \$250 million each, the first installment being due in November 1965. Except in the case of Belgium and Luxembourg, the new resources would take the form of additional contributions rather than subscriptions and would therefore not carry voting rights. It was proposed that the contributions of Belgium and Luxembourg should each be divided equally between a subscription and a contribution of additional resources. By the proposal submitted by the Executive Directors, it was further envisaged that the obligation to contribute new resources should not become binding on any member unless 12 of the prospective contributing countries, whose contributions aggregate at least \$600 million, gave the Association formal notification on or before 1 March 1964 that they would contribute the amounts proposed for each of them. At the

end of December 1963, the "Part I countries" were taking the action necessary to putting these proposals into effect.

IDA's staff is the same as that for the International Bank. At the end of 1963, the Bank had a staff of 987 (for further details, see p. 622).

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1963)

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
"Part I Countries"						
Australia	20.18	2.05	Harold Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	4,536	1.88
Austria	5.04	0.51	Franz Korinek	Hugo Rottky	1,508	0.62
Canada	37.83	3.84	Walter L. Gordon	Louis Rasminsky	8,066	3.33
Denmark	8.74	0.89	Otto Muller	Poul Bjorn Olsen	2,248	0.93
Finland	3.83	0.39	R. v. Fieandt	Esko Rekola	1,266	0.52
France	52.96	5.38	Ministre des Finances	—	11,092	4.59
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	52.96	5.38	Ludwig Erhard	Heinz Starke	11,092	4.59
Italy	18.16	1.84	Guido Carli	Donato Menichella	4,132	1.71
Japan	33.59	3.41	Kakuei Tanaka	Masamichi Yamagiwa	7,218	2.98
Kuwait	3.36	0.34	Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad	1,172	0.49
Netherlands	27.74	2.82	H. J. Witteveen	S. Posthuma	6,048	2.50
Norway	6.72	0.68	Erik Himle	Thomas Lovold	1,844	0.76
South Africa	10.09	1.03	T. E. Dönges	Gérard Rissik	2,518	1.04
Sweden	10.09	1.03	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	2,518	1.04
United Kingdom	131.14	13.32	The Earl of Cromer	Sir Denis Rickett	26,728	11.05
United States	320.29	32.54	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	64,558	26.69
Sub-Total	742.72	75.45			156,544	64.72
"Part II Countries"						
Afghanistan	1.01	0.10	Abdullah Malikyar	—	702	0.29
Algeria	4.03	0.41	Bachir Boumaza	Seghir Mostefai	1,306	0.54
Argentina	18.83	1.91	Félix Gilberto Maria Elizalde	Enrique García Vázquez	4,226	1.76
Bolivia	1.06	0.11	Raúl Lema Peláez	Adolfo Linares	712	0.29
Brazil	18.83	1.91	Carlos Alberto Alves de Carvalho Pinto	Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro	4,266	1.76
Burma	2.02	0.20	U Kyaw Nyein	U Kyaw Nyun	904	0.37
Burundi	0.76	0.08	Ferdinand Bitariho	Boniface Simvura	652	0.27
Central African Republic	0.50	0.05	Charles Bornou	Louis Kpado	600	0.25
Ceylon	3.03	0.31	T. B. Illangaratne	Herbert E. Tennekoon	1,106	0.46
Chad	0.50	0.05	Michel Djindingar	Georges Diguimbaye	600	0.25
Chile	3.53	0.36	Félix Ruiz Cristi	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,206	0.50
China	30.26	3.07	Chia-Kan Yen	Tse-Kai Chang	6,552	2.71
Colombia	3.53	0.36	Carlos Sanz de Santarnaria	Jorge Mejia-Salazar	1,206	0.50
Congo (Brazza- ville)	0.50	0.05	Paul Kaya	Bernard Banza Bouiti	600	0.25
Congo (Leopold- ville)	3.02	0.31	Emanuel Bamba	Walter Jenssen	1,104	0.46
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	Bertin Borna	Marcel Tokpanou	600	0.25
Dominican Republic	0.40	0.04	Diógenes H. Fernández	Luis Scheker	580	0.24

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millionsof U.S. Dollars)	Per Cent of Total	Governor	Alternate	Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
Ecuador	0.65	0.07	Enrique Amador Marquez	José Corsino Cardenas	630	0.26
El Salvador	0.30	0.03	Francisco Aquino	Luis Escalante-Arce	560	0.23
Ethiopia	0.50	0.05	Menasse Lemma	Bulcha Demeksa	600	0.25
Gabon	0.50	0.05	André Gustave Anguile	Roland Bru	600	0.25
Ghana	2.36	0.24	F. K. D. Goka	W. M. Q. Halm	972	0.40
Greece	2.52	0.26	Lambros Eutaxias	Ionnis Paraskevopoulos	1,004	0.42
Guatemala	0.40	0.04	Carlos E. Peralta	Jorge Lucas Caballeros	580	0.24
Haiti	0.76	0.08	Méndez	Mazariegos		
Honduras	0.76	0.08	Hervé Boyer	Antonio André	652	0.27
Iceland	0.30	0.03	—	—	560	0.23
India	0.10	0.01	Petur Benediktsson	Thor Thors	520	0.21
Iran	40.35	4.10	T. T. Krishnamachari	L. K. Jha	8,570	3.54
Iraq	4.54	0.46	Abdol Hossein Behnia	Jahangir Amuzegar	1,408	0.58
Ireland	0.76	0.08	Mohammed J. Oboosy	Khair El-Din Haseeb	652	0.27
Israel	3.03	0.31	Seamas O. Riain	T. K. Whitaker	1,106	0.46
Ivory Coast	1.68	0.17	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	836	0.35
Jordan	1.01	0.10	Raphael Sailer	Mohamed Diawara	702	0.29
Korea, Rep. of	0.30	0.03	Adeeb Sughayer	Nijmeddin Dajani	560	0.23
Laos	1.26	0.13	Chong Yul Whang	Jung-Han Rhi	752	0.31
Lebanon	0.50	0.05	Phouangphet Phanareth	Oudong Souvannavong	600	0.25
Liberia	0.45	0.04	Elias Sarkis	Raja Himadeh	590	0.24
Libya	0.76	0.08	Charles Dunbar Sherman	James Milton Weeks	652	0.27
Madagascar	1.01	0.10	Mansur Ben Gaddara	Ali A. Attiga	702	0.29
	1.01	0.10	Ralison Rakotovao	Raymond Randriaman- dranto	702	0.29
Malaysia	2.52	0.26	Tan Siew Sin	Dato Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais	1,004	0.42
Mali	0.87	0.09	Jean-Marie Kone	Lamine Sow	674	0.28
Mauritania	0.50	0.05	Mohamed Lemine Ould Hamoni	Amadou Kane	600	0.25
Mexico	8.74	0.89	Antonio Ortiz Mena	José Hernandez Delgado	2,248	0.93
Morocco	3.53	0.36	Driss Slaoui	Mohamed Amine Bengeloun	1,206	0.50
Nepal	0.50	0.05	Surya Bahadur Thapa	Yadav Prasad Pant	600	0.25
Nicaragua	0.30	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Andres Garcia	560	0.23
Niger	0.50	0.05	Courmo Barcourgne	Lucien Bayle	600	0.25
Nigeria	3.36	0.34	Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	E. O. Ogbu	1,172	0.48
Pakistan	10.09	1.02	Mohamed Shoaib	S. A. F. M. A. Sobhan	2,518	1.04
Panama	0.02	*	Augusto Guillermo Arango	Carlos A. Velarde	504	0.21
Paraguay	0.30	0.03	César Romeo Acosta	Oscar Stark Rivarola	560	0.23
Peru	1.77	0.18	Fernando Berckemeyer	Tulio De Andréa	854	0.35
Philippines	5.04	0.51	Andrés V. Castillo	Rafael S. Recto	1,508	0.62
Rwanda	0.76	0.08	Gaspard Cyimana	Gaspard Harelimana	652	0.27
Saudi Arabia	3.70	0.38	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Mahjoob Hassanain	1,240	0.51
Senegal	1.68	0.17	Karim Gaye	Jehan P. Duhamel	836	0.35
Sierra Leone	0.76	0.08	A. M. Margai	John Taylor	652	0.27
Somalia	0.76	0.08	Abdulcadir Mohamed Aden	Francesco Palamenghi- Crispi	652	0.27
Spain	10.09	1.02	Mariano Navarro Rubio	—	2,518	1.04
Sudan	1.01	0.10	Mamoun Beheiry	Sayed Abdel Rahim Mirghani	702	0.29
Syria	0.95	0.10	Moustafa Chammaa	Abdul Hadi Nehlawi	690	0.28
Tanganyika	1.68	0.17	Paul Bomani	C. de N. Hill	836	0.35
Thailand	3.03	0.31	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Boonma Wongswan	1,106	0.46
Togo	0.76	0.08	Antoine Méatchi	Jean Tevi	652	0.27
Tunisia	1.51	0.15	Ahmed Ben Salah	Abdesselam Ben Ayed	802	0.33
Turkey	5.80	0.59	Ferit Melen	Ziya Kayla	1,660	0.69

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
Uganda	1.68	0.17	A. Kalule Sempa		836	0.35
United Arab Republic	5.08	0.52	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Hamed Abdel Latif El Sayeh	1,516	0.62
Upper Volta	0.50	0.05	Edouard Yameogo	Pierre Damiba	600	0.25
Viet-Nam. Rep. of	1.51	0.15	Tran Huu Phuong	Vu Quoc Thuc	802	0.33
Yugoslavia	4.04	0.41	Kiro Gligorov	Zoran Zagar	1,308	0.54
Sub-Total	241.66	24.55			85,332	35.28
Totals	984.38				241,876	100.00

* Less than .005 per cent.

† Figures do not add up to 100 per cent because of rounding.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As at 31 December 1963)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John C. Bullitt	Erle Cocke, Jr.	United States
Sir Eric Roll	N. M. P. Reilly	United Kingdom
René Larre	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
Otto Donner	Helmut Abramowski	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)
K. S. S. Rajan	Arun K. Ghosh	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John Mamman Garba (Nigeria)	Mohamed Nassim Kochman (Mauritania)	Nigeria, Congo (Leopoldville), Senegal, Tanganyika, Uganda, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (South Africa)	Australia, South Africa, Viet-Nam (Rep. of)
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	M. Kumashiro (Japan)	Japan, Ceylon, Thailand, Burma, Nepal
Mumtaz Mirza (Pakistan)	AH Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Lebanon
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	L. Denis Hudon (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Franz Oellerer (Austria)	Turkey, Austria, Korea (Rep. of)
Pieter Liefstinck (Netherlands)	Aleksandar Bogoev (Yugoslavia)	Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Israel, Cyprus
Joaquin Gutierrez Cano (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Greece
Reignson C. Chen (China)	(Vacant)	China
Alice Brun (Denmark)	Eino Suomela (Finland)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Jorge Mejía-Palacio (Colombia)	José Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic
Abderrahman Tazi (Morocco)	Ismail Khelil (Tunisia)	Morocco, Malaysia, Ghana, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Libya, Laos
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Lempira E. Bonilla (Honduras)	Mexico, Peru, Haiti, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
Fernando Illanes (Chile)	Carlos S. Brignone (Argentina)	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay

NOTE: As at 31 December 1963 Algeria was not yet formally represented by an Executive Director.

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: George D. Woods
 Vice-President: J. Burke Knapp
 Vice-President: Geoffrey M. Wilson
 Director of Technical Operations: Simon Aldewereld
 General Counsel: A. Broches
 Director of Operations—Far East: I. P. M. Cargill
 Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh
 Director of Operations—Europe: S. R. Cope
 Director of Development Services: Richard H. Demuth
 Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.
 Director of Administration: William F. Howell

Director of New York Office: Howard C. Johnson
 Secretary: M. M. Mendels
 Special Representative for Europe: John D. Miller
 Director of Operations—Africa: Pierre Moussa
 Director of Operations—South Asia and Middle East:
 Escott Reid
 Special Adviser: Leonard B. Rist
 Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere: Orvis
 A. Schmidt
 Director of Economic Staff: (D. Abramovic, in charge)

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Development Association
 1818 H Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
 Cable Address: INDEVAS Washington

LONDON OFFICE

International Development Association
 New Zealand House
 Haymarket
London, S.W.1, England
 Cable Address: INDEVAS London

NEW YORK OFFICE

International Development Association
 20 Exchange Place
 New York, New York 10005, U.S.A.
 Cable Address: INDEVAS New York

PARIS OFFICE

International Development Association
 4 Avenue d'Iena
 Paris 16^e, France
 Cable Address: INDEVAS Paris

CHAPTER IX

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

During 1963, the International Monetary Fund¹ saw a marked increase in its membership and in the demands on its facilities for consultation, research and technical assistance. It adopted a new "compensatory financing" policy, primarily for use in commodity export fluctuations, and its staff began work on a study of international liquidity.

The Fund entered into 17 stand-by arrangements during 1963, including its first one with the United States. The undrawn balances of these arrangements amounted to \$1,743.3 million at the end of December. Members' drawings during the year totalled \$333 million and repayments came to the equivalent of \$267 million.

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, former Deputy Governor of the Bank of France, became the new Managing Director of the Fund and Chairman

of the Board of Executive Directors, succeeding Per Jacobsson, who served in these capacities from 1956 until his death on 5 May 1963.

The Fund's Board of Governors held its eighteenth annual meeting at Washington, D.C., from 30 September to 4 October 1963.

The Fund's membership rose by 20 to a total of 102 during 1963, with the admission of the following on the dates indicated: Algeria (26 September); Burundi (28 September); Cameroon (10 July); the Central African Republic (10 July); Chad (10 July); the Congo (Braz-

¹ For further information, particularly about the Fund's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1963, 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.

PURCHASES OF CURRENCY FROM THE FUND, 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 1963
(Equivalents in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Member	Austrian Schillings	Belgian Francs	French Francs	Deutsche Mark	Italian Lire	Netherlands Guilders	Spanish Pesetas	Swedish Kronor	Pounds Sterling	U.S. Dollars	Total*
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.63	5.63
Argentina	—	—	20.00	5.00	5.00	—	—	—	5.00	15.00	50.00
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	4.00
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.00	60.00
Chile	—	—	—	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	27.50	40.00
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.50	—	—	32.00	48.50
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00	10.00
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	5.00
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	2.50
Indonesia	—	—	—	10.00	5.00	5.00	—	—	—	—	20.00
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.60	3.60
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.50	11.50
Turkey	3.00	6.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.00	21.50
United Arab Republic	8.00	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	5.00	21.00
Yugoslavia	—	5.00	—	10.00	10.00	—	—	5.00	—	—	30.00
Total Purchases*	11.00	11.50	20.00	37.50	28.00	5.00	16.50	5.00	5.00	193.72	333.22

* Totals may not equal sums of items because of rounding.

REPURCHASES OF CURRENCY FROM THE FUND, 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 1963
(Equivalents in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Member	Belgian Francs	French Francs	Deutsche Mark	Italian Lire	Netherlands Guilders	Swedish Kronor	U.S. Dollars	Gold	Total*	THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
Argentina	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	25.96	7.04	36.00	
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	12.91	12.91	—	25.82	
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.75	—	2.75	
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.50	—	55.50	
Canada	—	0.11	0.06	—	—	0.15	57.48	21.86	79.65	
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	0.20	0.43	
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.00	—	9.00	
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.70	2.57	3.27	
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.67	0.41	1.09	
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	1.50	
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.48	0.02	2.50	
Iceland	—	—	2.81	—	—	—	—	0.01	2.83	
India	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	—	—	25.00	
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	1.77	—	0.01	1.77	
Luxembourg	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.79	0.46	1.27	
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	3.18	—	—	3.18	
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.47	0.03	5.50	
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.50	—	12.50	
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	0.50	
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.24	—	1.24	
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.53	9.97	17.50	
United Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	—	2.50	
Yugoslavia	—	—	7.90	—	—	—	—	—	7.90	
Total*	5.00	8.11	15.78	5.00	5.00	18.00	199.72	42.57	299.19	

* Totals may not equal sums of items because of rounding.

zaville) (10 July); the Congo (Leopoldville) (28 September); Dahomey (10 July); Gabon (10 September); Guinea (28 September); the Ivory Coast (11 March); Jamaica (21 February); Madagascar (25 September); Mali (27 September); Mauritania (10 September); Niger (24 April); Rwanda (30 September); Trinidad and Tobago (16 September); Uganda (27 September); Upper Volta (2 May).

To meet increasing requests for technical aid, the Fund announced in 1963 that efforts would be made along several lines to develop its advisory services. A fiscal affairs group, with experience in tax policy, tax systems and administration, and budget control was being organized as a new service of the Fund. An arrangement was made for providing technical advice in the organization and operation of central banks, which involved using not only the Fund staff, but also a panel of experts drawn from established central banks. In addition, the Fund's training programme for officials of central banks was also being improved and expanded.

In working on the problems of the developing, primary producing countries, the Fund also co-operated with other international efforts. Thus, it was working closely with the development consortia organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and with the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and it was to participate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in the early part of 1964.

Responding to an invitation extended by the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Fund issued a report in March 1963 on compensatory financing of export fluctuations that defined the agency's role in problems of this nature. The report, among other things, noted that members were already using the Fund to deal with shortfalls in their export earnings, and pointed out that the Fund was willing to consider increases in quotas for countries needing assistance in larger amounts. The report also disclosed that the Fund had adopted a more liberal policy for the use of its resources to counter export fluctuations. By the end of 1963, two countries had made drawings under this new facility: Brazil (for \$60 million)

and the United Arab Republic (for \$16 million).

While most of its activities in 1963 were centred on developing countries, the Fund also gave attention to the present and possible future payments problems of its industrial members. None of these countries drew on the Fund in 1963, but the United Kingdom and United States entered into stand-by arrangements for \$1,000 million and \$500 million respectively.

The Fund's Articles of Agreement require that members' quotas be reviewed every five years. The adequacy of its resources has been under study for some time in the light of changes in the world payments situation. In 1953, the Fund made a study of international liquidity at the request of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. In 1958 a report entitled *International Reserves and Liquidity* was presented to the Fund's Board of Governors. A general increase in members' quotas was effected in the following year. The Fund's present borrowing arrangement was negotiated in 1961 and was due for reconsideration in 1965, also the year for the next quinquennial review of quotas.

International liquidity was the subject of much discussion at the annual meeting of the Fund's Governors held at Washington, D.C., in September 1963. (International liquidity consists of international reserves and other resources at the disposal of monetary authorities and serves to finance balance-of-payment deficits.) The consensus was that a shortage of liquidity did not then exist, but that the long-run adequacy of liquidity deserved serious examination. It was announced during the meeting that both the Fund and the 10 countries participating in the borrowing arrangement would conduct studies in this field. These 10 countries were: Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The years 1962 and 1963 saw: a reduction in members' outstanding balances, an increase in Fund commitments under stand-by arrangements, and a shift in much of the organization's financial assistance from United States dollars to European currencies.

Heaviest use of the Fund was made in 1961, when new drawings approximated \$2,500 mil-

lion. These dropped to \$584 million in 1962 and \$333 million in 1963. Outstanding balances declined from \$2,532 million at the end of 1961 to \$1,601 million in 1962 and came to \$1,667 million at the end of 1963. Members entered into new stand-by arrangements totalling \$1,748 million in 1962 as compared with \$1,347 million in 1961; the figure in 1963 was \$1,894 million.

The total of all dollar drawings from the Fund after the period ending 31 December 1963 exceeded \$4,300 million. During 1962 and 1963, however, repayments fully restored the Fund's holdings in dollars, members' outstanding balances being currently reflected in reduced levels of the Fund's holdings of French francs, Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Netherlands guilders, Belgian francs, Italian lire and Swedish kronor.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the Fund during 1963 included: Annual Report; Summary of 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; Central Banking Legislation; The Fund Agreement in the Courts; Direction of International Trade, compiled by the Fund and published jointly with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations; and International Monetary Problems, 1957-1963: Selected Speeches by Per Jacobsson.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

The Fund's Executive Board approved the following administrative budget for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1964:

	U.S. Dollars
Board of Governors	347,000
Office of Executive Directors	
Salaries	968,000
Other compensations and benefits	200,000
Travel	190,000
Sub-total	1,358,000
Staff	
Salaries	5,088,000
Other compensations and benefits	1,841,000
Travel	1,315,000
Sub-total	8,244,000

Other Administrative Expenses	
Communications	275,000
Office occupancy expenses	441,000
Books and printing	250,000
Supplies and equipment	193,000
Miscellaneous	222,000
Sub-total	1,381,000
Grand Total	11,330,000

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1963, the total number of full-time staff employed by the Fund under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 570. Of these, 293 were in the professional and higher categories and 277 were members in the general service category.

FUND ACCOUNTS

The following table shows the Fund's accounts as at 31 December 1963:

(In millions of U.S. Dollars)		
Total Drawings		7,079.0
Amount Outstanding		1,667.2
Total Quotas		15,559.8
Gold Account		
Gold with Depositories		2,312.0
Investments		800.0
Total		3,112.0
Holdings of Selected Currencies and Per Cent of Quotas		
United States dollars	74.9	3,090.0
Pounds sterling	74.9	1,460.5
French francs	43	337.0
Deutsche mark	30	235.4
Canadian dollars	111	608.5
Japanese yen	64	320.0
Netherlands guilders	51	209.9
Belgian francs	59	199.6
Italian lire	16	44.3
Swedish kronor	65	97.5
Total		6,602.7
Open Balances of Stand-by Arrangements		
Bolivia		7.5
Colombia		4.0
Ecuador		6.0
El Salvador		5.0
Haiti		2.5
Honduras		5.0
India		100.0
Indonesia		30.0
Jamaica		10.0
Liberia		2.1
Nicaragua		0.8
Peru		30.0
Philippines		40.4
United Kingdom		1,000.0
United States		500.0
Total		1,743.3

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE FUND, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER

(As at 31 December 1963)

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
Afghanistan	22.50	0.14	Abdullah Malikyar	Habibullah Mali Achaczai	475	0.26
Algeria	60.00	0.38	Bachir Boumazza	Seghir Mostefai	850	0.47
Argentina	280.00	1.80	Eugenio Alberto Blanco	Félix Gilberto Maria Elizalde	3,050	1.68
Australia	400.00	2.57	Harold Holt	Sir Howard Beale	4,250	2.34
Austria	75.00	0.48	Reinhard Kamitz	Ludwig Seiberl	1,000	0.55
Belgium	337.50	2.17	Hubert Ansiaux	M. D'Haese	3,625	2.00
Bolivia	22.50	0.14	Augusto Cuadros Sánchez	Claudio Calderón Manrique	475	0.26
Brazil	280.00	1.80	Ney Neves Galvão	Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro	3,050	1.68
Burma	30.00	0.19	Kyaw Nyein	San Lin	550	0.30
Burundi	11.25	0.07	Ferdinand Bitariho	Eric Manirakiza	362	0.20
Cameroon	15.00	0.10	Charles Onana Awana	Jacques Kuoh Moukouri	400	0.22
Canada	550.00	3.53	Walter L. Gordon	Louis Rasminsky	5,750	3.17
Central African Republic	7.50	0.05	Charles Bornou	Pierre Salamate-Koilet	325	0.18
Ceylon	45.00	0.29	T. B. Illangaratne	D. W. Rajapatirana	700	0.39
Chad	7.50	0.05	Michel Djindingar	Louis Robert Beobide	325	0.18
Chile	100.00	0.64	Félix Ruiz Cristi	Alvaro Orrego Barros	1,250	0.69
China	550.00	3.53	Chia-Kan Yen	Kan Lee	5,750	3.17
Colombia	100.00	0.64	Eduardo Arias Robledo	Germán Botero de los Ríos	1,250	0.69
Congo (Brazzaville)	7.50	0.05	Edouard Babackas	Nicaise Samba	325	0.18
Congo (Leopoldville)	45.00	0.29	Albert Ndele	Martin Mondjobe	700	0.39
Costa Rica	15.00	0.10	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	400	0.22
Cuba	50.00	0.32	Vacant	Vacant	750	0.41
Cyprus	11.25	0.07	C. C. Stephani	Vacant	362	0.20
Dahomey	7.50	0.05	Bertin Borna	Jean Charpentier	325	0.18
Denmark	130.00	0.83	Svend Nielsen	Einar Dige	1,550	0.85
Dominican Republic	15.00	0.10	Diógenes H. Fernández	Luis Scheker	400	0.22
Ecuador	15.00	0.10	Guillermo Pérez Chiriboga	Eduardo Larrea	400	0.22
El Salvador	20.00	0.13	Francisco Aquino	Luis Poma	450	0.25
Ethiopia	15.00	0.10	Yawand-Wossen Mangasha	Stanislaw Kirkor	400	0.22
Finland	57.00	0.37	Klaus Waris	Reino Rossi	820	0.45
France	787.50	5.05	Jacques Brunet	André de Lattre	8,125	4.47
Gabon	7.50	0.05	Lubin Ntoutoume Obame	Claude Panouillot	325	0.18
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	787.50	5.05	Karl Blessing	Ludger Westrick	8,125	4.47
Ghana	35.00	0.22	F. K. D. Goka	A. K. Kwateng	600	0.33
Greece	60.00	0.38	Xenophon Zolotas	John S. Pasmazoglu	850	0.47
Guatemala	15.00	0.10	Arturo Pérez Galliano	Francisco Fernández Rivas	400	0.22
Guinea	15.00	0.10	Ousmane Baldet	Mamadou Fofana	400	0.22
Haiti	11.25	0.07	Antonio André	Vilfort Beauvoir	362	0.20
Honduras	15.00	0.10	Roberto Ramírez	Guillermo Bueso	400	0.22
Iceland	11.25	0.07	Gylfi Gislason	Vilhjalmur Thor	362	0.20
India	600.00	3.84	T. T. Krishnamachari	P. C. Bhattacharyya	6,250	3.44

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

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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
Indonesia	165.00	1.06	Soemarno	Pratikto Sastrohadi- koesoemo	1,900	1.05
Iran	70.00	0.45	Medi Samii	Vacant	950	0.52
Iraq	15.00	0.10	Khair El-Din Haseeb	Subhi Frankool	400	0.22
Ireland	45.00	0.29	Seamas O. Riain	Maurice Moynihan	700	0.39
Israel	25.00	0.16	Pinhas Sapir	Y. J. Taub	500	0.28
Italy	270.00	1.73	Emilio Colombo	Guido Carli	2,950	1.62
Ivory Coast	15.00	0.10	Raphael Sailer	Jean-Baptiste Améthier	400	0.22
Jamaica	20.00	0.13	Donald B. Sangster	S. W. Payton	450	0.25
Japan	500.00	3.21	Kakuei Tanaka	Masamichi Yamagiwa	5,250	2.89
Jordan	9.60	0.06	Mohamed Ali Rida	Abdul Karim Humud	346	0.19
Korea, Rep. of	18.75	0.12	Tong Kyu Park	Se Ryun Kim	437	0.24
Kuwait	50.00	0.32	Jabir Al-Ahmad Al- Subah	Hamzeh Abbas Hussein	750	0.41
Laos	7.50	0.05	Phouangphet Phanareth	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	0.10	Khalil Bennani	Faraj Bugara	400	0.22
Luxembourg	14.00	0.09	Pierre Werner	Gustave Stoltz	390	0.21
Madagascar	15.00	0.10	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	Lamine Sow	380	0.21
Mauritania	7.50	0.05	Ba Bocar Alpha	Robert Pebayle	325	0.18
Mexico	180.00	1.15	Antonio Ortiz Mena	Rodrigo Gómez	2,050	1.13
Morocco	52.50	0.34	M'Hammed Zeghari	Ahmed Bennani	775	0.43
Nepal	7.50	0.05	Lakshmi Nath Gautam	Naresh Man Singh	325	0.18
Netherlands	412.50	2.65	M. W. Holtrop	E. van Lennep	4,375	2.41
New Zealand	125.00	0.80	H. R. Lake	G. Wilson	1,500	0.83
Nicaragua	11.25	0.07	Francisco J. Laínez	Federico E. Lang	362	0.20
Niger	7.50	0.05	Courmo Barcourgne	Charles Godefroy	325	0.18
Nigeria	50.00	0.32	Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh	Aliyu Mai-Bornu	750	0.41
Norway	100.00	0.64	Erik Brofoss	Thomas Lovold	1,250	0.69
Pakistan	150.00	0.96	S. A. Hasnie	S. M. Sulaiman	1,750	0.96
Panama	0.50	0.01	René Orillac	Carlos F. Alfaro	255	0.14
Paraguay	11.25	0.07	César Barrientos	Edgar F. Taboada	362	0.20
Peru	37.50	0.24	Enrique Bellido	Emilio G. Barreto	625	0.34
Philippines	75.00	0.48	Andrés V. Castillo	Rafaël S. Recto	1,000	0.55
Portugal	60.00	0.38	Vacant	Manuel Jacinto Nunes	850	0.47
Rwanda	11.25	0.07	Gaspard Cyimana	J. B. Habyarimana	362	0.20
Saudi Arabia	55.00	0.35	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Abid M. S. Sheikh	800	0.44
Senegal	25.00	0.16	Vacant	Mamadou Diarra	500	0.28
Sierra Leone	11.25	0.07	A. M. Margai	G. E. Hall	362	0.20
Somalia	11.25	0.07	Abdi Aden Mohamed	Ali Said Arrale	362	0.20
South Africa	150.00	0.96	T. E. Donges	G. W. G. Browne	1,750	0.96
Spain	150.00	0.96	Alberto Ullastres	Manuel Varela	1,750	0.96
Sudan	15.00	0.10	Mamoun Beheiry	Abdalla Abdel Wahab	400	0.22
Sweden	150.00	0.96	Per V. Asbrink	S. F. Joge	1,750	0.96
Syria	15.00	0.10	George Tomeh	Adnan Farra	400	0.22
Tanganyika	25.00	0.16	Paul Bomani	C. de N. Hill	500	0.28
Thailand	45.00	0.29	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Bisudhi Nimmanahae- minda	700	0.39
Togo	11.25	0.07	Antoine Méatchi	Paulin Eklou	362	0.20
Trinidad and Tobago	20.00	0.13	A. N. R. Robinson	George Rampersad	450	0.25
Tunisia	20.40	0.13	Hédi Nouira	Mongi Slim	454	0.25
Turkey	86.00	0.55	Ekrem Alican	Memduh Aytur	1,110	0.61
Uganda	25.00	0.16	A. Kalule Sempa	Vacant	500	0.28

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
United Arab Republic	90.00	0.58	Abdel Hakim El Rifai	Hussein Khallaf	1,150	0.63
United Kingdom	1,950.00	12.51	Reginald Maudling	M. H. Parsons	19,750	10.88
United States	4,125.00	26.47	Douglas Dillon	George W. Ball	41,500	22.85
Upper Volta	7.50	0.05	Charles Kabore	Pierre Braemer	325	0.18
Uruguay	30.00	0.19	Romeo Maeso	Daniel Rodríguez Larreta	550	0.30
Venezuela	150.00	0.96	Alfredo Machado Gómez	Benito Raúl Losada	1,750	0.96
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	22.50	0.14	Vacant	Vu Quoc Thuc	475	0.26
Yugoslavia	120.00	0.77	Nikola Miljanic	Branko Vukajlovic	1,450	0.80
Total	15,559.75	100.00 †			181,001	100.00 †

* Voting power varies on certain matters with use by members of the Fund's resources.

† These figures do not add up to 100 per cent because of rounding.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As at 31 December 1963)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting Votes of
William B. Dale	John S. Hooker	United States
Sir Eric Roll	J. A. Kirbyshire	United Kingdom
Jean de Largentaye	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
Wilhelm Hanemann	Walter Habermeyer	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)
J. J. Anjaria	S. L. N. Simha	India
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting Votes of
Louis Kandé (Senegal)	Semyano Kiingi (Uganda)	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Upper Volta
Ahmed Zaki Saad (United Arab Republic)	Albert Mansour (United Arab Republic)	Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic
J. M. Garland (Australia)	Roy Daniel (Australia)	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Viet-Nam (Rep. of)
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	William Tennekoon (Ceylon)	Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Nepal, Thailand
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	H. M. H. A. van der Valk (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Maurice Toussaint (Belgium)	Austria, Belgium, Korea (Rep. of), Luxembourg, Turkey
Práxedes Reina Hermosillo (Mexico)	Carlos Sanson (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela
A. F. W. Plumptre (Canada)	L. Denis Hudon (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain
Guillermo Walter Klein (Argentina)	Luis Escobar (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Maurício C. Bicalho (Brazil)	Antonio de Abreu Coutinho (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Peru
Beue Tann (China)	I-Shuan Sun (China)	China
Karl Skjaveland (Norway)	Lennart Olofsson (Sweden)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Mr. Sumanang (Indonesia)	Amon Nikoi (Ghana)	Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Tunisia

ANNEX III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: Pierre-Paul Schweitzer	Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Jorge Del Canto
Deputy Managing Director: Frank A. Southard, Jr.	Director, Office of Administration: Phillip Thorson
Acting Director, African Department: J. V. Mladek	Secretary, Office of the Secretary: Roman L. Horne
Director, Asian Department: D. S. Savkar	Treasurer, Office of the Treasurer: Y. C. Koo
Acting Director, European Department: Ernest Stur	Director, European Office—Paris: Jean-Paul Salle
Director, Exchange Restrictions Department: Irving S. Friedman	Chief Editor: J. K. Horsefield
General Counsel, Legal Department: Joseph Gold	Chief Information Officer: Jay Reid
Director, Middle Eastern Department: Anwar Ali	Chief of Training: Frederick C. Dirks
Director, Research and Statistics Department: J. J. Polak	Internal Auditor: J. William Lowe
	Special Representative to the United Nations: Gordon Williams

OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Monetary Fund
19th and H Streets, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.
Cable Address: INTERFUND WASHINGTON

REGIONAL OFFICE

International Monetary Fund
European Office
4 Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e, France

CHAPTER X

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

During 1963, membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)¹ rose to 101, with the admission of the following countries: Trinidad and Tobago on 13 April; Jamaica on 25 April; and Algeria on 6 June.

A Flight Safety Foundation "Award for Distinguished Service"—for assistance to aviation throughout the world in the achievement of safety of over-ocean transportation—was given to the personnel of the weather ships manning the ICAO Ocean Station Network in the North Atlantic.

In December, the ICAO Council voted unanimously to bestow the third Edward Warner Award, given for "outstanding contributions to the development of international civil aviation,"

posthumously on Max Humans, formerly Secretary-General for Civil Aviation of France and later President of the Board of Directors of Air France. The award, which is given every second year, commemorates Dr. Edward Warner, President of the ICAO Council from 1945 to 1957.

AIR NAVIGATION

The number and variety of meetings held on air navigation matters in 1963 reflected the con-

¹ For further information, particularly about ICAO's functions, organization and activities prior to 1962, 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.

tinued development of aviation. Several panels, such as the Panel on Holding Procedures, the North Atlantic Cable Meteorology/Communications Panel, the Meteorological Operations Telecommunications Network Europe Panel, the Panel of Teletypewriter Specialists, the Visual Aids Panel and the Air Traffic Control Automation Panel met to discuss specific measures and regulations concerning the operation of high speed aircraft.

Three major meetings were also held in 1963: a Special Communications Meeting Preparatory to the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunication Union at Montreal, Canada, from 16 April to 4 May; a Rules of the Air/Operations Meeting at Montreal, from 14 May to 12 June; and a limited South-East Asia Rules of the Air/Communications Meeting at Bangkok, Thailand, from 7 to 25 October.

A new jointly financed communications cable, designed to serve the transatlantic air traffic control system in the North Atlantic region, was due to start functioning on 1 January, 1964, with 17 nations taking part in the financing of the cable.

Progress reports on the work of the two special implementation teams sent to Africa and the Middle East were received. The teams visited key centres to assist States in overcoming implementation problems and improving services along main trunk routes.

AIR TRANSPORT

At the sixth session of the ICAO Facilitation Division held in Mexico between 19 March and 6 April 1963, ICAO renewed its efforts to ease air transport for the public by modernizing its facilitation provisions.

The technical aspects of gathering origin and destination statistics on world air traffic were studied by the final meeting of the Panel on Origin and Destination Statistics held in February 1963.

Two major studies were prepared by the Economics and Statistics branch of ICAO: a study of inclusive tour services in international air transport; and a general study of the use of civil aviation for aerial work (the use of aircraft mainly for purposes other than transport).

Air traffic figures in 1963 reached a record peak, showing increase in passenger traffic over

1962. The number of passengers carried by the international and domestic scheduled airlines of ICAO's 101 member States came to 134 million (an 11 per cent increase over 1962) and the number of passenger-kilometres recorded was 145,000 million (90,000 million passenger-miles) a 12 per cent increase over 1962; the rate of increase for cargo ton-kilometres fell slightly (14 per cent for 1963 over 1962 as compared with 18 per cent for 1962 over 1961); that for mail ton-kilometres fell off more sharply, from 11 per cent in 1962 over 1961 to only 6 per cent in 1963.

LEGAL MATTERS

In August 1963, there came into effect—between more than 30 States—the ICAO-drafted Hague Protocol to the Warsaw Convention of 1929, raising the maximum amount for which an air carrier is liable in the case of injury or death to a passenger travelling internationally from US\$8,291 to US\$16,582. Approved at a Diplomatic Conference held in Tokyo, Japan, between 20 August and 16 September under the auspices of ICAO was a new Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on board Aircraft. This new convention was to come into force after ratification by 12 countries.

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 equipment, either as part of individual country projects or in conjunction with regional projects; under the United Nations Special Fund, in the form of well-defined projects in the fields of training and research; and in conjunction with the United Nations effort in the Congo (Leopoldville), in the form of experts to assist with the operation of that country's civil aviation services and to train its nationals to operate these services and facilities.

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 1963, and advice of various kinds was given

to 50 Governments to strengthen different aspects of their civil aviation departments. Forty-two fellowships and 55 scholarships were granted.

ICAO's share of the funds available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance amounted to \$2,172,349 (including funds from the Contingency Fund of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and funds from inter-agency transfers). Funds in trust amounted to \$273,571.

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; and a civil aviation safety centre at Beirut, Lebanon.

The first ICAO-trained Congolese Air Traffic Controller recently received his license and took up his duties at N'Djili Airport.

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 ac-

tivities 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) for the calendar year 1964, as follows:

Meetings	238,400
Secrétariat	4,629,059
General Services	734,455
Equipment	133,426
Other budgetary provisions	91,688
Total	5,827,028
Less miscellaneous income	1,163,794
Net (to be assessed to contracting States)	4,663,234

The scale of contributions for 1964, fixed by the fourteenth session of the Assembly, is given in ANNEX I below.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1963, the total number of full-time staff employed by ICAO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 503. Of these, 183 were in the professional and higher categories. There were 320 staff members in the general service category. As at 31 December 1963, there were also 215 technical assistance experts belonging to the professional category and 12 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 1963; contributions as assessed for 1964)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
Afghanistan	0.13	6,117	Chad	0.13	6,117
Algeria	0.21	9,881	Chile	0.36	16,940
Argentina*	1.21	56,935	China	0.67	31,526
Australia*	2.39	112,459	Colombia*	0.47	22,115
Austria	0.46	21,645	Congo (Brazzaville)*	0.13	6,117
Belgium*	1.58	74,345	Congo (Leopoldville)	0.13	6,117
Bolivia	0.13	6,117	Costa Rica	0.13	6,117
Brazil*	1.63	76,698	Cuba	0.33	15,528
Burma	0.13	6,117	Cyprus	0.13	6,117
Cambodia	0.13	6,117	Czechoslovakia	1.00	47,054
Cameroon	0.13	6,117	Dahomey	0.13	6,117
Canada*	4.52	212,684	Denmark	0.82	38,584
Central African Republic	0.13	6,117	Dominican Republic	0.13	6,117
Ceylon	0.13	6,117	Ecuador	0.13	6,117

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	MEMBER	Percentage	Net Amount (in U.S. Dollars)
El Salvador	0.13	6,117	Niger	0.13	6,117
Ethiopia	0.13	6,117	Nigeria*	0.24	11,293
Finland	0.42	19,763	Norway*	0.71	33,408
France*	7.03	330,789	Pakistan	0.50	23,527
Gabon	0.13	6,117	Panama	0.13	6,117
Germany, Fed. Rep. of*	5.77	271,501	Paraguay	0.13	6,117
Ghana	0.13	6,117	Peru	0.13	6,117
Greece	0.32	15,057	Philippines*	0.39	18,351
Guatemala	0.13	6,117	Poland	1.18	55,524
Guinea	0.13	6,117	Portugal	0.24	11,293
Haiti	0.13	6,117	Saudi Arabia	0.13	6,117
Honduras	0.13	6,117	Senegal	0.13	6,117
Iceland	0.13	6,117	Sierra Leone	0.13	6,117
India*	2.27	106,813	South Africa*	0.64	30,115
Indonesia*	0.44	20,704	Spain*	0.98	46,113
Iran	0.22	10,352	Sudan	0.13	6,117
Iraq	0.13	6,117	Sweden	1.63	76,698
Ireland	0.28	13,175	Switzerland	1.43	67,287
Israel	0.31	14,587	Syria	0.13	6,117
Italy*	2.57	120,929	Tanganyika	0.13	6,117
Ivory Coast	0.13	6,117	Thailand	0.18	8,470
Jamaica	0.13	6,117	Trinidad and Tobago	0.13	6,117
Japan*	2.34	110,106	Tunisia*	0.13	6,117
Jordan	0.13	6,117	Turkey	0.38	17,881
Korea, Rep. of	0.18	8,470	United Arab Republic*	0.29	13,646
Kuwait	0.13	6,117	United Kingdom	9.84	463,011
Laos	0.13	6,117	United States	31.80	1,496,316
Lebanon*	0.23	10,822	Upper Volta	0.13	6,117
Liberia	0.13	6,117	Uruguay	0.13	6,117
Libya	0.13	6,117	Venezuela	0.65	30,585
Luxembourg	0.13	6,117	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.13	6,117
Madagascar*	0.13	6,117	Yugoslavia	0.37	17,410
Malaysia	0.13	6,117			
Mali	0.13	6,117			
Mauritania	0.13	6,117			4,727,512
Mexico*	0.95	44,701			
Morocco	0.20	9,411			
Nepal	0.13	6,117			
Netherlands*	2.34	110,106			
New Zealand	0.48	22,586			
Nicaragua	0.13	6,117			

* Member of the ICAO Council.

NOTE: Percentage total amounts to more than 100 per cent of the scale of contributions as assessed by the ICAO Assembly in 1962 for 1964 because of the addition of contributions (assessed on a temporary basis by the ICAO Council) of States which joined ICAO after 1962.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As at 31 December 1963)

OFFICERS

President, ICAO Council: Walter Binaghi
 Secretary-General: R. M. Macdonnell
 Director, Air Navigation Bureau: T. S. Banes
 Director, 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

South American Office
Apartado 4127
Lima, Peru
Cable Address: ICAOREP LIMA

Far East and Pacific Office
Sala Santitham
Rajadamnoen Avenue
P.O. Box 614
Bangkok, Thailand
Cable Address: ICAOREP BANGKOK

Middle East Office
16 Hassan Sabri
Zamalek
Cairo, United Arab Republic
Cable Address: ICAOREP CAIRO

European Office
60 bis, avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e, France
Cable Address: ICAOREP PARIS

Africa Office
P.O. Box 2356
Dakar, Senegal
Cable Address: ICAOREP DAKAR

CHAPTER XI

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

The object of the Universal Postal Union (UPU),¹ which was established at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, is to promote the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to further international collaboration in this sphere.

During the year 1963, the membership of the Universal Postal Union rose to 124, with the admission of the following seven members: Burundi, on 6 April; Jamaica, on 29 August; Mongolia, on 24 August; Rwanda, on 6 April; Tanganyika, on 29 March; Trinidad and Tobago, on 15 June; and Upper Volta, on 29 March.

ACTIVITIES OF UPU ORGANS

EXECUTIVE AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Executive and Liaison Committee, on which 20 member countries are represented, is responsible for ensuring the continuity of the work of UPU between the successive Universal Postal Congresses; it also supervises various activities of the International Bureau, maintains direct contact with the United Nations and the other international organizations, undertakes consultations and studies and draws up proposals and recommendations for submission to the Congresses.

During its regular annual session, held at Berne, Switzerland, in June 1963, the Executive

and Liaison Committee dealt mostly with questions concerning the fifteenth Universal Postal Congress, due to open in Vienna, Austria, on 29 May 1964. Other questions dealt with by the Committee included such matters as technical co-operation, air mail, administrative and personnel questions.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POSTAL STUDIES

Membership in the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies (CCPS) is open to all UPU member countries; its work is co-ordinated by a Management Council on which 20 countries are represented. The Council met at Washington, D.C., in October and November 1963 to assess, prior to the fifteenth (1964) Universal Postal Congress, the activities of CCPS in connexion with technical and economic matters and the operation of postal services.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

At the central office of UPU, with its seat at Berne, the International Bureau of UPU serves Postal Administrations as an organ for liaison, information and consultation. At the

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.

end of 1963, the Bureau was staffed by 57 officers of various nationalities.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The year 1963 witnessed the effective participation of UPU in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, enabling UPU to take over the administration of projects in the postal field previously administered by the United Nations.

These projects included the seconding of experts to the Postal Administrations of countries requesting such assistance, the granting of fellowships for training and study and the supply of miscellaneous demonstration materials.

In addition, UPU continued to encourage direct technical co-operation between the various Postal Administrations, particularly in such forms as granting vocational training facilities for officials, providing experts and exchanging technical reports and documents.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

As a specialized agency of the United Nations, UPU maintains relations both with the United Nations and with the other organizations in the United Nations family. These forms of co-operation include participation in the conferences and meetings of the respective organizations and the exchange of reports and documents on matters of mutual interest. This co-operation was further strengthened in 1963. UPU has in particular expressed its intention to co-operate as closely as possible in the United Nations Development Decade.

BUDGET

Under UPU's budget for 1964, provision was made for an expenditure of 4,982,300 Swiss francs (US\$1,153,519), including ordinary expenditures of 3,637,300 Swiss francs (US\$841,968) and extraordinary expenditures of 1,345,000 Swiss francs (US\$311,343). The latter figure included, in particular, expenses occasioned by the convening of the fifteenth Universal Postal Congress, scheduled to open on 29 May 1964 at Vienna, Austria, with the participation of some 500 delegates from member countries.

The expenditures of UPU are borne in common by all the member countries. For this purpose, these countries are divided into seven classes for contribution purposes. The following table shows how the expenditures for 1963 were apportioned among the various classes :

		ASSESSMENTS FOR 1963		
CONTRIBUTION Class	Unit	Swiss Francs	Gold Francs	U.S. Dollar Equivalent*
1	25	83,300.00	58,310.00	19,282.40
2	20	66,640.00	46,648.00	15,425.00
3	15	49,980.00	34,986.00	11,569.40
4	10	33,320.00	23,324.00	7,713.00
5	5	16,660.00	11,662.00	3,856.50
6	3	9,996.00	6,997.20	2,313.90
7	1	3,332.00	2,332.40	771.30

* Calculated on the basis of 4.32 Swiss francs = US\$1.

NOTE: See ANNEX below for listings of the particular class in which each member country is placed.

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 1963 is as follows:

RECEIPTS		Swiss Francs
Ordinary		
Contributions from member countries		3,172,064.00
Sale of publications and other receipts		210,869.62
Extraordinary		
Sale of publications and other receipts		5,456.89
Total Receipts		3,388,390.51
EXPENDITURES		
Ordinary		
Personnel		2,160,557.25
Premises and furniture		195,922.45
Supplies		383,588.98
General expenditure		491,743.73
Total Ordinary Expenditures		3,231,812.41
Extraordinary		
Supplies		97,808.15
General expenditure		58,769.95
Total Extraordinary Expenditures		156,578.10
Total of Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures		3,388,390.51

ANNEX. MEMBERS OF UPU, CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION,
ORGANS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1963)

MEMBERS AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*
Afghanistan	6	The whole of		Mali	7	Sweden	3
Albania	6	the Territories		Mexico	3	Switzerland	3
Algeria	3	represented by		Monaco	7	Syria	7
Argentina	1	the French Of-		Mongolia	7	Tanganyika	7
Australia	1	fice of Overseas		Morocco	4	Thailand	6
Austria	5	Posts and Tele-		Nepal	6	Togo	7
Belgium	3	communica-		Netherlands	3	Trinidad and	
Bolivia	6	tions	6	Netherlands An-		Tobago	7
Brazil	1	Gabon	7	tilles and Suri-		Tunisia	5
Bulgaria	5	Germany	1	nam	6	Turkey-	3
Burma	6	Ghana	6	New Zealand	1	Ukrainian SSR	3
Burundi	7	Greece	5	Nicaragua	6	USSR	1
Byelorussian SSR	5	Guatemala	6	Niger	7	United Arab	
Cambodia	7	Guinea	6	Nigeria	5	Republic	3
Cameroon	7	Haiti	6	Norway	4	United Kingdom	1
Canada	1	Honduras	6	Pakistan	1	Overseas Terri-	
Central African		Hungary	4	Panama	6	tories for the in-	
Republic	7	Iceland	7	Paraguay	6	ternational re-	
Ceylon	5	India	1	Peru	5	lations of which	
Chad	7	Indonesia	3	Philippines	7	the Govern-	
Chile	5	Iran	5	Poland	3	ment of the	
China	1	Iraq	7	Portugal	4	United King-	
Colombia	5	Ireland	4	Portuguese Pro-		dom is respon-	
Congo (Brazza-		Israel	6	vinces of East		sible	3
ville)	7	Italy	1	Africa, Asia		United States	1
Congo (Leopold-		Ivory Coast	7	and Oceania	4	The whole of	
ville)	6	Jamaica	7	Portuguese Pro-		the Territories	
Costa Rica	6	Japan	1	vinces of West		of the United	
Cuba	6	Jordan	7	Africa	4	States, includ-	
Cyprus	7	Korea, Rep. of	4	Romania	3	ing the Trust	
Czechoslovakia	3	Kuwait	7	Rwanda	7	Territories of	
Dahomey	7	Laos	7	San Marino	7	the Pacific Is-	
Denmark	4	Lebanon	7	Saudi Arabia	7	lands	3
Dominican		Liberia	7	Senegal	6	Upper Volta	7
Republic	6	Libya	7	Sierra Leone	7	Uruguay	6
Ecuador	6	Liechtenstein	7	Somalia	7	Vatican City	7
El Salvador	6	Luxembourg	6	South Africa	1	Venezuela	6
Ethiopia	6	Malagasy Repub-		Spain	1	Viet-Nam	6
Finland	4	lic (Madagas-		Spanish Territo-		Yemen	7
France	1	car)	6	ries of Africa	7	Yugoslavia	3
		Malaysia	6	Sudan	7		

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 AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

Chairman: United Kingdom

Vice-Chairmen: (1) Canada; (2) South Africa; (3) Japan; (4) Yugoslavia

Secretary-General: Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland),
Director of the International Bureau

Members: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey, South Africa, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

MANAGEMENT COUNCIL OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POSTAL STUDIES

Chairman: United States
 First Vice-Chairman: USSR
 Vice-Chairmen: France, Netherlands
 Members: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Co-

lombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States

SENIOR OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

(As at 1 January 1964)

Director: Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland)
 Deputy Director: Anthony Hubert Ridge (United Kingdom)
 Assistant Directors: Louis Joseph Lachaize (France), Michel Rahi (United Arab Republic)
 Senior Counsellor: Z. Caha (Czechoslovakia)
 Counsellors: A. Vuilleumier (Switzerland), 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. Bäckström (Sweden), M. Herwich (Poland), R. Büschi (Switzerland), L. Koster (Luxembourg), F. Koller (Germany), E. Bühler (Switzerland)

HEADQUARTERS

Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle
 Schosshaldenstrasse 46
 Berne, Switzerland

Postal Address: UPU, Case postale, Berne 15, Switzerland
 Cable Address: UPU BERNE

CHAPTER XII

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

By the end of 1963, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)¹ had 122 members and two associate members. The following five countries joined as members in 1963: Algeria on 3 May; Burundi on 16 February; Liechtenstein on 25 July; Jamaica on 18 February; and Uganda on 8 March.

On 1 January 1961, the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) took effect. Eighty-five countries signed this Convention. Seventy of them had ratified it by the end of 1963, and 36 had acceded to it.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The ITU Administrative Council held its eighteenth session in Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 March to 26 April. It proposed a final agenda for the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference on Space Radio Frequency Allocations. It also proposed that at the end of January 1964, a preparatory meeting of experts be convened for the African Low Frequency/High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, together

with a preparatory meeting for the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, to produce a revised allotment plan for the Aeronautical Mobile Service. In addition, the Council called upon the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) to continue studying, with assistance from the General Secretariat, ways and means of improving the structure of the Radio Regulations. In response to a request by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for ITU co-operation, the Council authorized the Secretary-General of ITU to increase the number of ITU technical assistance experts for the ECA region under the

¹ For further information about ITU, in particular about its functions and organization, see previous volumes of reports of ITU to the United Nations; annual and financial reports by the Secretary-General of ITU; Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, 1952, and of the International Telecommunication Conference and Radio Conferences of Geneva, 1959; and the Telecommunication Journal.

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (a co-operative venture of the United Nations and specialized agencies financed from voluntary contributions by Governments).

CONFERENCES

The year 1963 was a busy one for conferences and meetings. In addition to the International Radio Consultative Committee's tenth Plenary Assembly (which is described elsewhere in this chapter), the following were among the main meetings and conferences held:

The Plan Sub-Committee for Asia—a joint Sub-Committee of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the International Radio Consultative Committee ((CCIR)—met from 5 to 14 February at ITU headquarters in Geneva, and set up a co-ordination working party to handle current projects.

The African Very High Frequency/Ultra-High Frequency Broadcasting Conference met in Geneva from 29 April to 23 May and concluded with the signature of a regional agreement by 34 delegations, to take effect on 1 October 1964.

The Panel of Experts to consider measures to reduce congestion in the 4–27.5 megacycle frequency bands held its second session at ITU headquarters from 4 to 21 June 1963 and drew up a report for submission to the Council.

The Extraordinary Administration Radio Conference on Space Radio Frequency Allocations met in Geneva from 7 October to 8 November, 70 members and one associate member being represented. Sixty-six members and the one associate member signed Final Acts of the Conference, which allocated—either exclusively or on a shared basis with other services—more than 6,100 megacycles for space services and radio astronomy.

The General Plan Committee for the Development of the International Network—a joint body of the International Telegraph and Telephone and International Radio Consultative Committees—met in Rome, Italy, from 24 November to 11 December and drew up a world-wide interconnection plan.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND

TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The International Telegraph and Telephone

Consultative Committee (CCITT), in addition to being represented at the above-mentioned meetings, convened various of its study groups during 1963—in Geneva (Switzerland), the Hague (Netherlands), Brussels (Belgium), Prague (Czechoslovakia), Stockholm (Sweden) and Melbourne (Australia). In Melbourne, Study Groups XI (telephone signalling), XIII (automatic telephony), and Special Study Group B (co-ordination of studies in automatic inter-continental working) did a considerable amount of work; unanimous agreement was reached on a new signalling system to be standardized for inter-continental operation. Work went actively forward, as well, on preparations for the Third Plenary Assembly, to meet in 1964.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) held its tenth Plenary Assembly in Geneva from 15 January to 16 February. The conclusions reached filled seven volumes. One of the many technical matters under investigation was the question of international standards for colour television, in connexion with which the United Kingdom invited a working party of Study Group XI to meet in London from 14 to 25 February, 1964.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY

REGISTRATION BOARD

Besides making a major contribution to the Union's conferences, the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) ran seminars (in Spanish, English and French) on the management and use of the radio frequency spectrum. In addition, IFRB continued its efforts to improve the Master International Frequency Register, an official international register of world-wide radio frequencies for radio stations.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

During 1963, ITU continued to take an active part in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In addition, ITU has been nominated executing agency for ten projects under the United Nations Special Fund, with expenditures totalling more than \$8.4 million. Under the guidance of ITU, 80 experts were sent to developing countries to deal with the training of telecommunication

staff. Six regional experts, recruited for the purpose of making general surveys and advising Governments in Asia, Africa and Latin America, continued their assignments. ITU granted 146 fellowships during the year.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1962, the General Secretariat of ITU issued a large number of publications, generally in separate English, French and Spanish editions. Among them were:

Administrative Council, 18th session, 1963
 Financial Operating Report, 1962
 Annual Report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union, 1962
 General Telegraph Statistics, 1962
 List of International Telex Circuits, 1962
 Table of International Telex Relations, 1962
 General Telephone Statistics, 1962
 Radio Communications Statistics, 1962
 Table of International Telex Routes, 1962
 List of Telephone Communication Channels (3rd edition 1963)
 List of Radio-Determination and Special Service Stations (2nd edition 1963, E)
 Alphabetical List of Call Signs (1st edition, list VII B)
 List of Fixed Stations Operating International Circuits (2nd edition 1963)
 List of Ship Stations (3rd edition, 1963)
 Preparatory Correspondence Course for Participants and Reference Manual for use in Seminars on Frequency
 Management and Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum, Organized by the IFRB
 International Frequency List, 2nd edition, 1963, Vol. I, II, III, IV
 IFRB Weekly Circulars (Notification of Frequency Assignment to IFRB in respect of Frequency Assignment Notices)
 Summary of Monitoring Information Received by IFRB (booklets 77 to 88)
 Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, and High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule
 List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands below 5.950 kc/s

CCITT—Red Books Vol. IV(S), V(E,F), VI(F,S), New Delhi 1960
 CCIR—Xth Plenary Assembly, Geneva 1963, Vol. I(E), II(F,E), IV(E), V(F,E)

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.

BUDGET

The Plenipotentiary Conference, held at Geneva in 1959, approved a fiscal limit of 17,782,000 Swiss francs for 1963. The following revised budget for 1963 was adopted at the Administrative Council's session in 1963:

	Swiss Francs
Administrative Council	385,000
General Secretariat	4,181,500
IFRB	5,074,800
CCIR	869,700
CCITT	1,028,900
Common Services and Miscellaneous	2,129,900
	<hr/>
	13,669,800
CCIR Study Groups	1,022,000
CCITT Study Groups	1,037,000
Other Conferences	1,186,000
	<hr/>
Total	16,914,800

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 contributions for the various members and associate members are listed in the ANNEX below. At the end of 1963, the total number of units was 552½, the amount of the contributory unit being 28,780 Swiss francs (US\$6,662).

ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1963)

MEMBERS OF ITU AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1963

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	14,390	3,331	Argentina	15	431,700	99,930
Albania	½	14,390	3,331	Australia	20	575,600	133,241
Algeria ^a	3	57,560	13,324	Austria	1	28,780	6,662

MEMBER	Unit Class	CONTRIBUTION		MEMBER	Unit Class	CONTRIBUTION	
		(In Swiss Francs)	(Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)			(In Swiss Francs)	(Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)
Belgium	4	115,120	26,648	Laos	½	14,390	3,331
Bolivia	3	86,340	19,986	Lebanon	½	14,390	3,331
Brazil	25	719,500	166,551	Liberia	3	86,340	19,986
Bulgaria	1	28,780	6,662	Libya	½	14,390	3,331
Burma	3	86,340	19,986	Liechtenstein ^d	½	7,195	1,666
Burundi ^b	½	13,190	3,054	Luxembourg	½	14,390	3,331
Byelorussian SSR	1	28,780	6,662	Malagasy Republic (Madagascar)	1	28,780	6,662
Cambodia	1	28,780	6,662	Malaysia	3	86,340	19,986
Cameroon	1	28,780	6,662	Mali	1	28,780	6,662
Canada	18	518,040	119,917	Mauritania	½	14,390	3,331
Central African Republic	½	14,390	3,331	Mexico	8	230,240	53,296
Ceylon	1	28,780	6,662	Monaco	½	14,390	3,331
Chad	½	14,390	3,331	Morocco	1	28,780	6,662
Chile	3	86,340	19,986	Nepal	½	14,390	3,331
China	15	431,700	99,930	Netherlands	10	287,800	66,620
Colombia	3	86,340	19,986	New Zealand	5	143,900	33,310
Congo (Brazzaville)	½	14,390	3,331	Nicaragua	1	28,780	6,662
Congo (Leopoldville)	1	28,780	6,662	Niger	1	28,780	6,662
Costa Rica	3	86,340	19,986	Nigeria	2	57,560	13,324
Cuba	1	28,780	6,662	Norway	5	143,900	33,310
Cyprus	½	14,390	3,331	Overseas Territories for the international re- lations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible	1	28,780	6,662
Czechoslovakia	5	143,900	33,310	Pakistan	15	431,700	99,930
Dahomey	½	14,390	3,331	Panama	3	86,340	19,986
Denmark	5	143,900	33,310	Paraguay	1	28,780	6,662
Dominican Republic	3	86,340	19,986	Peru	2	57,560	13,324
Ecuador	1	28,780	6,662	Philippines	1	28,780	6,662
El Salvador	3	86,340	19,986	Poland	3	86,340	19,986
Ethiopia	1	28,780	6,662	Portugal	8	230,240	53,296
Finland	3	86,340	19,986	Portuguese Overseas Provinces	8	230,240	53,296
France	30	863,400	199,861	Rhodesia and Nyasa- land, Fed. of	1	28,780	6,662
Gabon	½	14,390	3,331	Romania	1	28,780	6,662
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	20	575,600	133,241	Rwanda	½	14,390	3,331
Ghana	1	28,780	6,662	Saudi Arabia	1	28,780	6,662
Greece	1	28,780	6,662	Senegal	1	28,780	6,662
Group of Territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications	5	143,900	33,310	Sierra Leone	½	14,390	3,331
Guatemala	1	28,780	6,662	Somalia	1	28,780	6,662
Guinea	1	28,780	6,662	South Africa and Ter- ritory of South West Africa	8	230,240	53,296
Haiti	1	28,780	6,662	Spain	3	86,340	19,986
Honduras	2	57,560	13,324	Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	28,780	6,662
Hungary	1	28,780	6,662	Sudan	1	28,780	6,662
Iceland	½	14,390	3,331	Sweden	10	287,800	66,620
India	20	575,600	133,241	Switzerland	10	287,800	66,620
Indonesia	5	143,900	33,310	Syria	1	28,780	6,662
Iran	1	28,780	6,662	Tanganyika	½	14,390	3,331
Iraq	1	28,780	6,662	Thailand	3	86,340	19,986
Ireland	3	86,340	19,986	Togo	½	14,390	3,331
Israel	1	28,780	6,662	Tunisia	1	28,780	6,662
Italy	8	230,240	53,296	Turkey	5	143,900	33,310
Ivory Coast	1	28,780	6,662				
Jamaica ^c	1	26,382	6,107				
Japan	25	719,500	166,551				
Jordan	½	14,390	3,331				
Korea, Rep. of	1	28,780	6,662				
Kuwait	1	28,780	6,662				

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)
Uganda ^c	½	11,992	2,776	Uruguay	1	28,780	6,662
Ukrainian SSR	3	86,340	19,986	Vatican City	½	14,390	3,331
USSR	30	863,400	199,861	Venezuela	5	143,900	33,310
United Arab Republic	5	143,900	33,310	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	1	28,780	6,662
United Kingdom	30	863,400	199,861	Yemen	1	28,780	6,662
United States	30	863,400	199,861	Yugoslavia	1	28,780	6,662
United States Terri- tories	25	719,500	166,551	Total	551½	15,830,199	3,664,390
Upper Volta	1	28,780	6,662				

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ITU AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1963

ASSOCIATE MEMBER ^f	Unit Class	CONTRIBUTION	
		(In Swiss Francs)	(Equivalent in U.S. Dollars)
Kenya ^e	½	14,390	3,331
Singapore-British Borneo Group ^h	½	14,390	3,331
Total	1	28,780	6,662
Grand Total	552½	15,858,979	3,671,052

NOTE: ITU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations. For ratifications and accessions to ITU Convention before 1963, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

^a For 8 months

^b For 11 months

^c For 11 months

^d For 6 months

^e For 10 months

^f During 1963, the number of associate members was reduced to 2, since "Bermuda-British Caribbean

Group" ceased to be a member from 1 January 1963. Jamaica became a member on 18 February and Trinidad and Tobago had not yet joined ITU as at 31 December 1963.

^g Kenya was not a full member as at 31 December 1963.

^h On 16 September 1963, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia. Brunei, part of the Singapore British Borneo Group did not become part of Malaysia.

MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, 1963

Chairman: Ethiopia
Vice-Chairman: Tunisia

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Federal Repub-

lic of Germany, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB), 1963

Chairman: John H. Gayer

Vice-Chairman: Mohamed N. Mirza

Members: Alfonso Hernández Catá y Galt, Fioravanti Dellamula, John H. Gayer, John A. Gracie, Shinichi

Hase, Nicolai Krasnosselski, Mohamed N. Mizra, René Petit, Noel Hamilton Roberts, Tai-Kuang Wang, Jerzy Ziolkowski

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Gerald C. Gross (United States)

Deputy Secretary-General: Dr. Manohar Balaji Sarwate (India)

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Director of CCITT: Jean Rouvière (France)

Acting Director of CCIR: L. W. Hayes (United Kingdom)

HEADQUARTERS

General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Cable Address: BURINTERNA GENEVA
Telex: BURINT GENEVA 23900

CHAPTER XIII

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

In 1963, the membership of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)¹ rose to 124 (110 States and 14 territories). The following countries acceded to the Convention of WMO as member States during the year: Algeria, on 4 May; Cyprus, on 11 May; Jamaica, on 28 June; Mongolia, on 4 May; Rwanda, on 6 March; Trinidad and Tobago, on 3 March; and Uganda, on 14 April. (For full list of members as at 31 December 1963, see ANNEX below.)

The year 1963 saw the close of WMO's third financial period (1960-1963). In April, the fourth World Meteorological Congress decided on the agency's programme and financial resources for the fourth financial period (1964—1967).

The 1963 session of the WMO Congress—the supreme body of the Organization which normally meets at intervals of four years—gave the opportunity to reflect in WMO's programme for the coming four years the greatly increased interest and opportunities in meteorology following such important new developments as the use of artificial satellites for meteorological purposes. Various decisions were taken to this end and to adapt WMO's role and resources in international meteorology in the coming four years to meet the changing requirements. The Congress was also mindful of the need to anticipate further changes in the world weather system beyond the next four-year period and decided that a comprehensive study should be carried out before the next Congress. A new planning unit for this purpose was approved for the Secretariat, to commence activities in 1964.

The Congress also adopted several amendments to the Convention of the Organization. One important change in the Convention was to increase the membership of the Executive

Committee from 18 Directors of Meteorological Services to 21, with effect from 11 April 1963.

Among other things, the Congress decided, in view of the meteorological needs of Africa, to create a post of Regional Representative of WMO for Africa, initially for the duration of the fourth financial period (1964-1967).

METEOROLOGICAL USES OF
ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES
AND WORLD WEATHER WATCH

With regard to the use of artificial satellites, the Congress gave detailed consideration to the action already taken by WMO in response to two resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space which, in effect, recommended that WMO take steps to help develop meteorological services and research with the use of artificial satellites. These recommendations were embodied in the two following General Assembly resolutions: 1721C(XVI) of 20 December 1961,² and 1802 III (XVII) of 14 December 1962.³ The Congress confirmed the agency's acceptance of the responsibilities placed upon it by these resolutions of the United Nations. It also endorsed the development of a system to be known as the "World Weather Watch" which was developed in 1962.⁴

In addition, the WMO Congress decided to establish an advisory committee composed of 12 outstanding scientists in research and operational matters in the atmospheric sciences with

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions, organization and activities of WMO prior to 1963, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

² See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 35-36.

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 53-55.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 635.

broad terms of reference which, *inter alia*, included all the relevant aspects of the objectives set forth in the two General Assembly resolutions mentioned above.

In compliance with a United Nations General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1962,⁵ WMO submitted a second report to the mid-1963 session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council⁶ dealing with the advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of developments in outer space. This described the decisions of WMO's fourth Congress and other developments in the field since the preparation of the first report on this subject.⁷

The Economic and Social Council expressed its appreciation to WMO for its prompt and thorough planning in making maximum use of the opportunities offered by the availability of data from meteorological satellites. The report was also examined by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and by the United Nations General Assembly, which, on 13 December 1963, adopted a resolution (1963 III (XVIII)), whereby the Assembly, among other things, noted with appreciation the organizational and financial steps taken by WMO's fourth Congress in response to the Assembly's resolutions of 1961 and 1962 and endorsed WMO's efforts towards the establishment of the World Weather Watch using satellite data as well as conventional data.⁸

MEASUREMENT OF RADIO-ACTIVITY IN THE ATMOSPHERE

A draft plan proposed by WMO in 1962⁹ for the measurement of atmospheric radioactivity, in response to a United Nations General Assembly resolution of 27 October 1961,¹⁰ was considered in 1963 by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. The plan was completed in the light of this Committee's comments and in the light of directives from WMO's fourth Congress. On 11 November 1963, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (1896(XVIII)) which, among other things, urged WMO to proceed with the implementation of the plan (see also above, pp. 107-8, 108-9).

Members of WMO were thereupon invited to assist in carrying out the plans and to arrange for the exchange of data by airmail on receipt

of requests for information from other WMO members.

INTERNATIONAL YEARS OF THE QUIET SUN AND METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH

The promotion of meteorological research was another subject considered by the WMO Congress in 1963. It approved a meteorological programme for the International Years of the Quiet Sun (IQSY)—which was being arranged by the International Committee for Geophysics (CIG) as a world-wide scientific programme of geophysical observations in 1964-1965, comparable to the highly successful programme of the International Geophysical Year (IGY) in which WMO played a significant role. An important WMO activity in the IQSY programme involved the introduction of a scheme for the issue of warnings of sudden stratospheric warmings. As a further measure to stimulate research and developments in the science of meteorology, the WMO Congress made financial provisions for the holding of symposia and seminars during the fourth financial period 1964-1967. (It may be mentioned in this connexion that four symposia or seminars were either organized or co-sponsored by WMO during 1962.)

In view of the important role in the technical programme played by working groups of technical commissions, the WMO Congress increased the funds for sessions of working groups.

HYDROMETEOROLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The WMO Congress reviewed the terms of reference of the Commission for Hydrological Meteorology, substantially revised them and renamed it "Commission for Hydrometeorology." Activities in the field of hydrology and water resource development assumed greater importance in view of the role to be played by WMO in the International Hydrological Decade. The fourth Congress decided that WMO should participate actively in this programme and, to

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 54.

⁶ See above, pp. 104-5.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 48-49, 634-35.

⁸ See also above, pp. 108-9.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 637.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 40.

this end, collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international organizations concerned.

TRAINING

Activities in the field of meteorological training continued to develop in 1963, special attention being given to training facilities and needs in Africa and South America. In recognition of the increased need for training activities, the WMO Congress decided to strengthen the Secretariat by the inclusion of a training section within the Technical Division.

OCEANOGRAPHY

WMO continued to support the International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE). In this connexion, it may be noted that an International Meteorological Centre in Bombay, India, began operations during 1962 as part of a United Nations Special Fund project, with WMO as the executing agency. The Centre, to operate during the period of IIOE, is intended to provide special meteorological services to the Expedition ships, analyze the meteorological data of the Indian Ocean, undertake research on special meteorological problems and provide training facilities for students from other countries.

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

The close collaboration between WMO and the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) was continued in 1963. In view of the need for co-ordination of the meteorological activities in the Antarctic by the Members directly interested in Antarctic meteorology, the WMO Congress decided to establish a Standing Committee for the Antarctic, with terms of reference technically similar to those of a regional association and consisting of WMO members which are contracting parties entitled to participate in consultative meetings under the Antarctic Treaty.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

The WMO Congress reviewed the existing relations of WMO with the United Nations and other international organizations and reaffirmed the policy of effective and efficient collaboration

with the United Nations and all other specialized agencies, as well as with other international organizations whose interests or projects have meteorological aspects. In support of the United Nations Development Decade the WMO Congress decided that WMO should, within its field of competence, assume the full role allotted to it in the Decade, its participation for the period 1964-1967 being governed by the provisions of the technical programme adopted by the Congress.

The Congress also considered that the designation of the year 1965 as the International Co-operation Year, as envisaged by the General Assembly of the United Nations (in its resolution 1844(XVII) of 19 December 1962),¹¹ would afford a valuable means of focusing public attention upon the role of international co-operation in the advancement of meteorology and its applications to economic development. It therefore decided to institute two special programmes to be carried out during International Co-operation Year by WMO and its members, namely, a world-wide programme in tropical meteorology and a meteorological programme for Africa.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 1963, WMO gave technical aid to 81 countries and territories under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance—a joint venture of the United Nations and related inter-governmental agencies which is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments. Fifty-seven experts were sent out to 37 countries and territories, and 55 fellowships were awarded to meteorologists from 27 countries and territories. Among other important projects carried out in 1963 were: two surveys of basic meteorological telecommunications arrangements (one for Africa and one for Asia and the South Pacific area), as well as a survey of agro-climatological conditions of five countries in the Middle East, conducted jointly by WMO and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In collaboration with FAO, a training seminar on meteorology and the desert

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 56-57. See also above, pp. 117-18.

locust was held in Teheran, Iran, from 25 November to 11 December 1963. As a regional project under the Expanded Programme, a Chair of Meteorology was inaugurated at the Royal College, Nairobi, Kenya. The Meteorological Training Centre at Leopoldville (Congo) received assistance in the form of the provision of a chief instructor and other instructors. Preparations were made for transforming the National Meteorological Training Centre at Lagos, Nigeria, into a regional training centre. Funds expended on all WMO field projects during 1963 totalled about \$916,928, as compared with \$830,000 in 1962.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS

During 1963, work continued on four United Nations Special Fund projects—in Chile, Ecuador, Israel and Peru—for which WMO had been designated as the executing agency, and two Special Fund projects went into operation in India and Thailand. In addition, progress was made in completing the "plan of operation" for a project in Burma.

The expenditures on assistance rendered under these projects in 1963 amounted to \$839,450. The projects in Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Thailand concerned the establishment of hydrometeorological networks to help in the assessment of water resources. One project in Israel related to the establishment of a meteorological institute. The project in India concerned the setting up of an institute of tropical meteorology.

CIVILIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

WMO continued to assist the United Nations in its civilian operations in the Congo (Leopoldville) on approximately the same scale as in 1962. Progress was made in the gradual transformation of appropriate portions of the Congo aid into conventional types of technical co-operation, i.e. into projects financed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund. Particular emphasis was placed on the training of Congolese meteorological personnel in the Congo itself as well as by means of fellowships for study abroad.

NEW WMO DEVELOPMENT FUND

All the technical co-operation activities men-

tioned above were financed from sources outside WMO. Despite the increasing scale of WMO participation in various United Nations technical assistance schemes, there are still a number of projects which, although important from a meteorological point of view, did not qualify for assistance under any of these aid schemes. For this reason, the WMO Congress decided in principle to authorize WMO expenditures up to \$1.5 million in the fourth financial period (1964-1967) for development purposes not financed from other sources. In accordance with instructions of the Congress, the Secretary-General of WMO, in consultation with WMO members, drew up a plan for the use of this "New Development Fund."

OTHER MEETINGS

Other meetings of technical significance held during 1963, in addition to the fourth WMO Congress, included: the meetings (both held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 25 February to 1 March 1963) of: (a) the Panel of Experts on Artificial Satellites; and (b) the Working Group on Research Aspects of Meteorological Satellites. Both bodies had been set up by the Executive Committee. Regional Associations III (South America) and IV (North and Central America) both held short sessions in Geneva during the period of the organization's fourth Congress.

BUDGET

The financial year 1963 was the fourth and final year of WMO's third financial period (1 January 1960—31 December 1963). A maximum expenditure of \$2,694,484 had been set up for this four-year period by the third WMO Congress in 1959. After the approval in 1962 of supplementary estimates by the WMO executive Committee and the members of the agency this figure was increased to \$2,901,908.

The 1963 budget, including the supplementary estimates for that year, amounted to \$935,439.

For the fourth financial period (1964-1967), the fourth WMO Congress established a maximum expenditure of \$5,373,581.

At its fifteenth session, in April-May 1963, the WMO Executive Committee adopted a budget for 1964 which amounted to \$1,267,599 as follows:

Revenue	
Contributions	1,265,099
Miscellaneous income	2,500
Total	1,267,599
Expenditures	
Meetings	147,850
Personnel	857,464
General Services	135,575
Supplementary programme	93,500
Other budgetary provisions	33,210
Total	1,267,599

The proportional scale of contributions for 1964 is to be found in the ANNEX below.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1963, the total number of full-time staff (excluding those on technical assistance projects) employed by WMO under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 114. Of these 32 were in the professional and higher categories and 82 were staff members in the general service category.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(Membership as at 31 December 1963; contributions as assessed for 1964)

MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS			MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS			MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		
CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
STATE	Unit	Amount in U.S. Dollars	STATE	Unit	Amount in U.S. Dollars	STATE	Unit	Amount in U.S. Dollars
Afghanistan	1	1,109	Germany, Fed.	53	58,764	Poland	14	15,522
Albania	1	1,109	Rep. of	2	2,217	Portugal	5	5,544
Algeria	1	1,109	Ghana	3	3,326	Romania	5	5,544
Argentina	15	16,631	Greece	1	1,109	Rwanda	1	1,109
Australia	20	22,175	Guatemala	1	1,109	Saudi Arabia	1	1,109
Austria	6	6,653	Guinea	1	1,109	Senegal	1	1,109
Belgium	14	15,522	Haiti	1	1,109	Sierra Leone	1	1,109
Bolivia	3	3,326	Honduras	1	1,109	South Africa	10	11,087
Brazil	15	16,631	Hungary	6	6,653	Spain	11	12,196
Bulgaria	4	4,435	Iceland	1	1,109	Sudan	2	2,217
Burma	3	3,326	India	26	28,828	Surinam	1	1,109
Burundi	1	1,109	Indonesia	8	8,870	Sweden	16	17,740
Byelorussian SSR	6	6,653	Iran	3	3,326	Switzerland	13	14,414
Cambodia	1	1,109	Iraq	1	1,109	Syria	2	2,217
Cameroon	1	1,109	Ireland	3	3,326	Tanganyika	1	1,109
Canada	30	33,262	Israel	3	3,326	Thailand	4	4,435
Central African Republic	1	1,109	Italy	26	28,828	Togo	1	1,109
Ceylon	3	3,326	Ivory Coast	1	1,109	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1,109
Chad	1	1,109	Jamaica	1	1,109	Tunisia	1	1,109
Chile	5	5,544	Japan	26	28,828	Turkey	6	6,653
China	43	47,676	Jordan	1	1,109	Uganda	1	1,109
Colombia	4	4,435	Korea, Rep. of	2	2,217	Ukrainian SSR	19	21,066
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	1,109	Kuwait	1	1,109	USSR	122	135,269
Congo (Leopoldville)	4	4,435	Laos	1	1,109	United Arab Republic	6	6,653
Costa Rica	1	2,109	Lebanon	1	1,109	United Kingdom	69	76,504
Cuba	3	3,326	Libya	1	1,109	United States	274	303,800
Cyprus	1	1,109	Luxembourg	1	1,109	Upper Volta	1	1,109
Czechoslovakia	11	12,196	Madagascar	1	1,109	Uruguay	4	4,435
Dahomey	1	1,109	Mali	1	1,109	Venezuela	6	6,653
Denmark	8	8,870	Mauritania	1	1,109	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	3	3,326
Dominican Republic	1	1,109	Mexico	10	11,087	Yugoslavia	6	6,653
Ecuador	1	1,109	Mongolia	1	1,109			
El Salvador	1	1,109	Morocco	2	2,217			
Ethiopia	2	2,217	Netherlands	12	13,304			
Federation of Malaya*	2	2,217*	New Zealand	6	6,653			
Finland	6	6,653	Nicaragua	1	1,109			
France	52	57,655	Niger	1	1,109			
Gabon	1	1,109	Nigeria	3	3,326			
			Norway	7	7,761			
			Pakistan	6	6,653			
			Paraguay	1	1,109			
			Peru	4	4,435			
			Philippines	6	6,653			

* This assessment was made before the Federation of Malaya joined with Singapore, Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak to form the Federation of Malaysia.

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

TERRITORIES

TERRITORY	CONTRIBUTION		TERRITORY	CONTRIBUTION	
	Unit	Amount in U.S. Dollars		Unit	Amount in U.S. Dollars
French Polynesia	1	1,109	Singapore and the British Territories in Borneo†	3	3,326
French Somaliland	1	1,109	Spanish Territories of Guinea	1	1,109
Hong Kong	1	1,109	The West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories	1	1,109
Kenya,* Zanzibar and the Seychelles	1	1,109	West Irian	1	1,109
Mauritius	1	1,109			
Netherlands Antilles	1	1,109			
New Caledonia	1	1,109	Total	21	23,286
Portuguese East Africa	2	2,217			
Portuguese West Africa	1	1,109			
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	5	5,544			

* Kenya became independent on 12 December 1963.

† See note to listing above.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*

A. Nyberg (Sweden), President
 L. de Azcárraga (Spain), First Vice-President
 E. K. Federov (USSR), Second Vice-President
 M. Ramanisarivo (Madagascar)
 S. N. Naqvi (Pakistan)
 F. L. Fernández (Argentina)
 P. D. McTaggart-Cowan (Canada)
 J. L. Giovannelli (New Caledonia)
 M. Perovic (Yugoslavia)
 F. A. A. Acquah (Ghana)
 N. A. Akingbehin (Nigeria)
 M. Ayadi (Tunisia)

G. Bell (Germany, Fed. Rep. of)
 A. Garcia (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)
 A. Viaut (France)
 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
 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	P. D. McTaggart-Cowan (Canada)
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	A. Silva de Sousa (Portugal)	Instruments and Methods of Observation	L. S. Mathur (India)
Agricultural Meteorology	L. P. Smith (United Kingdom)	Maritime Meteorology	J. A. van Duijnen Montijn (Netherlands)
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 fifth year of activity in 1963, 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.

By the end of 1963, IMCO's membership rose to 58 (including one associate member). During the year, the following States became members: Syria, on 28 January; Brazil, on 4 March; Tunisia, on 23 May; Czechoslovakia, on 1 October; and Algeria, on 31 October.

The IMCO Assembly, the organization's policy-making body which meets every two years, held its third regular session in October 1963. The Assembly approved IMCO's work programme for the next two years and authorized IMCO to convene two diplomatic conferences in London—one, early in 1965, on facilitation of travel and transport and the other, early in 1966, on load lines.

Three regular sessions and one extraordinary session of the Council were held during 1963. 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

The International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, for which IMCO is the depository, was accepted during 1963 by Cuba, Greece, Japan, Paraguay, Spain and Tunisia. At the end of 1963, the Convention had been accepted by 15 countries, of which six had over 1 million tons of shipping. As the Convention was to come into force 12 months after the

deposit of 15 acceptances, including those of seven countries each with not less than 1 million tons of shipping, only one further acceptance was needed to fulfil the requirements.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL

By the end of 1963, 25 countries had become parties to the 1945 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, and 10 countries had accepted the amendments to that Convention which were adopted in 1962 by an international conference on oil pollution.

SHIP SUB-DIVISION AND STABILITY PROBLEMS

Following IMCO's stability studies, the third IMCO Assembly approved a recommendation that additional data be included in the stability information for ships carrying grain in accordance with the 1960 Safety Convention. This information would assist masters to make the required calculation of the angle of heel the ship might assume during the voyage. Another Assembly resolution urged IMCO to continue with all possible speed its studies on stability of fishing vessels.

Current studies included: a survey of records of casualties caused by unsatisfactory stability; a grain settling survey, to show the actual sinkage of grain; and an analysis of calculations of residuary stability levers for three unidentified vessels and their comparison with electronically computed calculations, to show the accuracy of the various methods of calculations used.

TONNAGE MEASUREMENT

Work continued in 1963 on a unified system of tonnage measurement for ships, which could be accepted internationally, instead of the varying national regulations now in existence. Meanwhile, as a matter of urgency, IMCO's Maritime Safety Committee made recommendations on the treatment of shelter-deck and other

¹ For earlier information about IMCO, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

"open" spaces for the purpose of tonnage measurement. The third Assembly adopted these recommendations and urged Governments to implement them. Adoption of these recommendations would permit closure of tonnage openings and thus improve safety of ships without affecting the economics of operation.

SAFETY OF NAVIGATION

A number of subjects relevant to safety of navigation were being studied. These 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.

In October 1963, the third IMCO Assembly adopted a resolution on marking of the manned and unmanned oceanographic stations increasingly used by oceanographers and meteorologists, the object being to avoid the danger of collision between ships and stations and to obviate the possibility of confusion with navigational aids.

IMCO has made a practice of circulating to its member States information on inflatable life-rafts and problems of safety arising out of the operation of hydrofoils.

COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS

Work on the revision of the International Code of Signals was approaching completion. IMCO was also studying such problems as aircraft-to-ship communications in cases of emergency; the interference level on the radio-telegraph distress frequency; and arrangements for reception and dissemination of weather messages.

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY SEA

Progress was made by the Working Group compiling an international code for the carriage of dangerous goods by sea. The Group based

its work on the general rules laid down by a United Nations group of experts dealing with this subject, account also being taken of existing national maritime codes as well as of any relevant international regulations of a non-maritime nature. The code was to be circulated by IMCO to Governments, with a view to its adoption.

CARRIAGE OF BULK CARGOES

OTHER THAN GRAIN

The carriage of bulk cargoes other than grain—such as iron ore—was the subject of a study being undertaken in 1963. National practices and regulations for the loading and stowage of various types of cargoes in this category were being collected with a view to formulating international safety practices.

FACILITATION OF TRAVEL

AND TRANSPORT

IMCO's aim in connexion with the facilitation of travel and transport is to reduce governmental formalities and documents required of ships entering and leaving port. The IMCO Group of Experts on Facilitation of Travel and Transport and the three associated sub-groups—on customs, on immigration and on health—made progress in drafting the IMCO Convention on Facilitation, to which is attached an Annex containing Standards and Recommended Practices. The Convention was to form the basis of discussions at the Diplomatic Conference on Facilitation to be held in 1965.

SECRETARIAT

As at the end of 1963, the secretariat of IMCO consisted of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and a staff of 43 (comprising 13 in the professional and 30 in the general service categories).

BUDGET

In October, 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 1963)

MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Contribution (Net) for 1963 (in U.S. Dollars)		Contribution (Net) for 1963 (in U.S. Dollars)		Contribution (Net) for 1963 (in U.S. Dollars)	
Member		Member		Member	
Algeria	333	Haiti	2,000	New Zealand	2,488
Argentina	4,556	Honduras	2,229	Nigeria	2,000
Australia	3,163	Iceland	2,227	Norway	27,338
Belgium	3,509	India	6,052	Pakistan	2,634
Brazil	3,329	Indonesia	2,678	Panama	9,799
Bulgaria	2,000	Iran	2,000	Poland	3,756
Burma	2,000	Ireland	2,340	Sarawak and North Borneo*	1,000
Cambodia	2,000	Israel	2,737	Senegal	2,000
Cameroon	2,000	Italy	14,961	Spain	6,040
Canada	7,451	Ivory Coast	2,000	Sweden	10,439
China	5,057	Japan	21,964	Switzerland	2,379
Czechoslovakia	500	Korea, Rep. of	2,000	Syria	1,833
Denmark	6,859	Kuwait	2,000	Tunisia	1,167
Dominican Republic	2,000	Liberia	23,413	Turkey	3,476
Ecuador	2,000	Madagascar	2,000	USSR	19,486
Finland	3,776	Mauritania	2,000	United Arab Republic	2,480
France	14,455	Mexico	2,407	United Kingdom	47,864
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	13,973	Morocco	2,000	United States	57,134
Ghana	2,000	Netherlands	12,463	Yugoslavia	3,916
Greece	15,239				

* On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia.

IMCO COUNCIL

(As at 31 December 1963)

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 1963)

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 Rouiller
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, W.C.2

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 for 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 an 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 1963, the Contracting Parties had held 20 regular sessions. At the end of 1963, there were 60 contracting parties and 13 countries participating in the work of the Contracting Parties under special arrangements. (For further details, see under MEMBERSHIP, below.)

The Contracting Parties have held five major negotiating conferences for the reduction of tariffs—in 1947, 1949, 1950-51, 1956 and 1960-61. (For the decision to convene a conference in 1964 for the reduction of trade barriers, see below.)

MINISTERIAL MEETING
16-21 MAY 1963

At their twentieth session in November 1962, the Contracting Parties agreed that a ministerial meeting should be held early in 1963 to consider a programme for the effective liberalization and expansion of trade in both primary and secondary products. It was stressed that full weight should be given to the importance and urgency of negotiating solutions to the problems

of trade in primary products and to the additional trade problems of less developed countries. Early in 1963, the GATT Council decided that the Ministers should meet from 16 to 21 May 1963. In fixing this date, the GATT Council was mindful that, in order to enable the United States to play a full part—under the newly enacted United States trade expansion legislation—in a further reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade, an early decision to initiate such a movement was essential. When the Ministers met they had before them a three-point agenda prepared by the Council. The meeting was attended by 83 countries, of which some 50 were represented by Ministers.

The three main topics set out in the Ministerial Conclusions were: (a) measures for the expansion of trade of developing countries as a means of furthering their economic development; (b) arrangements for the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade; and (c) measures for access to markets for agricultural and other primary products. The work arising from the Ministerial Conclusions, to be undertaken by the Contracting Parties and their subsidiary bodies, is described below.

Owing to intensive work in connexion with the above Ministerial Conclusions, the twenty-

¹ For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

first session of the Contracting Parties was postponed until March 1964. The Council of Representatives held three main meetings in 1963. All meetings, including those of subsidiary bodies, were held at Geneva, Switzerland.

EXPANSION OF TRADE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Committee III of the Trade Expansion Programme (initiated in 1958) is the body established to channel the efforts of the GATT membership to assist the less developed countries in expanding their export earnings. At the meeting of Committee III in October/November 1962, a proposal for an Action Programme, sponsored by 21 GATT countries was submitted.² The proposed Programme provided, in seven specific points, for: (1) a "stand-still" provision designed to prevent the establishment of new tariff and non-tariff barriers to the trade of less developed countries; (2) the elimination of remaining quantitative restrictions by industrialized countries within a period of one year or, where special difficulties prevented this, not later than 31 December 1965; (3) duty-free entry for tropical products to be achieved by 31 December 1963; (4) elimination of customs tariffs on primary products; (5) the reduction and elimination of tariff barriers to exports of semi-processed and processed products from less developed countries by at least 50 per cent over a period of three years; (6) the progressive reduction of internal fiscal charges and revenue duties on products wholly or mainly produced in less developed countries with a view to their elimination by 31 December 1965; and (7) an annual reporting procedure to ensure the effective implementation of this Action Programme.

In a more general eighth point, contracting parties were asked to give urgent consideration to the adoption of other appropriate measures which would facilitate the efforts of less developed countries to diversify their economies, strengthen their export capacity and increase their earnings from overseas sales. Committee III recommended that the Action Programme be submitted to Ministers, at their meeting in May 1963.

In general, the Ministers adopted the Programme put forward by the less developed countries. A particular position was taken by the

Ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) and of the associated African States and Madagascar who stated that, while they recognized that some of the points contained in the Programme could be regarded as objectives to which, to the fullest extent possible, concrete policies should be adapted, the Programme mainly referred to measures for the elimination of barriers to trade. In their view, more positive measures were required to achieve the fundamental objective—namely, a marked and rapid increase in the export earnings of the developing countries as a whole.

To facilitate the implementation of the Action Programme, the Ministers set up an Action Committee composed of high-level governmental representatives. They also gave instructions for special groups to be established: (1) to examine the question of the granting of preferences on selected products to less developed countries; and (2) to examine the legal and institutional framework of the General Agreement so as to enable the Contracting Parties to discharge their responsibilities in connexion with expanding the trade of less developed countries. These groups, which met during the latter part of 1963, were instructed to report to the next session of the Contracting Parties, scheduled to take place in March 1964.

The Ministers further recognized the desirability of intensifying and extending the so-called "non-conventional" aspects of the work of Committee III, such as the studies of development plans of individual contracting parties. They agreed that Committee III, in collaboration with other interested agencies, should carry out concerted, systematic and prompt studies of trade and aid relationships and of the development policies of individual developing 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. The Contracting Parties would thus be able to use their authority in the field of trade for ensuring that the export potential of less developed countries, once it was developed, would

² The 21 countries were : Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Federation of Malaya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

not be frustrated by such barriers as quantitative restrictions and high tariffs in importing countries.

In October 1963, Committee III reviewed the progress made in removing obstacles to the trade of developing countries since the Committee started its work. It noted that significant inroads had been made in the reduction or elimination of barriers affecting the 32 products or product categories which had been under examination. The number of industrialized countries applying quantitative import restrictions on these products had steadily decreased. Some countries had eliminated all quantitative restrictions or had reduced the use of such restrictions to one or two items. In fact, in most markets of industrialized countries quantitative restrictions had ceased to constitute a significant barrier to trade. The Committee decided to enlarge the list of products under examination and a further 37—of special export interest to less developed countries—were added. It also drew up a programme of studies of development plans and policies of individual less developed countries, envisaging some 20 studies to be carried out over a two-year period.

Early in 1962, a Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products was established. During 1962 and early 1963, a sub-group undertook detailed studies covering individual tropical products (cocoa, coffee, tea, vegetable oils, tropical timber and bananas) in certain individual developing countries (the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia). When the question of trade in tropical products was considered by the Ministers there was a divergence of views between those connected with the European Economic Community and those not connected with it. In the case of tea and tropical timber, however, there was agreement by all Ministers that customs duties on these products should be eliminated with the least possible delay, and, if practicable, before the end of 1963. Practically all industrialized countries had notified the Action Committee by December 1963 that this had been accomplished or would be in the near future.

REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS AND OTHER TRADE BARRIERS

At their meeting in November 1961, the Ministers had agreed that the reduction of tariff

barriers on a GATT most-favoured-nation basis should be continued and, at their request, a working party was established to examine new techniques—in particular, some form of linear, across-the-board tariff reduction. The report of this working party formed the basis for discussion of this matter at the ministerial meeting in May 1963.

The Ministers agreed that comprehensive trade negotiations should begin at Geneva on 4 May 1964. They would be conducted on a most-favoured-nation basis and, on the principle of reciprocity, would cover all classes of products and deal not only with tariffs but also with non-tariff barriers. The tariff negotiations would be based on a plan of substantial equal linear tariff reductions with a bare minimum of exceptions. In cases where significant disparities in tariff levels existed, the tariff reductions would be based on special rules of general and automatic application. The Ministers recognized that problems of reciprocity could arise in the case of countries with low rates of duty. They agreed that the negotiations should provide for acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products (see below). They also agreed that every effort should be made to reduce barriers to the exports of less developed countries and that the developed countries could not expect to receive reciprocity from the less developed countries.

The Ministers further agreed to set up a Trade Negotiations Committee, composed of representatives of all participating countries, which was instructed to elaborate a trade negotiating plan. This Committee started its work in June 1963. It established subsidiary bodies to take account of particular aspects of the 1964 trade negotiations, namely, a Committee on Agriculture, a Sub-Committee on the Tariff Negotiating Plan, a Sub-Committee on the Participation of Less Developed Countries, and a Sub-Committee on Non-Tariff Barriers. All of these subsidiary bodies started their work in 1963.

ACCESS TO MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Measures for access to markets for agricultural and other primary products was a specific agenda item at the 1963 ministerial meeting. Many participants stressed the fact that **the**

1964 trade negotiations should be comprehensive and that trade in agricultural products should not be excluded.

In view of the fact that for trade in agricultural products non-tariff barriers were the principal impediment to trade development and in view of the importance of agriculture in world trade, the Ministers unanimously agreed that the trade negotiations should include negotiations for acceptable conditions of access for agricultural products to world markets and that this would form an integral part of the whole negotiating process. The Ministers accepted the fact that this called for an approach which would go beyond a mere discussion of trade problems. To this end, they decided that the Trade Negotiations Committee should establish the rules to govern, and the methods to be employed in, the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products. Since, in the view of the Ministers, cereals and meat were among the commodities for which general arrangements might be required, it was agreed that the Special Groups on Cereals and on Meat, established in 1962, should be convened at early dates. Accordingly, these two Groups had further discussions in June and July 1963 and continued their work in the second half of the year.

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 1963, the Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions held such consultations with Burma, Chile, Finland, Indonesia, Israel, New Zealand, South Africa, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

In June 1963, the Council reviewed the procedures to be followed in the case of "residual" restrictions (imposed without balance-of-payments justification) and agreed to maintain them unchanged. Under these procedures, a contracting party maintaining such restrictions can be asked to consult, in so far as the restrictions affect the interests of another contracting party. In 1962 and 1963, consultations pursuant to these procedures, as well as the consultation procedures in GATT itself, were carried out

with a number of contracting parties, often resulting in a reduction of the scope of the restrictions.

TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

In December 1963, the Cotton Textiles Committee held its first annual review of the Long-Term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles,³ which entered into force on 1 October 1962. At the end of 1963 the following were parties to the Arrangement: Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the six countries of the European Economic Community, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

GATT conducts training programmes on commercial policy in Geneva for officials who have been granted fellowships by the United Nations technical assistance authorities. Each year there is an English and a French course, lasting five months. Up to the end of 1963, 110 officials from 44 countries had attended these courses.

In 1962 and 1963, in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, short courses for officials were held as follows: in 1962, at Dakar (Senegal) and Dar es Salaam (Tanganyika); in 1963, at Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Kampala (Uganda).

When requested, GATT provides technical assistance to newly independent States on commercial policy problems. During 1962 and the first part of 1963, such assistance was rendered to Dahomey and Niger jointly, Singapore, Libya and Somalia.

MEMBERSHIP

During 1962-1963, 17 newly independent States, to whose territories the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade had previously been applied by the countries responsible for their external commercial relations, acceded as full contracting parties: Cameroon on 3 May 1963; the Central African Republic on 3 May 1963; Chad on 12 July 1963; Congo (Brazzaville) on 3 May 1963; Cyprus on 15 July 1963; Dahomey on 12 August 1963; Gabon on 3 May 1963; the

³ See Y.U.N. 1962, page 646, for a description of the Arrangement.

Ivory Coast on 31 December 1963; Jamaica on 31 December 1963; Kuwait on 3 May 1963; Madagascar on 30 August 1963; Mauritania on 30 September 1963; Niger on 31 December 1963; Senegal on 27 September 1963; Trinidad and Tobago on 23 August 1962; Uganda on 28 August 1962 and Upper Volta on 3 May 1962. Spain also acceded, following tariff negotiations, on 29 July 1963.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1963, the GATT secretariat published: International Trade 1962; Eleventh Supplement to Basic Instruments; Report of Committee II on the Consultation with the European Economic Community; and Trade in Tropical Products.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Governments which are parties to GATT participate financially in accordance with a scale of contributions which is assessed on the basis of their share of foreign trade. The scale of contributions (in U.S. dollars) for 1964 is given in ANNEX I below.

SECRETARIAT

At 31 December 1963, the total number of full-time staff employed by the GATT secretariat under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments stood at 114. Of these, 50 were in the professional and higher categories. There were 62 staff members in the general service category; 2 posts were ungraded.

ANNEX I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT AND 1964 SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRACTING PARTY	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. Dollars)	CONTRACTING PARTY	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. Dollars)	CONTRACTING PARTY	CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. Dollars)
Australia	25,840	Greece	6,600	Sierra Leone	2,500
Austria	14,540	Haiti	2,500	South Africa	15,940
Belgium	41,220	India	19,970	Southern Rhodesia	6,600
Brazil	14,990	Indonesia	7,800	Spain	10,040
Burma	6,600	Israel	6,600	Sweden	31,070
Cameroon	2,500	Italy	51,580	Tanganyika	6,600
Canada	66,750	Ivory Coast	6,600	Trinidad and Tobago	6,600
Central African Republic	2,500	Jamaica	6,600	Turkey	6,600
Ceylon	6,600	Japan	52,750	Uganda	2,500
Chad	2,500	Kuwait	7,090	United Kingdom	147,580
Chile	6,600	Luxembourg	6,600	United States	205,550
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,500	Madagascar	2,500	Upper Volta	2,500
Cuba	6,850	Malaysia	17,430	Uruguay	6,600
Cyprus	2,500	Mauritania	2,500	Not Full Contracting Partners	
Czechoslovakia	22,720	Netherlands	58,820	Argentina	13,250
Dahomey	2,500	New Zealand	8,840	Cambodia	2,500
Denmark	19,200	Nicaragua	2,500	Poland	17,260
Dominican Republic	6,600	Niger	2,500	Switzerland	25,530
Finland	11,930	Nigeria	6,600	Tunisia	6,600
France	78,180	Norway	13,590	United Arab Republic	6,600
Gabon	2,500	Pakistan	6,600	Yugoslavia	8,050
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	127,970	Peru	6,600		
Ghana	6,600	Portugal	8,170		
		Senegal	6,600	Total	1,322,500

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS

Chairman: J. H. Warren (Canada)
Vice-Chairmen: W. P. H. van Oorschot (Netherlands), J. B. Daramola (Nigeria)

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 ^a	UNESCO ^b	WHO ^c	FUND	BANK	IFC	IDA	ICAO	UPU ^d	ITU ^e	WMO ^f	IMCO
LAOS															
LEBANON															
LIBERIA															
LIBYA															
LIECHTENSTEIN															
LUXEMBOURG															
MADAGASCAR															
MALAYSIA															
MALI															
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															
TANGANYIKA															
THAILAND															
TOGO															
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO															
TUNISIA															
TURKEY															
UGANDA															
UKRAINIAN SSR															
USSR															
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC															
UNITED KINGDOM															
UNITED STATES															
UPPER VOLTA															
URUGUAY															
VENEZUELA															
VIET-NAM, REP. OF															
WESTERN SAMOA															
YEMEN															
YUGOSLAVIA															
ZANZIBAR															
TOTAL	113	87	110	107	114	119	102	102	76	91	103	125	122	124	57

NOTES

Memberships shown are as at 30 April 1964. The complete names of the related 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.

¹ FAO had four associate members: British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius, Zanzibar.

² UNESCO had 2 associate members: Mauritius, Qatar.

³ WHO had six associate members : Malta, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Qatar, Southern Rhodesia.

⁴ UPU's 125 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.

⁵ ITU's 122 members included the following (not listed as such in the table): Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; 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; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Territories of the United States. In addition to Kenya, listed above, ITU has an associate member: the Singapore-British Borneo Group.

⁶ WMO's 124 members included the following (not listed as such in the table) : Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Kenya, Zanzibar and Seychelles; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Spanish Territories of Guinea; Surinam; West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories; West Irian.

(Designations of members are as given by the agency concerned.)

APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As at 31 December 1963)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA ¹ (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) ¹	
			Total	Date
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	657,500	14,684	1 July 1962
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	28,748	1,711	1 July 1962
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	2,381,741	10,784	1 Feb.-15 Sep. 1960
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	2,776,656	21,762	30 June 1963
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	7,694,951	11,023	31 Dec. 1963
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	83,849	7,171	1 July 1963
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	30,507	9,328	31 Dec. 1963
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	1,098,581	3,596	1 July 1963
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	8,511,965	77,521	1 July 1963
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	110,669	8,078	1 July 1963
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	678,033	23,664	1 July 1963
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	27,834	2,600	1 July 1962
Byelorussian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	207,600	8,413	1 Jan. 1963
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	9,976,177	18,928	1 July 1963
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	617,000	1,280	31 Dec. 1963
Ceylon	14 Dec. 1955	65,610	10,625	8 July 1963
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	1,284,000	2,720	1 July 1962
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	741,767	8,222	5 July 1963
China	24 Oct. 1945	9,596,961	656,220	31 Dec. 1957
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	1,138,338	15,098	5 July 1963
Congo (Brazzaville)	20 Sep. 1960	342,000	820	1 July 1962
Congo (Leopoldville)	20 Sep. 1960	2,345,409	15,007	30 June 1963
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	50,700	1,373	29 Feb. 1964
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	114,524	7,203	1 July 1963
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	9,251	591	31 Aug. 1963
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	127,869	13,951	1 July 1963
Dahomey	20 Sep. 1960	115,762	2,200	1 July 1962
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	43,043	4,654	1 July 1962
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	48,734	3,334	1 July 1963
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	270,670	4,726	30 June 1963
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	21,393	2,721	1 July 1963
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	1,184,320	21,400	1 July 1963
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	337,009	4,367	1 Mar. 1964
France	24 Oct. 1945	547,026	48,090	1 Dec. 1963
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	267,000	458	1 July 1963
Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	237,873	7,340	30 June 1963
Greece	25 Oct. 1945	131,944	8,469	31 Dec. 1962
Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	108,889	4,095	30 June 1963
Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	245,857	3,357	1 July 1963
Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	27,750	4,448	30 June 1963
Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	112,088	2,008	30 June 1963
Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	93,030	10,105	31 Jan. 1964
Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	103,000	183	1 Dec. 1962
India	30 Oct. 1945	3,046,232	449,381	1 July 1962
Indonesia	28 Sep. 1950	1,491,564	98,830	31 Dec. 1962
Iran	24 Oct. 1945	1,648,000	22,401	30 Nov. 1963
Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	448,742	6,803	31 Dec. 1962
Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	70,280	2,841	1 July 1963
Israel	11 May 1949	20,700	2,449	28 Feb. 1964
Italy	14 Dec. 1955	301,225	50,619	31 Dec. 1963
Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960	322,463	3,665	1 July 1963
Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	10,962	1,696	30 Sep. 1963
Japan	18 Dec. 1956	369,661	96,480	1 Feb. 1964
Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	96,610	1,827	1 July 1963
Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	582,646	8,847	1 July 1963
Kuwait	14 May 1963	15,540	347	1 July 1963

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA ¹ (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) ¹ Total	Date
Laos	14 Dec. 1955	236,800	1,882	1 May 1962
Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	10,400	1,646	1 July 1960
Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	111,370	1,010	2 Apr. 1962
Libya	14 Dec. 1955	1,759,540	1,270	1 July 1963
Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	2,586	324	31 Dec. 1962
Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	595,790	5,940	1 July 1963
Malaysia ²	17 Sep. 1957	333,215	10,364	1 July 1962
Mali	28 Sep. 1960	1,204,021	4,394	1 July 1963
Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	1,085,805	780	1 July 1962
Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	1,972,546	38,416	30 June 1963
Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	1,535,000	1,019	5 Jan. 1963
Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	443,680	12,360	1 July 1962
Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	140,798	9,388	22 June 1961
Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	33,612	12,066	1 Mar. 1964
New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	268,676	2,575	31 Dec. 1963
Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	148,000	1,541	30 June 1963
Niger	20 Sep. 1960	1,267,000	3,117	1 July 1963
Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960	923,772	55,654	4 Nov. 1963
Norway	27 Nov. 1945	324,219	3,681	1 Jan. 1964
Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947	946,719	98,612	1 July 1963
Panama	13 Nov. 1945	75,650	1,177	1 July 1963
Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945	406,752	1,903	30 June 1963
Peru	31 Oct. 1945	1,285,215	11,511	1 July 1962
Philippines	24 Oct. 1945	299,681	30,758	1 Dec. 1963
Poland	24 Oct. 1945	311,730	30,940	31 Dec. 1963
Portugal	14 Dec. 1955	91,971	9,095	30 Apr. 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	197,161	3,360	1 July 1963
Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961	72,326	2,183	1 Apr. 1963
Somalia	20 Sep. 1960	637,661	2,250	1 July 1962
South Africa	7 Nov. 1945	1,223,409	17,075	1 July 1963
Spain	14 Dec. 1955	504,748	31,077	1 July 1963
Sudan	12 Nov. 1956	2,505,823	12,831	1 July 1963
Sweden	19 Nov. 1946	449,793	7,627	31 Dec. 1963
Syria ³	24 Oct. 1945	184,479	5,251	1 July 1963
Tanganyika	14 Dec. 1961	937,061	9,798	30 June 1963
Thailand	16 Dec. 1946	514,000	28,835	1 July 1963
Togo	20 Sep. 1960	56,600	1,563	1 July 1963
Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962	5,128	894	1 July 1962
Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956	125,180	4,494	1 July 1963
Turkey	24 Oct. 1945	780,576	30,256	20 Oct. 1963
Uganda	25 Oct. 1962	239,640	7,016	30 June 1962
Ukrainian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	601,000	44,054	1 Jan. 1963
USSR	24 Oct. 1945	22,402,200	224,764	1 July 1963
United Arab Republic ³	24 Oct. 1945	1,000,000	27,285	1 July 1962
United Kingdom	24 Oct. 1945	244,030	53,441	30 June 1962
United States	24 Oct. 1945	9,363,389	191,226	1 Mar. 1964
Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960	274,200	4,500	30 June 1962
Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945	186,926	2,556	16 Oct. 1963
Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945	912,050	8,144	30 June 1963
Yemen	30 Sep. 1947	195,000	5,000	1 July 1960
Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945	255,804	19,199	29 Feb. 1964
Zanzibar	16 Dec. 1963	2,643	320	1 July 1962

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.

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-

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 1b 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 Chapter 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 juriconsults 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-President 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 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.

SESSIONS IN 1963

Fourth Special Session: 14 May-27 June 1963.

Eighteenth Regular Session: 17 September-17 December 1963.

OFFICERS

President, Fourth Special Session: Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan).

Vice-Presidents, Fourth Special Session: Australia, Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Haiti, Jordan, Madagascar, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

President, Eighteenth Regular Session: Carlos Sosa Rodríguez (Venezuela).

Vice-Presidents, Eighteenth Regular Session: Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Iceland, Somalia, Syria, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

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.

OFFICERS OF MAIN COMMITTEES

At the Assembly's Fourth Special Session, the officers of the Main Committees were the same as those for the Assembly's seventeenth regular session, held from 18 September to 21 December 1962 (see Y.U.N., 1962, p. 673).

At the Assembly's eighteenth regular session, the officers of the Main Committees were as follows:

FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: C. W. A. Schurmann (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman: Karoly Csatorday (Hungary).

Rapporteur: Fernando Volio Jiménez (Costa Rica).

SECOND COMMITTEE

Chairman: Ismael Thajeb (Indonesia).

Vice-Chairman: Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru).

Rapporteur: J. K. D. Appiah (Ghana).

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mihail Haseganu (Romania).

Vice-Chairman: José D. Ingles (Philippines), until 20 November. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines), from 20 November.

Rapporteur: Mrs. Huguette Achard (Dahomey).

THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Humberto Díaz Casanueva (Chile).

Vice-Chairman: Ashraf Ghorbal (United Arab Republic).

Rapporteur: Mrs. Gudrun Refslund Thomsen (Denmark).

FOURTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Achkar Marof (Guinea)

Vice-Chairman: Ludovico Carducci-Artenisio (Italy).

Rapporteur: Probyn Marsh (Jamaica).

FIFTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Milton Fowler Gregg (Canada).

Vice-Chairman: Hakim M. Ahson (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Raouf Boudjakdji (Algeria).

SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: José María Ruda (Argentina).

Vice-Chairman: E. K. Dadzie (Ghana).

Rapporteur: K. S. Zabigailo (Ukrainian SSR).

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees of the Assembly: the General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee in 1963 consisted of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 13 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. On 17 December 1963—the last day of its eighteenth session—the Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents from 13 to 17.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Its members at the Assembly's fourth special session were the same as those for the Assembly's seventeenth regular session (see Y.U.N. 1962, p. 674).

Its members at the Assembly's eighteenth regular session were: Algeria, Belgium, Ecuador, Ireland, Liberia (Chairman), Nepal, Panama, USSR, United States.

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 1963

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1963: Raúl A. J. Quijano (Argentina); Thanassis Aghnides (Greece); A. F. Sokirkin (USSR) (until his resignation on 22 November 1963), V. F. Ulanchev (appointed by the Assembly on 27 November to fill the unexpired term of A. F. Sokirkin) (USSR); Albert F. Bender (United States).

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1964: Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan); Alfonso Grez (Chile); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania).

Appointed to serve until 31 December 1965: André Ganem (France); Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); James Gibson (United Kingdom).

On 6 November 1963, the General Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1963: Raúl A. J. Quijano (Argentina); Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands); V. F. Ulanchev (USSR); Albert F. Bender (United States). Each was appointed to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966.

On 17 December 1963, the Assembly appointed Raouf Boudjakdji (Algeria) to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1965 to replace Ismat T. Kit-

tani (Iraq) who had submitted his resignation to take effect on 1 January 1964.

Members for 1964: Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan), Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands), Albert F. Bender (United States), Raouf Boudjakdji (Algeria), André Ganem (France), James Gibson (United Kingdom), Alfonso Grez (Chile), Raúl A. J. Quijano (Argentina), E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria), Dragos Serbanescu (Romania), Agha Shahi (Pakistan), V. F. Ulanchev (USSR).

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Members in 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: Birendra Narayan Chakravarty (India); P. M. Chernyshev (USSR); José Pareja y Paz Soldan (Peru); Maurice Viaud (France).

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).

On 6 November 1963, the Assembly appointed the following to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1963: Birendra Narayan Chakravarty (India); Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru); V. G. Solodovnikov (USSR) and Maurice Viaud (France). Each was appointed to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966.

Members for 1964: 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), David 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 1963 or else were established during the General Assembly's eighteenth session held between 17 September and 17 December 1963. Those bodies marked † were set up or began to function in the course of 1963, and those marked * discontinued their activities.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
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 on British Guiana†
 Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
 Peace Observation Commission
 Collective Measures Committee
 Panel of Military Experts
 Preparatory Committee on the United Nations International Co-operation Year*
 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 Temporary Executive Authority for West Irian*
 United Nations Security Force in West Irian*
 United Nations Fact-Finding Mission to South Vietnam†
 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)
 UNRWA Advisory Commission
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Jordan
 Ad Hoc Committee on Oman†
 United Nations Special Fund
 Committee on 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
 Special Committee on Preparing Plans to Celebrate the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
 Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*
 Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly
 United Nations Staff Pension Committee
 Investments Committee
 Board of Auditors
 Panel of External Auditors
 Working Group to Examine Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of United Nations
 Consultative Panel on United Nations Information Policies and Programmes
 United Nations Administrative Tribunal
 Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements
 International Law Commission
 Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter
 Sub-Committee†
 Committee on Government Replies on the Question of Defining Aggression

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources
 Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly*
 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 1963.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
 Members: All the Members of the United Nations. The Commission did not meet during 1963.

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE
 The following were members of the Committee, which met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, 25 February-18 March and 9-13 September for its third and fourth sessions respectively:
 Members in 1963

Albania. Representative: Rako Naco. Alternate: Sokrat Como.
 Argentina. Representative: D. Florencio Méndez.
 Australia. Representative: D. O. Hay. Alternate: M. J. Cook.
 Austria. Representative: Franz Matsch. Alternate: Robert Marschik.
 Belgium. Representative: André Forthomme. Alternate: Michel Van Ussel.
 Brazil. Representative: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos. Alternate: Antônio Houaiss.
 Bulgaria. Representative: Milco Tarabanov. Alternate: Decho Stamboliev.
 Canada. Representative: Paul Tremblay. Alternate: W. H. Barton.
 Chad. Representative: Adam Malick Sow. Alternate: Justin N'Garabaye.
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternate: Vladimir Prusa.
 France. Representative: Roger Seydoux. Alternate: Claude Arnaud.
 Hungary. Representative: Karoly Csatorday. Alternate: Arpad Prandler.
 India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternate: A. B. Bhadkamkar.
 Iran. Representative: Mehdi Vakil. Alternate: Houshang Amirmokri.
 Italy. Representative: Paolo Tallarigo. Alternate: Bartolomeo Attolico.
 Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui. Alternate: Toshihiro Nakajima.
 Lebanon. Representative: Georges Hakim. Alternate: Khalil Makkawi.
 Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Alternate: José Calvillo-Treviño.
 Mongolia. Representative: Buyantyn Dashtseren.
 Morocco. Representative: Ahmed Taibi Benhima. Alternate: Mohamed Tabiti.

Poland; Representative: Bohden Lewandowski. Alternate: Eugeniusz Wyzner.
 Romania. Representative: Mihail Haseganu. Alternate: Gheorghe Jucu.
 Sierra Leone. Representative: Gershon Collier. Alternate: H. M. Lynch-Shyllon.
 Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel. Alternate: Sven Fredrik Hedin.
 USSR. Representative: N. T. Fedorenko. Alternates: A. A. Blagonravov, P. D. Morozov.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Mahmoud Riad. Alternate: Ismail Fahmy.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Patrick Dean. Alternate: Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge.
 United States. Representative: Francis T. P. Plimpton, Richard N. Gardner (Deputy). Alternates: Leonard C. Meeker, Homer E. Newell.

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 in 1963

Albania. Representatives: Kristaq Misha, Mukeli Raqi.
 Argentina. Representative: Teofilo Tabanera.
 Australia. Representatives: D. F. Martyn (Chairman), E. C. Montgomery, M. J. Cook, R. J. Greet.
 Austria. Representative: Ferdinand Cap.
 Belgium. Representative: Marcel Nicolet.
 Brazil. Representative: E. M. Hosannah.
 Bulgaria. Representative: Christo Christov.
 Canada. Representatives: D. C. Rose, W. E. Bauer.
 Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Miroslav Zemla, Emil Buchar, Vladimir Gotmanov.
 France. Representatives: J. Coulomb, P. Tardy, M. Bignier.
 Hungary. Representatives: Laszlo Egyed, Erno Nagy, Jozsef Varga Perke.
 India. Representatives: A. S. Mehta, S. W. Zaman.
 Iran. Representative: Mahmoud Hessaby.
 Italy. Representative: E. F. Fiorio.
 Japan. Representatives: A. Matsuura, Y. Komuta, H. Kaya.
 Mexico. Representative: Jorge Suárez Díaz.
 Mongolia. Representative: A. Ganzha.
 Poland. Representative: Stefan Manczarski.
 Romania. Representatives: Elie Carafoli, Jacob Ionasco.
 Sweden. Representative: R. Berggren.
 USSR. Representatives: A. A. Blagonravov, J. Kalinin, N. Talizin, P. Evseev, G. S. Stashevsky.
 United Arab Republic. Representatives: Dr. Mufti, S. Ibrahim.
 United Kingdom. Representatives: M. O. Ribins, P. G. Pressey, C. P. Scott, J. D. Miller.
 United States. Representatives: Homer E. Newell, Arnold W. Frutkin, George Moffitt, Jr., Donald R. Morris, Robert F. Packard, Oswald Schuette, James T. Devine.

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Members in 1963

Albania. Representative: Halim Budo.
 Argentina. Representative: Florencio Mendez.
 Australia. Representative: Sir Kenneth Bailey. Alternate: M. J. Cook.
 Austria. Representative: Robert Marschik.
 Belgium. Representative: Maximilien Litvine. Alternate: Erik Bal.
 Brazil. Representative: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos. Alternate: Antonio Houaiss.
 Bulgaria. Representative: Malin Molerov. Alternate: Christo Kolev.
 Canada. Representative: Paul Tremblay. Alternate: William H. Barton.
 Chad. Representative: Justin N'Garabaye.
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternate: Vladimir Prusa.
 France. Representative: Robert Lemaître. Alternate: Jean-Louis Plihon.
 Hungary. Representative: Karoly Csatorday. Alternate: Arpad Prandler.
 India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternates: A. B. Bhadkamkar, Narendra Singh.
 Iran. Representative: Mehdi Vakil, Alternate: Houshang Amirmokri.
 Italy. Representative: Antonio Ambrosini. Alternate: Bartolomeo Attolico.
 Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui. Alternate: To-shihiro Nakajima.
 Lebanon. Representative: Georges Hakim.
 Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Alternate: José Calvillo-Treviño.
 Mongolia. Representative: Buyantyn Dashtseren.
 Morocco. Representative: Dey Ould Sidi Baba. Alternate: Mohamed Tabiti.
 Poland. Representative: Manfred Lachs, Chairman. Alternate: Eugeniusz Wyzner.
 Romania. Representative: Mihail Haseganu. Alternate: Georghe Jucu.
 Sierra Leone. Representative: Gershon B. O. Collier. Alternate: Donald E. George.
 Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel. Alternate: Sven Fredrik Hedin.
 USSR. Representative: Platon Dmitrievich Morozov. Alternate: G. P. Zhukov.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Mahmoud Riad. Alternate: Ismail Fahmy.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge.
 United States. Representative: Leonard C. Meeker. Alternate: C. Edward Dillery.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE Members and Representatives in 1963

Brazil: Luis Cintra do Prado.
 Canada: W. B. Lewis.
 France: Bertrand Goldschmidt.
 India: Homi J. Bhabha.
 USSR: Vasili 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 twelfth session held at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 to 30 January 1963:

Argentina: Dan Beninson, Chairman.
Australia: D. J. Stevens.
Belgium: J. A. Cohen.
Brazil: C. Pavan.
Canada: G. C. Butler.
Czechoslovakia: Ferdinand Hercik.
France: Louis Bugnard.
India: A. R. Gopal-Ayengar.
Japan: Kempo Tsukamoto.
Mexico: Fernando Alba Andrade.
Sweden: Rolf M. Sievert.
USSR: A. M. Kuzin.
United Arab Republic: M. E. A. El-Kharadly.
United Kingdom: E. E. Pochin.
United States: Shields Warren.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Membership in 1963

Australia. Representative: D. O. Hay. Alternates: J. D. L. Hood, Dudley McCarthy.
Bulgaria. Representatives: Detcho Stamboliev, Malin Molerov, Barouch M. Crinberg.
Cambodia. Representative: Voeunsai Sonn (Second Vice-Chairman).
Chile. Representatives: Daniel Schweitzer, Humberto Díaz Casanueva. Alternate: Miss Leonora Kracht.
Denmark. Representative: Aage Hessellund-Jensen. Alternates: Kjeld Mortensen, Poul Boeg.
Ethiopia. Representative: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy. Alternates: Kifle Wodajo, Girma Abebe.
India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternates: A. B. Bhadkamkar, K. Natwar Singh (Rapporteur, after 16 September 1963).
Iran. Representative: Mehdi Vakil. Alternates: Hassan Zahedi, Mohied Din Nabavi.
Iraq. Representative: Adnan M. Pachachi. Alternates: Burhan M. Nouri, Miss Faiha Ibrahim Kamal, Anis Zaki Hassan.
Italy. Representatives: Vittorio Zoppi, Paolo Tallarigo. Alternates: Ludovico Carducci-Artensio, Vincenzo Zito.
Ivory Coast. Representative: Arsène Assouan Usher. Alternates: Simeon Aké, Julien Kacou.
Madagascar. Representatives: Louis Rakotomalala, Gilbert Ratsitohara, Rémi Andriamaharo, Mrs. Lucile Ramaholimihaso.
Mali. Representative: Sori Coulibaly (Chairman). Alternates: Mamadou Traoré, Ahmadou Baba Dicko.
Poland. Representative: Bohdan Lewandowski. Alternate: Kazimierz Smiganowski.
Sierra Leone. Representative: Gershon B. O. Collier. Alternate: Donald E. George.
Syria. Representatives: Salah El Dine Tarazi, Naj-

mudine Rifai (Rapporteur, until 16 September 1963), Izzet Oubari, Hassan Muraywid, Tarek Jabri.

Tanganyika. Representatives: Chief Erasto A. M. Mang'anya, A. K. E. Shaba, Sebastian Chale. Alternates: C. Y. Mgonja, J. B. Mkatte.
Tunisia. Representatives: Taieb Slim, Mahmoud Mes-tiri, Chedly Ayari, Sadok Bouzayen.
USSR. Representative: N. T. Fedorenko. Alternate: V. A. Brykin.
United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Patrick Dean. Alternate: C. E. King.
United States. Representative: Sidney R. Yates. Alternates: Richard F. Pedersen, Robert O. Blake.
Uruguay. Representative: Carlos María Velázquez (First Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Aureliana Aguirre, Mateo Marques Seré.
Venezuela. Representative: Carlos Sosa Rodríguez. Alternate: Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez.
Yugoslavia. Representative: Miso Pavicevic. Alternates: Miroslav Kreacic, Sreten Ilic, Alexandar Bozovic.

During 1963, the Special Committee re-established its Sub-Committee on Petitions and established a Working Group and Sub-Committees on Southern Rhodesia, Aden and British Guiana.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Members in 1963: Australia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Poland, Tunisia (Chairman), Venezuela, (Vice-Chairman).

WORKING GROUP

The Working Group in 1963 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 (representative of Mali), the First Vice-Chairman (representative of Uruguay), the Second Vice-Chairman (representative of Cambodia), the Rapporteur (the representative of Syria until 16 September 1963 and thereafter by the representative of India who was elected Rapporteur in place of the representative of Syria).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Members in 1963: Mali (Chairman), Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uruguay.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ADEN

Members in 1963: Cambodia (Chairman), Iraq, Madagascar, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON BRITISH GUIANA

Members in 1963: Chile, Iran, Mali (Chairman), Sierra Leone, Syria.

PANEL FOR INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION

The Panel was established by the General Assembly in 1949 (by resolution 268 D (III)) and consists of

qualified persons, designated by 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 Parra 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 16 May 1961: M. P. L. Steenberghe. Designated 15 November 1963: Constantijn Leopold Patijn.
- Pakistan. Designated 22 June 1962: Amiruddin Ahmad, Rahmin 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.

PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

The members of the Peace Observation Commission were re-appointed by the General Assembly on 20 December 1962 for the two calendar years 1963 and 1964.

Members in 1963: China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Members in 1963: 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.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

Members in 1963:

- Canada: Paul Tremblay, Peter C. Dobell (Rapporteur).
- Central African Republic: Michel Gallin-Douathe.
- Ceylon: R. S. S. Gunewardene.
- Cyprus: Zenon Rossides.
- Czechoslovakia: Jiri Hajek.
- Finland: Ralph Enckell (Chairman).
- India: B. N. Chakravarty.
- Ireland: Frederick H. Boland.
- Paraguay: Ruben Ramírez Pane.
- Peru: Carlos Mackehenie.
- Thailand: Somchai Anuman-Rajadhon.
- United Arab Republic: Mohamed H. El-Zayyat (Vice-Chairman).

This Committee ceased its existence with the submission of its report to the General Assembly's eighteenth session in 1963.

COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

Members for 1964: Argentina, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and United Arab Republic.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES OF APARTHEID

Members in 1963:

- Algeria. Representative: Abdelkader Chanderli. Alternate: Kemal Hacene.
- Costa Rica. Representative: Fernando Volio Jiménez (Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Mrs. Emilia Barrish, José María Aguirre.
- Ghana. Representative: Alex Quaison-Sackey. Alternates: Emmanuel Yawo Agorsor, Kwaku Menso Akude, Joseph Benjamin Phillips, Kwami Ketosugbo.
- Guinea. Representative: Diallo Telli (Chairman). Alternates: Achkar Marof, Diallo Seydou, Doumbouya Bella.
- Haiti. Representative: Max H. Dorsinville (until 19 April 1963), Carlet R. Auguste. Alternate: Alexandre Verret.
- Hungary. Representative: Karoly Csatorday. Alternates: Arpad Prandler, Jozsef Horvath, Zoltan Szilagyi.
- Malaysia.* Representative: Dato' Ong Yoke Lin. Alternates: Radhakrishna Ramani, Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali, Abdul Hamid bin Pawanchee, Peter S. Lai.
- Nepal. Representative: Matrika Prasad Koirala (Rapporteur). Alternate: Ram C. Malhotra.
- Nigeria. Representative: Chief S. O. Adebayo. Alternates: D. C. Igwe (until 14 June 1963), S. H. Okechuku Ibe, Mustafa Zubairu.

Philippines. Representative: Privado G. Jiménez. Alternate: Virgilio C. Nañagas.

Somalia. Representative: Hussan Nur Elmi. Alternates: Omer Arteh, Ahmed M. Darman, Abdulkadir Scek Mao.

* On 16 September 1965, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia.

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 TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY FOR WEST IRIAN

United Nations Administrator: Djalal Abdoh.

On 1 May 1963, the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority for West New Guinea (West Irian) ceased to exist with the transfer of the territory to Indonesia.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY FORCE IN WEST IRIAN

Commander: Major General Said Uddin Khan.

On 1 May 1963, the Force ceased to exist with the transfer of the territory to Indonesia.

UNITED NATIONS FACT-FINDING MISSION TO SOUTH VIET-NAM

Members: Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Chairman). Brazil: Sergio Corrêa da Costa. Ceylon: Sir Senerat Gunewardene. Costa Rica: Fernando Volio Jiménez. Dahomey: Louis Ignacio Pinto. Morocco: Mohamed Amor. Nepal: Matrika Prasad Koirala.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (UNCURK)

Members in 1963

Australia. Representative: John D. Petherbridge. Alternate: Geoffrey Vincent Brady.

Chile. Representative: Roberta Suárez Barros.

Netherlands. Representative: N. A. J. de Voogd. Alternate: Gerardus J. Dissevelt (until 17 July 1963).

Pakistan. Representative: Lieutenant-General K. M. Sheikh.

Philippines. Representative: Maximino G. Bueno. Alternate: Tiburcio C. Baja.

Thailand. Representative: Major-General Chan An-suchote. Alternate: Klos Visessurakarn.

Turkey. Representative: Muammer Baykan.

COMMITTEE OF UNCURK

Members: Australia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)

During 1963, 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).

On 30 December 1963, Major-Général Carlos Flores Paiva Chaves was appointed Commander of UNEF to succeed Lieutenant-Général P. S. Gyani. Major-General Paiva Chaves assumed command on 15 January 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 1963

France. Representative: Claude Arnaud.

Turkey. Representative: Vahap Asiroglu.

United States. Representative: Francis T. P. Plimpton.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Commissioner-General: John H. Davis.*

Deputy Commissioner-General: John Reddaway.

* Resigned with effect from 31 December 1963 and replaced as of 1 January 1964 by Laurence Michelmore.

UNRWA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Members in 1963

Belgium. Representative: Jean Querton. Alternate: **Joseph Trouveroy.**

France. Representative: Jacques Bourgoïn.

Jordan. Representative: Seif-ed-Din Keyhani.

Lebanon. Representative: Georges Bey Haimari.

Syria. Representative: Rushdi Jabi.

Turkey. Representative: General Shahap Gurler.

United Arab Republic. Representative: Amin Hilmi.

Alternate: Ali Ahmed Ali.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Derek Riches.

Alternate: H. Hankey.

United States. Representative: Armin H. Meyer.

Alternate: Theodore Wahl.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, JORDAN

Pier P. Spinelli.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON OMAN

Members: Afghanistan (Chairman), Costa Rica (Rapporteur), Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal.

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).

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 1963 meeting of the Committee which took place at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 13 September 1963.

Argentina. Representative: Héctor Bernardo. Alternate: Luis M. Caraballo.
Brazil. Representative: Sérgio Paulo Rouanet (Rapporteur). Alternate: Mario Augusto Santos.
Burma. Representative: U Ba Thaug.
Canada. Representative: Miss Marion Adams Macpherson. Alternate: Miss Gay Sellers.
Chile. Representative: Hugo Cubillos.
Czechoslovakia. Representative: Ladislav Smid.
Denmark. Representative: H. W. Hansen. Alternate: Boerge Bloend.
France. Representative: Jean-Claude Renaud.
Ghana. Representative: Johnson K. D. Appiah. Alternate: Kwami Ketosugbo.
India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternate: S. L. N. Simha.
Indonesia. Representative: Johan Boudewyn P. Maramis (Chairman).
Iraq. Representative: Adrian M. Pachachi. Alternate: Anis Zaki Hassan.
Italy. Representative: Bartolomeo Attolico (Second Vice-Chairman). Alternate: Antonio Ciaramella.
Japan. Representative: Hiroshi Yokota. Alternate: Ryozi Mogi.
Netherlands. Representative: Jan Hendrik Lubbers.
Nigeria. Representative: O. M. A. Abiola.
Pakistan. Representative: S. A. M. S. Kibria.
Peru. Representative: O. Barros-Conti.
Sudan. Representative: Sir-El Khatim El Sanousi.
USSR. Representative: Evgeny N. Makeev. Alternate: Boris P. Prokofyev.
United Arab Republic. Representative: Saad Abdel-Fattah Khalil (First Vice-Chairman).
United Kingdom. Representative: W. E. Hamilton Whyte. Alternate: J. R. S. Guinness.
United States. Representative: Jonathan B. Bingham. Alternate: Seymour M. Finger.
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 1963: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil,
Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Ger-

many (Fed. Rep. of), Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

On 12 December 1963, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Executive Committee to 30 members. On 16 December 1963, the Economic and Social Council elected the following five states as additional members of the Executive Committee: Algeria, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria and Tanganyika.

Members in 1964: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF PLANS
TO CELEBRATE THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Members in 1963

Argentina: Lucio García del Solar (Vice-Chairman), Florencio Méndez.
Canada: William H. Barton, Jacques Robichaud.
Ceylon: Gunapala P. Malalasekera, H. O. Wijegoona-wardena.
Colombia: Antonio Bayona.
Costa Rica: Fernando Volio Jiménez.
Ecuador: Hugo Jativa.
France: Jean Marcel Bouquin.
Greece: Alexandre Demetropoulos (Rapporteur).
Guinea: Achkar Marof.
Iran: Mohied Din Nabavi.
Italy: Francesco Capotorti, Giovanni Scolamiero.
Japan: Teruyuki Sawai.
Jordan: Abdul Monem Rifa'i.
Mali: Mamadou Traore.
Mauritania: Muhammad S. Luqman.
Saudi Arabia: Jamil M. Baroody.
Thailand: Somohai Anuman-Rajadhon.
USSR: Yakov A. Ostrovski.
United Kingdom: H. P. L. Attlee.
United States: Mrs. Marietta Tree (Chairman), John E. Means.
Uruguay: Carlos M. Velazquez, Aureliano Aguirre, Mateo Marques Sere.

The Committee ceased its existence with the submission of its report to the nineteenth session of the Commission on Human Rights (11 March-5 April 1963).

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-
GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Committee, which went out of existence in 1963 (see below) consisted of: (a) United Nations Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories; and (b) an equal number of Members not administering such Territories, elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly's. Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

Members in 1963

Administering Members: Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected Members: Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Upper Volta.

The members and principal representatives at the fourteenth session of the Committee, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 15 April to 10 May 1963, were as follows:

Australia. Representative: D. O. Hay. Alternate: T. W. White.

Ecuador. Representative: Luis Valencia Rodríguez.

France. Representatives: Michel de Camaret, René Doise.

Honduras. Representative: Mrs. Lina Sunseri.

Liberia. Representative: Nathaniel Eastman.

Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino.

Alternate: Alvaro Carranco Avila.

New Zealand. Representative: M. Norrish (Rapporteur). Alternate: G. C. Hensley.

Pakistan. Representative: V. A. Hamdani (Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Mr. Atullah, I. A. Akhund.

Philippines. Representative: Privado G. Jimenez. Alternates: Hortencio J. Brillantes, Ernesto L. Calingasan.

Portugal. (Not represented).

Spain. Representative: Jaime de Piniés (Chairman). Alternates: José Luis Pérez Ruiz, Felipe Esono Nsue, José Gómez Durán, Agustín Ondo Nchama.

United Kingdom. Representative: J. A. Sankey. Alternates: J. A. Scott, P. Selwyn.

United States. Representative: Sidney R. Yates. Alternates: Mrs. Marietta P. Tree, Richard F. Pedersen, Franklin L. Mewshaw, Chauncey G. Parker, III, Ernest V. Siracusa, Richard F. Taitano, H. Gilbert White.

Upper Volta. Representative: John B. Kabore. Alternates: Jean-Baptiste Tapsoba, Paul D. Kabore.

On 16 December 1963, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to assign its tasks to its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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 appointed by the General Assembly, three by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the Fund.

Members in 1963

Appointed by Assembly to serve until 31 December 1964:

Members: Albert F. Bender (United States); James Gibson (United Kingdom)—who replaced C. H. W. Hodges (United Kingdom) on his resignation which took effect on 30 April 1963; Rigoberto Torres Astorga (Chile). Alternates: Arthur C. Liveran (Israel)*; Brendan T. Nolan (Ireland); Nathan Quao (Ghana).

Appointed by Secretary-General until further notice:

Members: Bruce R. Turner; David B. Vaughan. Alternates: William McCaw; Laurence Michelmores; John McDiarmid.

Elected by participants to serve until 31 December 1964:

Members: Marc Shreiber; Alfred Landau; Sturges B. Shields. Alternates: Mrs. Patricia K. Tsien; Isaac Godin.

* On 6 November 1963, the Assembly appointed Shilendra K. Singh (India) to complete the unexpired portion of the term of office of Arthur C. Liveran, who resigned on 21 May 1963.

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 1963

Serving until 31 December 1964: Eugene R. Black, Roger de Candolle, R. McAllister Lloyd, B. K. Nehru, David Rockefeller*, Jacques Rueff.

* On 11 December 1963, the Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of George A. Murphy to complete the unexpired portion of the term of office of David Rockefeller, who resigned on 31 December 1963.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

The three members of the Board of Auditors are appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members in 1963: Auditor-General of Netherlands (appointed for term ending 30 June 1965); Auditor-General of Colombia (appointed for term ending 30 June 1966); Auditor-General of Pakistan (appointed for term ending 30 June 1964).

On 6 November 1963, the General Assembly re-appointed the Auditor-General of Pakistan for three years beginning 1 July 1964.

Members for 1964: Auditor-General of Netherlands; Auditor-General of Colombia; Auditor-General of Pakistan.

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 TO EXAMINE ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF UNITED NATIONS

Members: 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 1963: The Permanent Representatives of the following 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 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: Bror Arvid Sture Petré (Sweden), Second Vice-President; Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay).

To serve until 31 December 1964: Mme. Paul Bastid (France), President; Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); R. Venkataraman (India).

To serve until 31 December 1965: James W. Barco (United States); Lord Crook (United Kingdom), First Vice-President.

On 6 November 1963, in order to fill vacancies occurring on the Administrative Tribunal on 31 December 1963, the General Assembly appointed Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay) and Bror Arvid Sture Petré (Sweden), each for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1964.

Members for 1964: James W. Barco (United States), Mme. Paul Bastid (France), the Right Honourable 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 until September 1963 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's seventeenth regular (1962) session): Australia, Belgium, China, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala,

Guinea, Haiti, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Members from September 1963 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's eighteenth session): Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cameroon, 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.

Members in 1963: Roberto Ago (Italy), Gilberto Amado (Brazil), Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia), First Vice-Chairman, Herbert W. Briggs (United States), Marcel Cadieux (Canada), Erik Castren (Finland), Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic), Teslimi O. Elias (Nigeria), André Gros (France), Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay) Chairman, Victor Kanga (Cameroon), Manfred Lachs (Poland), Liu Chieh (China), Antonio de Luna Garcia (Spain), Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico), Radhabinod Pal (India), Angell M. Paredes (Ecuador), Obed Pessou (Dahomey), Shabtai Rosenne (Israel), Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan), Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan), Second Vice-Chairman, G. I. Tunkin, (USSR), Alfred Verdross (Austria), Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom) Rapporteur, Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

The Commission held its fifteenth session from 6 May to 12 July 1963.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER

All Members of the United Nations are members of this Committee.

Officers in 1963

Chairman: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan). Vice-Chairman: Fernando Volio Jiménez (Costa Rica).

Rapporteur: Franz Matsch (Austria).

SUB-COMMITTEE

The following Member States were designated by the Chairman of the Committee as members of the Sub-Committee:

Members in 1963: Brazil, Guinea, Iran, Liberia, Nepal (Rapporteur), Netherlands, Poland, United Arab Republic (Chairman), Uruguay (Vice-Chairman).

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 1963 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's seventeenth regular ses-

sion) : Australia, Belgium, China, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Committee did not meet in 1963.

COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL SOURCES

Members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States.

The Commission did not meet in 1963.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE METHODS OF WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Members:* The President of the General Assembly's seventeenth session (Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)); the 13 Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly's seventeenth session (the Chairmen of the delegations of Australia, Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Haiti, Jordan, Madagascar, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States); the three Past Presidents of General Assembly who were serving as members of the delegations to

Assembly's seventeenth session: Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico), Victor Andrés Belaúnde (Peru) and Frederick H. Boland (Ireland)); and the Chairman of the delegation of Tunisia.

* The Committee agreed that delegations were entitled to appoint alternates.

This Committee ceased its existence with the submission of its report to the General Assembly's eighteenth (1963) session.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES

Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Members: Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland.

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.

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members: Brazil, Ghana, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Venezuela.

On 18 October and 1 November 1963, the General Assembly elected Bolivia, Czechoslovakia and Ivory Coast to the Council for terms of office beginning on 1 January 1964. Bolivia and Ivory Coast were elected for two-year terms ending 31 December 1965, replacing Venezuela and Ghana, whose regular terms expired on 31 December 1963. Czechoslovakia was elected from 1 January-31 December 1964, replacing the Philippines, whose term of office ended on 31 December 1963 in accordance with an arrangement announced by the President of the General Assembly in 1961. The President of the Assembly announced on 1 November 1963 that an understanding had been reached whereby Malaysia would complete the term of office of Czechoslovakia in 1965.

(For representatives to the Council in 1962, see APPENDIX V.)

MEMBERS FOR 1964

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members: Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway.

PRESIDENTS IN 1963

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabet listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1963:

Month	Member	Representative
January	United States	Adlai E. Stevenson
February	Venezuela	Carlos Sosa Rodríguez
March	Brazil	Geraldo de Carvalho Silos
April	China	Liu Chieh
May	France	Roger Seydoux
June	Ghana	Alex Quaison-Sackey
July	Morocco	Ahmed Taïbi Benhima
August	Norway	Sivert A. Nielsen
September	Philippines	Jacinto Castel Borja
October	USSR	N. T. Fedorenko
November	United Kingdom	Sir Patrick Dean
December	United States	Adlai E. Stevenson

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee met fortnightly throughout 1963. The first meeting of the year was held on 10 January 1963 and the last on 24 December 1963.

China. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General Lu Fu-ning. Navy Representative: Rear Admiral Chang Hsiangchi. Air Force Representative: General Wang Shu-ming.

France. Army Representative: Général de Brigade J. Compagnon. Navy Representative: Contre Amiral J. Guérin (until 24 September 1963), Contre Ami-

ral Michel Prache (from 24 September 1963). Air Force Representative: Général de Corps Aérien H. M. de Rancourt de Mimerand (until 3 October 1963), Général de Division Aérienne Michel Dorance (from 3 October 1963).

USSR. Army Representative: Lieutenant-Général V. A. Dubovik (until 13 December 1963), Colonel A. G. Mantrov (from 13 December 1963). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral L. K. Bekrenev. Air Force Representative: Major General A. N. Chizhov.

United Kingdom. Army Representative: Major General J. M. McNeill (until 26 February 1963), Major General R. E. T. St. John (from 26 February 1963). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral Sir William Crawford (until 26 February 1963), Rear Admiral J. F. D. Bush (from 26 February 1963). Air Force Representative: Air Vice-Marshal R. H. E. Emson (until 21 March 1963), Air Vice-Marshal Ian G. Esplin (from 22 March 1963).

United States. Army Representative: Lieutenant General G. H. Davidson. Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral Ch. Wellborn, Jr. (until 31 January 1963), Vice-Admiral H. T. Deutermann (from 31 January 1963). Air Force Representative: Lieutenant General R. W. Burns (until 1 August 1963), Lieutenant General Edward H. Underhill (from 1 August 1963).

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 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 while continuing to hold itself at the disposal of the parties.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION
IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Major-General Carl Carlsson von Horn (until 2 June 1963); Lieutenant-Général Odd Bull (from 1 June 1963).

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

Commander: Major-General Carl Carlson von Horn (who resigned on 31 August 1963); Lieutenant-Général P. S. Gyani (10 September–4 November 1963). Between 31 August and 9 September 1963, Colonel Branko Poylovic served as Acting Commander of the Mission.

Secretary-General's Special Representative in Yemen: (as of 4 November 1963) Pier P. Spinelli.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO

Robert K. A. Gardiner (until 1 May 1963); Max H. Dorsinville (from 1 May 1963).

UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN OPERATION IN THE CONGO

Chief: Syed Habib Ahmed.

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN THE CONGO

Commander: Lieutenant-Général Kebbede Guebre (until 31 July 1963); Major General Christian R. Kaldager (from 1 August 1963).

(For a list of United Nations Member States which have contributed personnel to the Force, see above, p. 7.)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE C O N G O

The Permanent Representatives of the States listed below have been invited by the Secretary-General to serve on his Advisory Committee on the Congo.

Members (as of 31 December 1963): Canada, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

The Committee meets under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. The Permanent Representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) participates in the Committee's discussions.

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.

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL IN 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Jordan, Uruguay.

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.

On 18 October 1963, the General Assembly elected Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq and Luxembourg, each to serve for a three-year term ending on 31 December 1966, to replace the six members whose terms of office expired on 31 December 1963.

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL FOR 1964

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

SESSIONS IN 1963

The Council held two sessions in 1963, as follows: Thirty-fifth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2 to 18 April 1963.

Thirty-sixth session, held in Geneva from 2 July to 2 August 1963 and resumed at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 12 to 19 December 1963 and on 21 January 1964.

OFFICERS IN 1963

President: Alfonso Patiño (Colombia).

First Vice-President: Sir Ronald Walker (Australia).

Second Vice-President: Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia).

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 has in the past been the same as that for the Council. On 19 December 1963, at the request of the General Assembly, the Council decided to elect for one year the following nine additional States to serve on these sessional committees pending the enlargement of the Council itself: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic.

OFFICERS OF SESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1963

Economic Committee. Chairman: Sir Ronald Walker (Australia).

Social Committee. Chairman: Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia).

Co-ordination Committee. Chairman: Akira Matsui (Japan).

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 Council for a four-year term. The Commission did not meet in 1963.

Members for 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: Australia, Brazil, India, New Zealand, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR.

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.

The following were elected on 16 April 1963, to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1967 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963: Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic.

Members for 1964: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Population Commission consists of 18 members in 1963, each elected by the Council for a four-year term.

Members for 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: China, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Ukrainian SSR.

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.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's twelfth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 4 to 15 February 1963, were as follows: Belgium: Jacques Mertens de Wilmars. Ceylon: H. O. Wijegoonewardena; C. Mahendran (Alternate). China: Pao-yi Tsao. El Salvador: Francisco Antonio Carrillo. France: Alfred Sauvy; Jean Bourgeois-Pchat (Alternate). Ghana: Andrews Federick Aryee. Greece: Vasilios Valaoras.

Rapporteur. India: A. B. Bhadkamkar (Alternate). Italy: Vittorio Castellano. Japan: Minoru Tachi, Second Vice-Chairman; Teruyuki Sawai (Alternate). Mexico: Andrés Landa y Pina. Syria: Hassan Muraywid (Alternate). Ukrainian SSR: V. F. Burlin, First Vice-Chairman. USSR: P. G. Podyachikh. United Arab Republic: Hasan Husein, Chairman. United Kingdom: Bernard Benjamin. United States: Ansley J. Coale; Leighton van Nort (Alternate). Uruguay: Aureliano Aguirre.

The following were elected on 16 April 1963, to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1967 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963: China, France, Ghana, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR.

Members for 1964: Belgium, Ceylon, China, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Social Commission consists of 21 members, each elected by the Council. In 1961, the Council decided that the terms of office of members after 1961 should be for three years rather than for four.

Members in 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Finland, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

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.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's fifteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 April to 10 May 1963, were as follows: Albania: Rako Naco; Sokrat Como (Alternate). Austria: Paul Hempel. Brazil: C. Vianna Moog; Carlos Antonio Bettencourt Bueno (Alternate). Byelorussian SSR: V. I. Luzgin; S. A. Bronnikov (Alternate). Canada: John Macdonald (Alternate). China: Hua-kuo Pao; P. Y. Tsao (Alternate). Ecuador: Pericles Gallegos. Finland: Heikki Waris. France: Henry Hauck; Jean-Marcel Bouquin (Alternate). Gabon: Jean-Marie Nyoundou (Alternate). Iraq: Miss Faiha I. Kamal, Rapporteur. Israel: Giora Lotan; Mrs. Fanny Ginor (Alternate). Malaysia:* Dato'ong Yoke Lin; Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin (Alternate). Sudan: Bashir El Bakri. Tunisia: Mohamed Ennaceur, Second Vice-Chairman; Mohamed Chakchouk (Alternate). USSR: Mrs. Z. V. Mironova; E. I. Birichev, B. S. Ivanov (Alternates). United Arab Republic: Ashraf Ghorbal; Abdel-Monem Ghoneim (Alternate). United Kingdom: Sir George Haynes; W. H. Chinn, H. P. L. Attlee (Alternates). United States: Mrs. Jane W. Dick. Uruguay: Jorge Alvarez Olloniego, First Vice-Chairman. Yugoslavia: Mrs. Vida Tomsic, Chairman; Milos Melovski (Alternate).

On 16 April 1963, the Economic and Social Council elected Argentina, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia,

Denmark, Indonesia, United Kingdom, and Uruguay to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1963.

Members for 1964: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Malaysia, Sudan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

* On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1963, each elected by the Council for three years.

Members in 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: Afghanistan, China, Italy, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, United Kingdom.

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.

The members, and chief representatives present at the Commission's nineteenth session, held in Geneva from 11 March to 5 April 1963, were: Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Chairman. Canada: Miss Margaret Aitken; Jean Boucher (Alternate). Chile: Humberto Díaz Casanueva; Adolfo Ossa (Alternate). China: Cheng Paonan; Tao Yung (Alternate). Denmark: Niels Madsen. Ecuador: Enrique Ponce y Carbo. El Salvador: Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre (did not attend the session). France: René Cassin; Marcel Bouquin (Alternate). India: B. N. Chakravarty. Italy: Giuseppe Sperduti, Rapporteur; Benedetto Fenzi (Alternate). Lebanon: Georges Hakim. Liberia: Christie W. Doe; A. Fahnwulu Caine (Alternate). Netherlands: Reverend L. J. C. Beaufort; Miss. A. F. W. Lunsingh Meijer (Alternate). Panama: Enrique A. Jiménez; Humberto Calamari (Alternate). Philippines: Jacinto Castel Borja, Second Vice-Chairman; Hortencio J. Brillantes (Alternate). Poland: Zbigniew Resich, First Vice-Chairman; W. Wiczorek (Alternate). Turkey: İlhan Lüttem. Ukrainian SSR: P. E. Nedbailo; N. Reshetnyak (Alternate). USSR: E. Nassinovsky. United Kingdom: Sir Samuel Hoare. United States: Mrs. Marietta P. Tree.

On 16 April 1963, the Council elected Austria, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Italy, Netherlands, Poland and United Kingdom to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966, to take the place of those members whose terms of office were due to expire at the end of 1963.

Members for 1964: Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, India, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Turkey, 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 1963

The following members and alternates attended the fifteenth session of the Sub-Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 January to 1 February 1963: Morris B. Abram; C. Clyde Ferguson, Alternate (United States); Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan); Peter Calvocoressi (United Kingdom); Francesco Caportorti (Italy); José D. Ingles (Philippines); B. S. Ivanov (USSR); Pierre Juvigny; Jean Marcel Bouquin, Alternate (France); Wojciech Ketrzynski, Vice-Chairman (Poland); Arcot Krishnaswami, Chairman (India); Franz Matsch (Austria); Voitta Saario, Rapporteur (Finland); Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile). Gabino Fraga (Mexico) and Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon) were not present at the 1963 session.

On 3 April 1963, the Commission on Human Rights elected Mohammed Awad Mohammed (United Arab Republic) to the Sub-Commission for the remainder of the term of office of the late Charles D. Ammoun.

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 1963. However, on 3 April 1963, the Commission elected Liberia and Ecuador as members of the Committee to replace Argentina and Pakistan who had ceased to be members of the Committee as from 31 December 1962 when their membership in the Commission expired.

Members in 1963 and 1964

Ecuador: Leopoldo Benites; Liberia: Christie W. Doe; Netherlands: Hein Th. Schaapveld; Philippines: Hortencio J. Brillantes (Chairman-Rapporteur).

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission consisted of 21 members in 1963, each elected by the Council for three years.

Members in 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: Argentina, Australia, China, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Philippines, United Arab Republic.

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.

The members and chief representatives at the seventeenth session of the Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 March to

29 March 1963, were: Argentina: Mrs. Esther Zemborain de Torres Duggan. Australia: Mrs. Ada Norris. China: Mrs. Chu-sheng Yeh Cheng. Colombia: Mrs. Anacarsis Cardona de Salonia; Mrs. Clara Nieto de Ponce de León (Alternate). Czechoslovakia: Mrs. Helena Leflerova; Hubert Václík (Alternate). Finland: Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, Second Vice-Chairman. Klaus Tornudd (Alternate). France: Mrs. Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux; Michel Combal (Alternate). Ghana: Mrs. Annie R. Jiagge; Mrs. Amon Nikoi (Alternate). Indonesia: Miss Endang Sulbi Satrodiredjo; Tan Bian Kit (Alternate). Japan: Mrs. Setsu Tanino; Teruyuki Sawai (Alternate). Mexico: Miss María Lavalle Urbina, Chairman; Miss Alicia Merino (Alternate). Netherlands: Miss J. C. H. H. de Vink; H. Th. Schaapveld (Alternate). Peru: Mrs. Eva Maria Robertson de Otayza. Philippines: Miss Helena Z. Benítez, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Lourdes Paredes San Diego (Alternate). Poland: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska. Sierra Leone: Mrs. Lati Hyde-Forster. Spain: Mrs. Carmen Salinas; Miss Maria Victoria Eiroa (Alternate). USSR: Mrs. Z. V. Mirovna. United Arab Republic: Mrs. Aziza Hussein, Rapporteur. United Kingdom: Miss Joan Vickers; H. P. L. Attlee (Alternate). United States: Mrs. Gladys Avery Tillett; Mrs. Rachel C. Nason, Mrs. Alice A. Morrison (Alternates).

On 16 April 1963, the Council elected: Dominican Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Nepal, Philippines and United Arab Republic to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963.

Members for 1964: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission in 1963 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, 1953, 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 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: China, India, Japan, Poland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

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, Mexico, Morocco, Republic of Korea, United Arab Republic.

The members and chief representatives at the eighteenth session of the Commission, held in Geneva from

29 April to 17 May 1963, were: Brazil: Miss A. Padula. Canada: R. E. Curran. China: C. K. Liang. France: J. F. Mabileau, Chairman; J.-X. Clément (Alternate). Federal Republic of Germany: H. Danner; H. Alexy (Alternate). Hungary: I. Vertes, First Vice-Chairman; J. Benyi (Alternate). India: B. N. Banerji, Second Vice-Chairman. Iran: M. Dadgar, Rapporteur. Japan: H. Asahina; S. Hirase (Alternate). Republic of Korea: H. S. Kim. Mexico: F. J. Alvarez Faller. Morocco: Miss A. Tazi. Peru: C. Quiros. Poland: W. Wieniawski. Switzerland: J.-P. Bertschinger; E. Gnadinger (Alternate). Turkey: S. Cesmebasi; S. Acba (Alternate). USSR: Mrs. V. V. Vasilieva. United Arab Republic: A. M. Khalifa; A. A. El Hadka (Alternate). United Kingdom: T. C. Green; A. A. Baggott (Alternate). United States: H. J. Anslinger. Yugoslavia: D. Nikolic.

On 16 April 1963, the Council elected: China, Ghana, India, Japan, Turkey, USSR and United Kingdom to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963.

Members for 1964: Brazil, Canada, China, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Members in 1963: Brazil: Miss A. Padula. Canada: R. E. Curran, Chairman. China: C. K. Liang. Federal Republic of Germany: H. Danner. France: J. F. Mabileau, C. Gillard. Hungary: I. Vertes, J. Benyi. India: S. K. Kathpalia. Iran: M. Dadgar. Japan: H. Asahina, N. Takizawa. Mexico: F. J. Alvarez Faller, A. De Icaza. Morocco: Miss A. Tazi, T. Sentissi. Peru: C. Quiros. Poland: W. Wieniawski. Republic of Korea: H. S. Kim, M. J. Choi. Switzerland: J. P. Bertschinger, E. Freivogel. Turkey: S. Cesmebasi, S. Acba, H. Gucuk. United Arab Republic: Colonel A. A. El Hadka. United Kingdom: T. C. Green, A. Baggott. United States: H. J. Anslinger, H. L. Giordano, O. E. Mulliken, J. T. Devine, J. T. Cusack.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission in 1963 consisted of 21 members, each elected by the Council for three years.

Members in 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: Bulgaria. Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Ivory Coast, Malaysia,* New Zealand, Sweden, United States.

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.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's eleventh session held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 29 April to 10 May

1963, were: Australia: G. J. Hall; F. C. Pryor, A. R. Parsons (Alternates). Belgium: J. Woulbroun. Brazil: Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro, Chairman; Sérgio Paulo Rouanet, Eduardo Portella Neto (Alternates). Bulgaria: Yordan Anastasov; Christo Kolev (Alternate). Ceylon: W. D. Soysa. Ecuador: Marcos Usco-covich. France: Henri Janton, First Vice-Chairmen; Maurice Viaud, Jean-Claude Renaud, Georges Moulia (Alternates). Greece: Alexandre Demetropoulos. Ivory Coast: Nicolas Feuillatte. Madagascar: A. Ramaholimihaso. Malaysia:* Sip Hon Lew, Second Vice-Chairman; Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir, Ramesh Chander (Alternates). Mali: Ahmadou Dicko; Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau, Mrs. Magathe Dicko (Alternates). New Zealand: A. W. Broadbent; A. C. Shailes, B. F. Bolt (Alternates). Peru: Oscar Barros-Conti; Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Alternate). Romania: Grigore Bargaoanu; Dragos Serbanescu, Aurel Costescu (Alternates). Sweden: Goran Ryding; Ake Englund, Hans Lundstrom (Alternates). Thailand: Suthee Natvaratat; Nukul Prachuabmoh, Nissai Vejajiva (Alternates). USSR: E. Shershnev; V. Naborov (Alternate). United Kingdom: K. Unwin; J. C. Burgh, S. H. Wright (Alternates). United States: W. Michael Blumenthal; Deane R. Hinton, Seymour M. Finger (Alternates). Uruguay: Aurelio Pastori; Jorge Alvarez Olloniego (Alternate).

On 16 April 1963, the Council elected: India, Ivory Coast, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, United States and Yugoslavia to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963.

Members for 1964: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Greece, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

* On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia.

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 1963 are listed below.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, 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; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Manpower Committee; Housing Committee; Industry and Materials Committee; Inland Transport Committee; Steel Committee; Timber Committee; Committee on the Development of Trade; and Conference of European Statisticians.

Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

The members and chief representatives at the eighteenth session of the Commission, held in Geneva from 18 April to 4 May 1963, were: Albania: Kristag Misha. Austria: Ludwig Steiner. Belgium: Emile P. H. Lotz. Bulgaria: Evgeni Kamenov. Byelorussian SSR: A. E. Gurinovich. Cyprus: (Not represented). Czechoslovakia: Otto Klicka. Denmark: K. E. Willumsen. Finland: Reino Honkaranta. France: Joannès Dupraz. Germany, Fed. Rep. of: R. Risse. Greece: Ange Vlachos, Chairman. Hungary: Karoly Szarka, Vice-Chairman. Iceland: (Not represented). Ireland: Louis Cullen. Italy: Francesco P. Vanni d'Archirafi. Luxembourg: Ignace Bessling. Netherlands: F. C. Henrinckx. Norway: S. Chr. Sommerfelt. Poland: Josef Winiewicz. Portugal: Albano Nogueira. Romania: Gogu Radulexcu. Spain: José Manuel Aniel-Quiroga. Sweden: Baron C. H. von Platen. Switzerland: Albert Weitnauer. Turkey: Nazif Cuhruk. Ukrainian SSR: Yuri I. Dudin. USSR: M. A. Menshikov. United Kingdom: Peter Thomas. United States: Walter 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 (Rep. of), Laos, Malaysia,† Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet-Nam (Rep. of), Western Samoa.* Associate Members: Brunei, Hong Kong, North Borneo and Sarawak,† Singapore.†

* Admitted to membership of the Commission by the Economic and Social Council on 5 July 1963.

† On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form the State of Malaysia.

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 bodies have set up subsidiary bodies.

The members and chief representatives at the nineteenth session of the Commission, held at Manila, the Philippines, from 5 to 18 March 1963, were:

Members: Afghanistan: Mohamed Nawaz. Australia: Sir Garfield Barwick. Burma: Colonel Chit Myain. Cambodia: Plek Chhat. Ceylon: P. H. Siriwardena. China: Shen-Yi. France: Jean Daridan. India: Mrs. Lakshmi Menon. Indonesia: Nazir Dt. Pamontjak. Iran: Hassan Ali Mansour, First Vice-Chairman. Japan: Hisanaga Shimazu, Second Vice-Chairman. Korea (Rep. of): Yong Shik Kim. Laos: Khamphueane Tounalom. Malaysia: Tun Abdul Razak bin dato Hussein. Mongolia: T. S. Namsarai. Nepal: Yadav Prasad Pant. Netherlands: A. J. M. van der Maade. New Zealand: R. Hutchens. Pakistan: Rufino G. Hechanova, Chairman. Thailand: Prince Rangsiyakorn Aphakorn. USSR: G. M. Pushkin. United Kingdom: Peter Thomas. United States: Charles F. Baldwin. Viet-Nam (Rep. of): Huynh-Van-Diem.

Associate Members: Brunei: (Not represented). Hong Kong: Fung Hon-chu. North Borneo and Sarawak: Lai En Konk; Datu Bandor Abang Jafi Mustapha bin Abang Haji Mossili. Singapore: Ong Pang Boon.

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).

* Became a member on 26 April 1963.

† Became a member on 21 October 1963.

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: Committee on Trade and Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

These Committees have set up various subsidiary sub-committees and working groups.

(There is also an ad hoc Co-operation Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).)

The members and chief representatives at ECLA's tenth session, held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from 6 to 18 May 1963, were:

Members: Argentina: Eustaquio Méndez Delfino, Chairman. Bolivia: Oscar Gandarillas Vargas. Brazil: Celso Furtado, Second Vice-Chairman. Canada: G. B. Summers. Chile: Luis Escobar Cerda. Colombia: Pablo Samper García. Costa Rica: Isaac Felipe Azofeifa. Cuba: Francisco García Vails. Dominican Republic: Jaime M. Cestero.

Ecuador: Eduardo Arosemena Gómez. El Salvador: Armando Peña Quezada. France: Gabriel Lisette. Guatemala: José Antonio Palacios. Haiti: (Not represented). Honduras: Tomás Cáliz Moncada, Rapporteur. Jamaica: George Arthur Brown. Mexico: Plácido García Reynoso, First Vice-Chairman. Netherlands: L. C. Zuiverloon. Nicaragua: Francisco Gaitán. Panama: Herman Rodríguez, Jr. Paraguay: Julio Sanabria. Peru: Colonel Angel Valdivia Morriberón. United Kingdom: Sir George Middleton. United States: Edwin M. Martin. Uruguay: Hector Gros Espiell. Venezuela: Hugo Pérez la Salvia.

Associate Members: British Guiana: Charles Jacob. British Honduras (Belize): (Not represented).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

Members: 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, South Africa,† Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Zanzibar.*

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; these in 1963 included Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Fernando Po; Gambia; Mauritius; Rio Muni; and powers other than Portugal responsible for international relations in those territories, i.e., France, Spain and United Kingdom.

* Became a member of the Commission on admission to the United Nations on 16 December 1963.

† On 30 July 1963, the 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.

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.

The members and chief representatives at ECA's fifth session, held at Leopoldville, Congo, from 18 February to 2 March 1963, were:

Members: Algeria: Yaker Layachi. Burundi: Marc Manizakiza. Cameroon: Alfred Ngando Black. Central African Republic: Auguste Mboe. Chad:

L. Godian. Congo (Brazzaville): A. Massamba-Debat. Congo (Leopoldville): Jacques Mass, Chairman. Dahomey: François Aplogan. Ethiopia: Ato Araya Ogbægzy. France: Joannes Dupraz. Gabon: André C. Anguile. Ghana: Reverend S. A. Dziras. Guinea: Alioune Drame. Ivory Coast: (Not represented). Liberia: J. Milton Weeks. Libya: Salem Omeish; Kassem M. Sherlala. Madagascar: Mian-drisoa Milavonjy. Mali: Oumar Baba Diarra. Mauritania: Bâ Madou Lamine. Morocco: Medhi Mrani Zentar. Niger: Maidah Mamoudou; R. Naceur. Nigeria: Waziri Ibrahim. Portugal: (Not represented). Rwanda: François Shumbusho. Senegal: Karim Gaye; Louis Kande, Second Vice-Chairman. Sierra Leone: Maigere Kallen. Somalia: Abdulcadir Mohamed Aden. South Africa: (Not represented). Spain: Javier Elorza; Marquis de Nerva. Sudan: Beshir El Bakri. Tanganyika: P. Bomani, First Vice-Chairman. Togo: Herman Messawussu. Tunisia: Béchar Mhedhebi. Uganda: J. S. Mayanja-Nkangi. United Arab Republic: Mahmoud Amin Anis. United Kingdom: J. A. M. Marjoribanks. Upper Volta: (Not represented).

Associate Members: Basutoland: Sakia Macfarlane Lepolesa. Bechuanaland: Quett Ketumile Johnny Masire. Gambia: Sheriff Sisay. Kenya: J. G. Kiano. Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of): (Not represented). Swaziland: (Not represented). Zanzibar: (Not represented).

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 plus 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 1963

Members of Economic and Social Council in 1963:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1963: Afghanistan, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1964: Brazil, Denmark, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Nigeria, Poland, United Arab Republic.

Chairman: Nyboe Andersen (Denmark).

On 16 December 1963, the Council elected Afghanistan, Canada, China, Italy, Jordan and Sweden to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1965, to take the place of those elected members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963.

Members for 1964: Afghanistan,* Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil,* Canada,* Chile, China,* Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark,* Ecuador, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of),* India, Iraq, Italy,* Japan, Jordan,* Luxembourg, Nigeria,* Poland,* Senegal, Sweden,* USSR, United Arab Republic,* United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

* Not a member of Economic and Social Council.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Members in 1963: Austria, France, Japan, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Franz Weidinger.

On 16 December 1963, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members of the Committee to serve in 1964: Austria, Chile, France, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES
Members in 1963: France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Jean Marcel Bouquin (France).

On 30 July 1963, the Committee elected H. P. L. Attlee as chairman of the Committee to replace Jean Marcel Bouquin who informed the Committee that he would not be able to continue after the end of the Council's 36th Session.

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 1963

Members of Economic and Social Council in 1963: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1963: Bulgaria, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Pakistan, Philippines.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1964: Madagascar, Mexico, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Algeria, Brazil, Central African Republic, Sweden.

The Committee held its third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 13 to 31 May 1963. The members and their representatives attending the session were: Algeria: Abdelkader Chanderli; Mourad Castel, Second Vice-Chairman. Argentina: Hector Bernardo. Australia: F. C. Pryor. Austria: Franz Weidinger. Brazil: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos;

Marcio do Rego Monteiro, Rapporteur. Bulgaria: Christo Kolev. Central African Republic: Jean-Pierre Kombet. Colombia: Antonio Bayona. Czechoslovakia: Drahos Schejbal. El Salvador: Francisco Antonio Carrillo. Ethiopia: Kifle Wodajo. France: Jean Vavasour. Germany (Fed. Rep. of): Otto Donner. India: J. J. Anjaria. Italy: Bartolomeo Attolico. Japan: Akira Matsui. Jordan: (Not represented). Madagascar: Louis Rakotomalala. Mexico: Manuel Bravo Jiménez. Pakistan: S. A. M. S. Kibria. Philippines: Joaquin M. Elizalde; Hortencio J. Brillantes, First Vice-Chairman. Senegal: Charles Delgado. Sweden: Bertil Bolin, Chairman. Tunisia: Chedly Ayari. USSR: V. G. Solodovnikov. United Arab Republic: Yehia S. El-Molla. United Kingdom: H. T. Weeks. United States: Jonathan B. Bingham. Uruguay: Aureliano Aguirre. Yugoslavia: Mirceta Cvorovic.

On 16 December 1963, the Council elected: Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Pakistan, Philippines and Poland to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966, to take the place of those elected members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963.

Also on 16 December 1963, the Council elected Cameroon to serve on the Committee for the remainder of the term of Algeria (who became a member of the Council in 1964) until 31 December 1965.

Members in 1964: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil,* Cameroon,* Central African Republic,* Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of),* India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar,* Mexico,* Pakistan,* Philippines,* Poland,* Senegal, Sweden,* Tunisia,* USSR, United Arab Republic,* United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

* Not a member of Economic and Social 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 1963

Elected to serve until 31 December 1963: Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Hungary, Indonesia, USSR.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1964: Argentina, France, Greece, Italy, Romania, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1965: Colombia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, United States.

The Committee held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 21 January to 1 February 1963. The members and their representatives attending the session were: Argentina: Miguel C. Roca. Canada: Steward Bates, Chairman.

Chile: Jorge Opazo Tagle. Colombia: Fabio Robledo. Costa Rica: Reverend Benjamin Núñez Vargas, Second Vice-Chairman. Denmark: Einer Engberg. France: Camille Bonnome. Greece: Constantine Doxiades. Hungary: Laszlo Zoltan. Indonesia: Mr. Soefaaf. Iran: Fährad Fred Ganjei. Israel: Yehuda Tamir. Italy: Cesare Valle. Japan: Masahiko Honjo, Rapporteur. Madagascar: A. Ramaholimihaso. Nigeria: A. O. Craig. Romania: Gustav Gusti. Tanganyika: F. S. Drake. USSR: N. V. Baranov. United Arab Republic: Shafik Hamed El Sadr, First Vice-Chairman. United States: William L. C. Wheaton.

On 1 August 1963, the Council elected Canada, Chile, Denmark, Indonesia, Peru, USSR, and United Kingdom to serve from 1 January 1964 to 31 December 1966, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963.

Members for 1964: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Tanganyika, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

On 1 August 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided to establish an Advisory Committee on the application of science and technology to development, consisting of 15 members appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments. On 18 December 1963, the Council decided to increase the Advisory Committee's membership to 18.

On 21 January 1964, the Council appointed the following as members of the Advisory Committee: Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark); Pierre Victor Auger (France); Mamadou Aw (Mali); Nicolae Cernescu (Romania); Carlos Chagas (Brazil); Josef Charvat (Czechoslovakia); Abba Eban (Israel); Francisco Garcia Olano (Argentina); Dzherman Mikhailovich Gvishiani (USSR); Salah El-Din Hedayat (United Arab Republic); Kankuro Kaneshige (Japan); Eni Njoku (Nigeria); Oliverio Phillips-Michelsen (Colombia); Abdus Salam (Pakistan); Manekial Sankalchand Thacker (India); Sir Ronald Walker (Australia); Carroll L. Wilson (United States); Norman Charles Wright (United Kingdom).

SPECIAL BODIES

The following fall under the category of "Special Bodies":

Permanent Central Opium Board

Drug Supervisory Body

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Executive Board of UNICEF

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)

Technical Assistance Board (TAB)

United Nations Special Fund

Governing Council of United Nations Special Fund

Consultative Board of United Nations Special Fund

Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA)

United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme

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 until 2 March 1963: Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), President; George Joachimoglu (Greece); E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India); Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia); Estefanus Loocho (Indonesia); Herbert L. May (United States); Décio Parreiras (Brazil); Paul Reuter (France), Vice-President.

Members for five-year period beginning 2 March 1963: Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), President; Amin Ismail Chebab (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.

Its membership during the first part of 1963 was as follows:

Appointed by the World Health Organization (until 1 June 1963): George Joachimoglu (Greece), Vice-President; Décio Parreiras (Brazil).

Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (until 1 June 1963): Charles Vaille (France), President.

Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board (until 1 March 1963): Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia).

Its membership in the latter part of 1963 was as follows:

Members for a new five-year term

Appointed by the World Health Organization (for term beginning 1 June 1963): 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).

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 April 16 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 in 1963: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, El

Salvador, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Officers in 1963: Chairman: Miguel E. Bustamante (Mexico); First Vice-Chairman: A. H. Tabibi (Afghanistan); Second Vice-Chairman: Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland); Third Vice-Chairman: O. Adeniyi-Jones (Nigeria); Fourth Vice-Chairman: Francisco Antonio Carrillo (El Salvador).

On 16 April 1963, the 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 fill the vacancies occurring when the terms of office of the following which expired on 31 January 1964: Afghanistan, Brazil, China, El Salvador, France, Japan, Poland, Tunisia, USSR, and United States.

Members for period 1 February 1964-31 January 1965: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), India, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay.

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: 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.)

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 1963 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 1963: Technical Assistance Board; United Nations Special Fund, United Nations Children's Fund; 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.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The Technical Assistance Board consists of an Executive Chairman (David Owen) 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; International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and Universal Postal Union (UPU).

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.

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 ninth and tenth sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 21 January 1963 and from 3 to 10 June 1963, respectively.

Members in 1963

To serve until 31 December 1963: Ghana, Guatemala, Italy, Netherlands, Senegal, Sweden.

To serve until 31 December 1964: Brazil, France, Indonesia, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1965: Canada, Japan, Philippines, Poland, USSR, Uruguay.

Officers in 1963 (ninth and tenth sessions): Chairman: Mrs. Agda Rossel (Sweden). First Vice-Chairman: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos (Brazil). Second Vice-Chairman: Ousmane Socé Diop (Senegal). Rapporteur: J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia).

On 16 April 1963, the Economic and Social Council elected Argentina, Ghana, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Senegal to serve from 1 January 1964 to

31 December 1966, to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1963.

On 16 December 1963, the Economic and Social Council elected, at the request of the General Assembly, six additional members to the Governing Council and drew lots to decide on their terms of office as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1964: Denmark, India.

To serve until 31 December 1965: Sweden, Tunisia.

To serve until 31 December 1966: Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Nepal.

Members for 1964: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

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 SPECIAL FUND: Paul G. Hoffman.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

Members in 1963

S. A. Hasnie, Chairman (nominated by Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Walter Muller (appointed in November 1963—by the Secretary-General for his experience with non-agricultural commodities).

Walter Muller (until November 1963—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); P. C. Okigbo (appointed in November 1963).

Robert C. Tetoro; Paul E. Callanan (Alternate) (nominated by the Food and Agriculture Organization).

UNITED NATIONS/FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Members in 1963

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Australia, Colombia, Denmark, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Elected by Council of Food and Agriculture Organization: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, United Arab Republic, United States.

In October 1962, the FAO Council recommended that the membership of the Committee should be raised from 20 to 24. The Economic and Social Council took parallel action on 10 April 1963. On 16 December 1963, upon the request of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council elected Jamaica and United Kingdom to serve on the Committee. On 6 December 1963, upon the report of the

FAO Conference, the FAO Council elected the Federal Republic of Germany and the Philippines to serve on the Committee.

Members for 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, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), France, 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 1963: Chairman: J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia). Vice-Chairman: A. Ghorbal (United Arab Republic).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Special Committee consists of 11 States members of the Economic and Social Council or the Technical Assistance Committee, and elected annually by the Council.

Members in 1963: Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Officers in 1963: Chairman: Mrs. Nonny Wright (Denmark). Rapporteur: Shozo Kadota (Japan).

Members for 1964: On 16 December 1963, the Council elected Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia to serve for a term of office of one year.

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

On 18 April 1963, the President of the Economic and Social Council authorized, on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the designation of Indonesia and Malaysia as additional members of the Preparatory Committee. Members in 1963: 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.

* On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya to form Malaysia.

**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.

Officers in 1963: Chairman: Kifle Wodajo (Ethiopia).
Vice-Chairman: S. P. Rouanet (Brazil). Rapporteur: A. R. Parsons (Australia).

**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON SOCIAL WELFARE
On 1 August 1963, the Economic and Social Coun-**

cil established an ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare consisting of 10 members of the Social Commission and to report to the Commission's 1965 session.

On 16 December 1963, the Council elected the following States as members of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare: Argentina, Austria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, France, Indonesia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

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 1963

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 1964

Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SESSIONS IN 1963

The Council held one session in 1963—its thirtieth—at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 29 May to 26 June 1963.

OFFICERS IN 1963

President: Nathan Barnes (Liberia).

Vice-President: F. H. Corner (New Zealand).

VISITING MISSIONS

There were no Visiting Missions to Trust Territories during 1963.

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 Judges of the Court serving in 1963, with the year their terms of office were due to end were, in order of precedence, as follows:

Judge	Country of Nationality	End of Term
Bohdan Winiarski, President	Poland	1967
Ricardo J. Alfaro, Vice-Pres.	Panama	1964
Jules Basdevant	France	1964
Abdel Hamid Badawi	United Arab Republic	1967
Lucio M. Moreno Quintana	Argentina	1964
Roberto Córdova	Mexico	1964
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Sir Percy Spender	Australia	1967
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	United Kingdom	1964
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

Registrar: Jean Garnier-Coignet

Deputy-Registrar: Stanislas Aquarone

CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE

(as elected by the Court on 27 February 1962)

Members:

President: Bohdan Winiarski.

Vice-President: Ricardo J. Alfaro.

Judges: Abdel Hamid Badawi, Lucio M. Moreno Quintana, Sir Percy Spender.

Substitutes: V. K. Wellington Koo and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice.

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 1963: 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, 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; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT
(As at 31 December 1963)

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 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.

**OFFICE OF UNDER-SECRETARIES FOR
SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS**

Under-Secretaries: Ralph J. Bunche, Dragoslav
Protitch.

**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 Latin America: José A. Mayobre.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa: Robert K. A. Gardiner.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: U Nyun.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND
INFORMATION FROM
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.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Executive Chairman: David A. K. Owen.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

Managing Director: Paul G. Hoffman.
Associate Managing Director: Roberto M. Heurtematte.

EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA

Under-Secretary, Director of the European Office:
Pier P. Spinelli.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
(UNICEF)

Executive Director: Maurice Pate.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Commissioner-General: John H. Davis.*

* Laurence Micheltore was appointed to this Post
with effect from 1 January 1964.

OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: Felix Schnyder.

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION
IN THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Officer-in-Charge: Max Dorsinville.

Commander, United Nations Force in the Congo:
Major General Christian Kaldager.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE
(UNEF)

Commander: Lieutenant-General Prem Singh Gyani.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE
IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Representative: Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION
ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE

Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-Général Odd Bull.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION
IN AMMAN, JORDAN

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Pier
P. Spinelli.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION
IN MOGADISCIO, SOMALIA

Special Representative of the Secretary-General:
Muhammad Azfar.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE
AND DEVELOPMENT

Secretary-General: Raúl Prebisch.

At 31 December 1963, the total number of staff
employed by the United Nations under probationary,
permanent and fixed-term appointments stood at
6,978. Of these, 2,750 were in the professional and

higher categories; 734 of them were technical assist-
ance experts. There were 4,168 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 FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION AND EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION, 14 MAY-17 JUNE 1963

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Pakistan.	Plenary meeting 1203.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meetings 1203, 1205.
3. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.	Credentials Committee meeting 43. Plenary, meetings 1203, 1205. Resolution 1873(S-IV).
4. Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 1203.
5. Organization of the session.	Fifth Committee meeting 984. Plenary meeting 1203.
6. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1203.
7. Consideration of the financial situation of the Organization in the light of the report of the Working Group on the examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations.	Fifth Committee meetings 984-990, 992-1005. Plenary meeting 1205. Resolutions 1874-1880(S-IV).
8. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1203. Resolution 1872(S-IV).

Other Matters

The question of the representation of China.	Plenary meeting 1205.
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EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION, 17 SEPTEMBER-17 DECEMBER 1963

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Pakistan.	Plenary meeting 1206.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meetings 1206, 1285.
3. Credentials of representatives to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee. (6) Report of the Credentials Committee.	General Committee meeting 158. Credentials Committee meeting 44. Plenary meetings 1206, 1283. Resolution 1977(XVIII).
4. Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 1206.
5. Constitution of the Main Committee and election of officers.	First Committee meetings 1307, 1309. Special Political Committee meetings 377, 378, 412, 414. Second Committee meetings 879, 880. Third Committee meetings 1211, 1212. Fourth Committee meetings 1432, 1433. Fifth Committee meetings 1006, 1007. Sixth Committee meetings 778, 779. Plenary meeting 1207.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.	Plenary meeting 1207.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1210.
8. Adoption of the agenda.	General Committee meetings 153-157. Plenary meetings 1210, 1214, 1253, 1276.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
9. General debate.	Plenary meetings 1208-1231, 1233-1237, 1239, 1240.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	Plenary meeting 1285.
11. Report of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 1253. Resolution 1887(XVIII).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee meeting 154. Special Political meetings 399, 417-429. Second Committee meetings 881-902, 903-905, 907, 919, 920, 936, 938-944, 948-952. Third Committee meetings 1232-1243, 1246-1256. Fifth Committee meetings 1045, 1050, 1052, 1060. Plenary meetings 1256, 1274, 1276, 1284, 1285. Resolutions 1897, 1914-1923, 1934, 1935, 1942-1944, 1992(XVIII).
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee meetings 1512-1514. Plenary meeting 1281. Resolution 1969(XVIII).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Plenary meeting 1253. Resolution 1886(XVIII).
15. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary meetings 1249, 1250.
16. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meetings 1246, 1252, 1254.
17. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meeting 1246.
18. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary meeting 1265.
19. United Nations Emergency Force:	
(a) Report on the Force.	Plenary meeting 1284.
(b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.	Fifth Committee meetings 1019, 1052, 1053, 1055-1058, 1060. Plenary meeting 1285. Resolution 1983(XVIII).
20. Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian).	Credentials Committee meeting 44. Plenary meetings 1206, 1255.
21. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter.	Plenary meeting 1285. Resolution 1993(XVIII).
22. Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; report of the Secretary-General.	General Committee meetings 153, 154. Fifth Committee meeting 1054. Plenary meeting 1285.
23. Report of the Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	General Committee meeting 154. Fourth Committee meetings 1434-1470, 1474-1478, 1480, 1482-1491, 1493-1495, 1507, 1508, 1515. Fifth Committee meetings 1050, 1051. Plenary meetings 1266-1273, 1277, 1284. Resolutions 1913, 1949-1956(XVIII).
[Request for Hearings, and Oral Hearings: Concerning Portuguese Territories.	Fourth Committee meetings 1433, 1434, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1457-1459, 1470, 1471, 1474-1477, 1479-1482, 1490, 1493, 1498, 1507, 1508.
Concerning Spanish Territories.	Fourth Committee meeting 1447.
Concerning Aden.	Fourth Committee meetings 1448-1450, 1453, 1455, 1500, 1511, 1514, 1515.]
24. Report of the Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year.	Plenary meetings 1262, 1277. Resolution 1907(XVIII).
25. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly.	Fifth Committee meeting 1053. Plenary meetings 1256, 1278. Resolutions 1898, 1957(XVIII).
26. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.	First Committee meetings 1310, 1311, 1319-1332, 1335-1338. Plenary meetings 1244, 1265. Resolutions 1884, 1908(XVIII).
27. 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 Secretary-General.	First Committee meetings 1334-1337, 1339-1341. Plenary meeting 1265. Resolution 1909(XVIII).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
28. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. (6) Report of the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee meeting 154. First Committee meetings 1342-1346. Fifth Committee meeting 1054. Plenary meeting 1280. Resolutions 1962, 1963.
29. The Korean Question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.	General Committee meeting 153. First Committee meetings 1347-1351. Plenary meeting 1280. Resolution 1964(XVIII).
30. The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and replies by Member States under General Assembly resolution 1761(XVII).	General Committee meetings 153, 154. Credentials Committee meeting 44. Special Political Committee meetings 379-396, 421, 423. Plenary meetings 1210, 1238, 1283. Resolutions 1881, 1978(XVIII).
31. Effects of atomic radiation: (a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. (b) Report of the World Meteorological Organization.	Special Political Committee meeting 397. Plenary meeting 1256. Resolution 1896(XVIII).
32. Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	Special Political Committee meetings 398-416. Plenary meetings 1269, 1275. Resolution 1912(XVIII).
33. Economic development of under-developed countries: (a) Planning for economic development: report of the Secretary-General. (b) Activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development: report of the Economic and Social Council. (c) Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions. (d) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General. (e) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund and comments thereon by the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee meeting 154. Second Committee meetings 881-902. Second Committee meetings 930, 933-935. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1939(XVIII). Second Committee meetings 926, 929-936, 938, 939. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1940(XVIII). Second Committee meetings 930, 933-935, 939-941. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1941(XVIII). Second Committee meetings 922, 924-929. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1938(XVIII). Second Committee meetings 920-922. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1936(XVIII).
34. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 881-902, 948-950. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1931(XVIII).
35. United Nations training and research institute: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 881-902, 913-915, 950. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1934(XVIII).
36. Progress and operations of the Special Fund.	Second Committee meetings 881-902, 944, 950. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1945(XVIII).
37. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation: (a) Review of activities. (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. (c) Technical assistance to Burundi and Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 881-902, 944, 945, 950. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolutions 1946, 1947(XVIII).
38. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Third Committee meetings 1270-1272. Plenary meeting 1279. Resolutions 1958, 1959(XVIII).
39. Co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.	General Committee meeting 154. Second Committee meetings 881-902, 911-913, 915-920, 923, 924, 950. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolutions 1933, 1937(XVIII).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
40. Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages: report of the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee meeting 158. Third Committee meeting 1287. Plenary meeting 1279.
41. Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee meeting 158. Third Committee meeting 1287. Plenary meeting 1279.
42. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance: report of the Secretary-General.	General Committee meeting 158. Third Committee meeting 1287. Plenary meeting 1279.
43. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.	Third Committee meetings 1213-1233, 1237, 1242, 1244-1252. Plenary meetings 1260, 1261. Resolutions 1904-1906(XVIII).
44. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Religious Intolerance.	General Committee meeting 158. Third Committee meeting 1287. Plenary meeting 1279.
45. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum.	General Committee meeting 158. Third Committee meeting 1287. Plenary meeting 1279.
46. Freedom of information:	
(a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.	General Committee meeting 158. Third Committee meeting 1287. Plenary meeting 1279.
(b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.	
47. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.	Third Committee meetings 1278-1282, 1284-1287. Plenary meeting 1280. Resolution 1965(XVIII).
48. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.	Third Committee meetings 1256-1269, 1273-1279. Plenary meeting 1279. Resolution 1960(XVIII).
49. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:	Fourth Committee meetings 1506, 1507, 1509-1512, 1515. Plenary meeting 1281. Resolutions 1971, 1972 (XVIII).
(a) Political and constitutional information.	
(b) Information on educational, economic and social advancement.	
(c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information.	
50. Dissemination of information in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples: report of the Secretary-General. [Request for Hearing:]	Fourth Committee meetings 1506, 1509-1512, 1515. Plenary meeting 1281.
51. Offers by Members States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meeting 1455.] Fourth Committee meetings 1506, 1509-1512, 1515. Plenary meeting 1281. Resolution 1974(XVIII).
52. Question of the continuation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.	Fourth Committee meetings 1501, 1506, 1509-1511, 1515. Plenary meeting 1281. Resolution 1970(XVIII).
53. Election, if required, to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.	Fourth Committee meetings 1506, 1509-1511, 1515. Plenary meeting 1281.
54. Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration: report of the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1506, 1509-1512, 1515. Fifth Committee meetings 1057, 1060. Plenary meeting 1281. Resolution 1973(XVIII).
55. Question of South West Africa:	Fourth Committee meetings 1453-1469, 1471-1474, 1477, 1496, 1513-1515. Plenary meetings 1257, 1284. Resolutions 1899-1901 (XVIII).
(a) 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.	
(b) Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: report of the Secretary-General.	
[Request for Hearings, and Oral Hearing:]	Fourth Committee meetings 1433-1436, 1448, 1450-1456, 1472.]

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
56. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 3 December 1962, and reports of the Board of Auditors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) United Nations. (b) United Nations Children's Fund. (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 	Fifth Committee meetings 1018, 1031. Plenary meeting 1255. Resolution 1890(XVIII).
57. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1963.	Fifth Committee meetings 1009, 1012, 1013, 1048, 1052. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1924(XVIII).
58. Budget estimates for the financial year 1964.	Fifth Committee meetings 1019-1034, 1043-1046, 1048-1054, 1057-1060. Plenary meetings 1276, 1284, 1285. Resolutions 1925, 1984-1986, 1988, 1989 (XVIII).
59. United Nations Operation in the Congo: cost estimates.	Fifth Committee meetings 1007-1018. Plenary meeting 1247. Resolution 1889(XVIII).
60. Review of the pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 1054, 1059. Plenary meetings 1284, 1285. Resolution 1987(XVIII).
61. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. (b) Committee on Contributions. 	Fifth Committee meetings 1027, 1046, 1060. Plenary meetings 1255, 1265, 1284. Resolution 1891(XVIII). Fifth Committee meeting 1028. Plenary meeting 1255. Resolution 1892 (XVIII).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Board of Auditors. 	Fifth Committee meeting 1031. Plenary meeting 1255. Resolution 1893(XVIII).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) United Nations Administrative Tribunal. 	Fifth Committee meeting 1029. Plenary meeting 1255. Resolution 1894 (XVIII).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) United Nations Staff Pension Committee. 	Fifth Committee meeting 1030. Plenary meeting 1255. Resolution 1895(XVIII).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General. 	General Committee meeting 158. Fifth Committee meeting 1050. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1926 (XVIII).
62. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.	Fifth Committee meetings 1045, 1046, 1054. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1927(XVIII).
63. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Earmarkings and contingency allocations from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. (b) Earmarkings and allotments from the Special Fund. 	Fifth Committee meetings 1050, 1051, 1060. Plenary meeting 1284. Resolution 1980(XVIII).
64. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. (b) Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration: report of the Secretary-General. 	Fifth Committee meetings 1034, 1036-1038, 1050, 1060. Plenary meeting 1284. Resolution 1981(XVIII).
65. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report of the Secretary-General on administrative and financial procedures to be followed by the General Assembly at the time peace-keeping operations are authorized. (b) Report of the Secretary-General on his consultations concerning the desirability and feasibility of establishing a peace fund. 	Fifth Committee meetings 1050, 1060. Plenary meeting 1284.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
66. Personnel questions: (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General. (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff. (c) Other personnel questions.	Fifth Committee meetings 1034, 1035, 1037-1043, 1047-1049, 1052, 1053. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolutions 1928, 1929(XVIII).
67. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.	Fifth Committee meetings 1043, 1050. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1930(XVIII).
68. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 1051, 1060. Plenary meeting 1285. Resolution 1982(XVIII).
69. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifteenth session.	Sixth Committee meetings 780-793. Plenary meeting 1258. Resolution 1902(XVIII).
70. Question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.	Sixth Committee meetings 794-802. Plenary meetings 1258, 1259. Resolution 1903(XVIII).
71. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with Charter of the United Nations.	Sixth Committee meetings 797, 802-825, 829, 831-834. Plenary meetings 1281, 1285. Resolutions 1966, 1967 (XVIII).
72. Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Secretary-General with a view to the strengthening of the practical application of international law.	Sixth Committee meetings 826-828, 830, 834-836. Plenary meeting 1281. Resolution 1968(XVIII).
73. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests.	General Committee meeting 153. First Committee meetings 1310, 1312-1319, 1321, 1323. Fifth Committee meeting 1046. Plenary meeting 1265. Resolution 1910(XVIII).
74. Denuclearization of Latin America.	First Committee meetings 1333-1337, 1339-1341. Plenary meeting 1265. Resolution 1911 (XVIII).
75. Question of Southern Rhodesia: 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. [Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings:]	General Committee meetings 153, 154. Fourth Committee meetings 1434-1452, 1455, 1457, 1458, 1461. Plenary meetings 1241, 1255. Resolutions 1883, 1889 (XVIII).
76. Means of promoting agrarian reform.	Fourth Committee meetings 1439, 1440.]
77. The violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam.	Second Committee meetings 881-902, 905-911, 950. Plenary meeting 1276. Resolution 1932(XVIII).
78. Question of Oman.	General Committee meetings 153, 154. Fifth Committee meeting 1048. Plenary meetings 1232, 1234, 1239, 1280.
[Requests for Hearings, and Oral Hearings:]	General Committee meeting 153, 154. Fourth Committee meetings 1462, 1463, 1495-1509. Fifth Committee meeting 1054. Plenary meetings 1277, 1285. Resolution 1948(XVIII).
79. Designation of 1968 as International Year for Human Rights.	Fourth Committee meetings 1435, 1436, 1493-1498, 1505.]
80. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.	Third Committee meetings 1283, 1284. Plenary meeting 1279. Resolution 1961 (XVIII).
81. Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly.	General Committee meeting 153. Credentials Committee meeting 44. Plenary meetings 1242-1244, 1247, 1248, 1251.
82. Question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee meeting 154. Special Political Committee meetings 417-429. Plenary meeting 1285. Resolution 1990(XVIII).
83. Measures in connexion with the earthquake at Skopje, Yugoslavia.	General Committee meeting 154. Special Political Committee meetings 417-429. Plenary meeting 1285. Resolution 1991(XVIII).
84. Actions on the regional level for improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems.	General Committee meeting 155. Plenary meeting 1240. Resolution 1882(XVIII).
	General Committee meeting 156. First Committee meeting 1346. Plenary meetings 1225, 1280.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
85. Measures in connexion with the hurricane which has just struck the territories of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.	General Committee meeting 157. Plenary meeting 1254. Resolution 1888(XVIII).
86. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	General Committee meeting 158. Plenary meetings 1276, 1281. 1282. Resolutions 1975, 1976(XVIII).
Other Matters	
The role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries: report of the Secretary-General.	General Committee meeting 153.
Special meeting of the General Assembly in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	Plenary meeting 1275.
Organization of work of the Second Committee at future sessions of the General Assembly.	Second Committee meetings 946, 947, 949, 950.
Meetings in memory of John F. Kennedy, President of the United States.	Plenary meeting 1285.
	Plenary meetings 1263, 1264.

GENERAL DEBATE

The General Debate at the opening of the Assembly's eighteenth session began at the 1208th plenary meeting on 19 September 1963, and finished at the 1240th plenary meeting on 14 October 1963. Representatives of the following countries took part, speaking at the plenary meeting listed:

Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Country	Plenary Meeting	Date
Afghanistan	1224	2 Oct.	Ghana	1219	27 Sep.
Albania	1218	27 Sep.	Greece	1225	2 Oct.
Argentina	1212	23 Sep.	Guatemala	1214	24 Sep.
Australia	1226	3 Oct.	Guinea	1220	30 Sep.
Austria	1217	26 Sep.	Haiti	1237	10 Oct.
Belgium	1233	8 Oct.	Hungary	1226	3 Oct.
Brazil	1208	19 Sep.	India	1239	11 Oct.
Bulgaria	1225	2 Oct.	Indonesia	1219	27 Sep.
Burma	1216	25 Sep.	Iran	1211	23 Sep..
Burundi	1221	30 Sep.	Iraq	1239	11 Oct.
Byelorussian SSR	1221	30 Sep.	Ireland	1226	3 Oct..
Cambodia	1215	25 Sep.	Israel	1224	2 Oct..
Canada	1208	19 Sep.	Italy	1218	27 Sep..
Central African Republic	1235	9 Oct.	Jamaica	1228	4 Oct.
Chad	1215	25 Sep.	Japan	1209	20 Sep.
Chile	1219	27 Sep.	Jordan	1220	30 Sep.
China	1227	3 Oct.	Kuwait	1222	1 Oct.
Colombia	1223	1 Oct.	Laos	1210	20 Sep.
Congo (Brazzaville)	1224	2 Oct.	Liberia	1217	26 Sep.
Congo (Leopoldville)	1234	8 Oct.	Libya	1211	23 Sep.
Costa Rica	1214	24 Sep.	Madagascar	1236	10 Oct.
Cuba	1231	7 Oct.	Malaysia	1228	4 Oct.
Cyprus	1235	9 Oct.	Mali	1231	7 Oct.
Czechoslovakia	1211	23 Sep.	Mexico	1239	11 Oct.
Dahomey	1212	23 Sep.	Mongolia	1223	1 Oct.
Denmark	1215	25 Sep.	Morocco	1224	2 Oct.
Dominican Republic	1239	11 Oct.	Nepal	1218	27 Sep.
Ecuador	1227	3 Oct.	Netherlands	1213	24 Sep.
El Salvador	1222	1 Oct.	New Zealand	1225	2 Oct.
Finland	1225	2 Oct.	Niger	1214	24 Sep.
Gabon	1230	4 Oct.	Nigeria	1221	30 Sep.
			Norway	1233	8 Oct.
			Pakistan	1220	30 Sep.
			Panama	1216	25 Oct.
			Paraguay	1212	23 Sep.
			Peru	1213	24 Sep.
			Philippines	1233	8 Oct.
			Poland	1228	4 Oct.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

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Country	Plenary Meeting	Date	Debate at the plenary meetings indicated in parentheses: Afghanistan (1239); Australia (1227); Austria (1219); Cambodia (1218); Ceylon (1239); Guatemala (1214); Guinea (1236); India (1221, 1239); Indonesia (1221, 1222, 1234, 1237); Iraq (1223, 1240); Israel (1239); Italy (1219); Japan (1223); Malaysia (1219, 1237); Mexico (1214); Mongolia (1223); Pakistan (1221, 1239); Philippines (1226); Portugal (1239); Somalia (1222, 1239); Syria (1239); Tanganyika (1237); United Arab Republic (1225, 1240); United Kingdom (1212-1214, 1217, 1219, 1234, 1237); United States (1231); Yemen (1217, 1239).
Romania	1215	25 Sep.	Also during the General Debate, South Africa raised a point of order at the 1225th plenary meeting.
Rwanda	1235	9 Oct.	
Saudi Arabia	1235	9 Oct.	During its eighteenth session, held between 17 September and 17 December 1963, the General Assembly heard addresses by the following Heads of State or Heads of Government:
Senegal	1216	25 Sep.	
Sierra Leone	1230	4 Oct.	Bolivia: Victor Paz Estenssoro, President.
Somalia	1237	10 Oct.	Cameroon: Ahmadou Ahidjo, President.
South Africa	1236	10 Oct.	Canada: Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister.
Spain	1213	24 Sep.	Congo (Leopoldville): Cyrille Adoula, Prime Minister.
Sudan	1227	3 Oct.	Ethiopia: His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor.
Sweden	1222	1 Oct.	Ireland: Sean Lemass, Prime Minister.
Syria	1233	8 Oct.	Laos: Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister.
Tanganyika	1231	7 Oct.	Mauritania: Moktar Ould Daddah, President.
Thailand	1218	27 Sep.	United States: John F. Kennedy, President; Lyndon B. Johnson, President.
Togo	1220	30 Sep.	Yugoslavia: Josip Broz Tito, President.
Tunisia	1213	24 Sep.	
Turkey	1226	3 Oct.	
Uganda	1216	25 Sep.	
Ukrainian SSR	1231	7 Oct.	
USSR	1208	19 Sep.	
United Arab Republic	1236	10 Oct.	
United Kingdom	1222	1 Oct.	
United States	1209	20 Sep.	
Upper Volta	1236	10 Oct.	
Uruguay	1217	26 Sep.	
Venezuela	1223	1 Oct.	
Yemen	1217	26 Sep.	
Yugoslavia	1211	23 Sep.	

The representatives of the following countries spoke in reply to certain statements made during the General

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING 1963

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS	MEETINGS
Complaint by Senegal Against Portugal	
Letter dated 10 April 1963 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1027-1033
Admission of New Members	
Letter dated 20 April 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.	1034
Telegram dated 10 December 1963 from the Prime Minister of Zanzibar addressed to the Secretary-General.	1084
Telegram dated 12 December 1963 from the Prime Minister of Kenya addressed to the Secretary-General.	1084
Complaint by Haiti	
Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.	1035, 1036
The Situation in Yemen	
Reports by the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.	1037-1039
Territories under Portuguese Administration	
Letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria,	1040-1049

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS	MEETINGS
Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.	
(a) Report by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1049th meeting on 31 July 1963.	1079-1083
(b) Letter dated 13 November 1963 from the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta addressed to the President of the Security Council.	
Questions concerning South Africa's Apartheid Policies	
Letter dated 11 July 1963 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.	1040-1049, 1050-1056
(a) Report by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1056th meeting on 7 August 1963.	1073-1078
(b) Letter dated 23 October 1963 from the representatives of Algeria, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta addressed to the President of the Security Council.	
The Palestine Question	
(a) Letter dated 20 August 1963 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 21 August 1963 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1057-1063
(b) Letter dated 21 August 1963 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council.	
Question of Southern Rhodesia	
Letter dated 2 August 1963 from the representatives of Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, and the United Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council; and letter dated 30 August 1963 from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Congo (Brazzaville) addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the representatives of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Upper Volta.	1064-1069
Report of the Security Council	
Consideration of the Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.	1070
Elections	
Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.	1071-1072
The Question of Cyprus	
Letter dated 26 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council.	1085
Other Matters	
Representation of China.	102.7

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
AT ITS THIRTY-FIFTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SESSIONS

THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION, 2-18 APRIL 1963

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1963.	Plenary meeting 1242.
2. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meetings 1242, 1258.
3. Declaration on international economic co-operation.	Plenary meetings 1254-1257. Resolution 939(XXXV).
4. Report of the International Monetary Fund.	Plenary meetings 1245, 1246. Resolution 931(XXXV).
5. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Plenary meetings 1247, 1248. Resolution 932(XXXV).
(6) Report of the International Finance Corporation.	
(c) Report of the International Development Association.	
6. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.	Plenary meetings 1261-1263. Resolutions 943, 944 (XXXV).
7. Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources.	Plenary meeting 1242. (Postponed until the 36th session.)
8. International co-operation in cartography.	Plenary meetings 1243, 1244. Resolutions 928, 929 (XXXV).
9. Transport development.	Plenary meetings 1250-1252, 1258. Resolutions 935, 941(XXXV).
10. Population questions.	Plenary meetings 1244, 1246, 1248. Resolution 933 (XXXV).
11. Capital punishment.	Plenary meetings 1249-1251. Resolution 934(XXXV).
12. United Nations Children's Fund.	Plenary meeting 1260. Resolution 942(XXXV).
13. Non-governmental organizations.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 194-196. Plenary meetings 1248, 1254. Resolution 938(XXXV).
14. Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.	Plenary meeting 1254. Resolution 937(XXXV).
15. Elections.	Plenary meeting 1259.
16. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1259.
17. Integrated programme and budget policy.	Plenary meetings 1252-1254. Resolution 936(XXXV).
18. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1263.
19. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.	Plenary meetings 1258, 1259.
20. Approval of the appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board.	Plenary meeting 1254.
21. Earthquake relief to Libya.	Plenary meeting 1244. Resolution 930(XXXV).
22. Flood relief to Morocco.	Plenary meeting 1244. Resolution 930(XXXV).
23. Relief to Indonesia consequent on the volcanic eruption in Bali.	Plenary meeting 1244. Resolution 930(XXXV).
24. Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	Plenary meetings 1257, 1258. Resolution 940(XXXV).
25. Advisory Services in the field of human rights.	Plenary meeting 1258.
Other Matters	
Credentials of representatives.	Plenary meeting 1261.

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION, 2 JULY-2 AUGUST 1963 AND 12 DECEMBER 1963-21 JANUARY 1964

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meetings 1264, 1278, 1297, 1304, 1310.
2. World economic trends:	Economic Committee meetings 339, 340. Plenary meetings 1278, 1280-1283, 1302. Resolution 979(XXXVI).
(a) Surveys of the world economic situation.	
(b) Economic Projections and developing planning.	
3. World social trends.	Social Committee meetings 470, 482-487. Plenary meetings 1282, 1284-1286, 1301, 1302. Resolution 975(XXXVI).
4. 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.	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 303-305, 307, 314. Co-ordination Committee meetings 230, 236-238, 240-244, 246, 247. Plenary meetings 1274-1277, 1303. Resolutions 983, 985-993(XXXVI).
5. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.	Plenary meetings 1286-1288. Resolution 963(XXXVI).
6. United Nations Development Decade:	
(a) Report prepared pursuant to Council resolution 916(XXXIV), paragraphs 13 and 10.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 236-238, 241. Plenary meetings 1274-1277, 1303. Resolution 984(XXXVI).
(b) Study prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1827(XVII) on a United Nations training and research institute.	Co-ordination Committee meeting 239. Plenary meetings 1274-1277, 1303. Resolution 984(XXXVI).
(c) Proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources.	Economic Committee meetings 332, 333. Plenary meetings 1274-1277, 1302. Resolution 978(XXXVI).
7. Economic and social consequences of disarmament: United Nations activities in implementation of the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament.	Plenary meetings 1289, 1291, 1292, 1303. Resolution 982(XXXVI).
8. Financing of economic development:	
(a) International flow of capital and assistance.	Economic Committee meetings 337-339. Plenary meeting 1302. Resolution 981(XXXVI).
(b) United Nations Capital Development Fund.	
9. International commodity problems.	Economic Committee meetings 333-337. Plenary meeting 1301. Resolution 977(XXXVI).
10. World Food Programme.	Plenary meetings 1298, 1300. Resolution 971(XXXVI).
11. Industrial Development.	Plenary meetings 1291, 1295, 1296. Resolutions 968, 969(XXXVI).
12. Reports of the regional economic commissions.	Plenary meetings 1265-1270, 1289, 1290, 1292-1294, 1299, 1303. Resolutions 945-947, 955, 956, 974(XXXVI).
13. Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.	Plenary meetings 1279, 1280, 1283, 1307. Resolutions 957, 964(XXXVI).
14. Programmes of technical co-operation:	
(a) United Nations programmes of technical assistance.	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 288-314. Plenary meetings 1269, 1270. Resolutions 948-954(XXXVI).
(b) Expanded Programme.	
(c) Report of the ad hoc Committee established under Council resolutions 851(XXXII) and 900(XXXIV).	
15. Questions relating to science and technology:	
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 232-234, 245, 246. Plenary meetings 1271-1273, 1302. Resolution 980 A(XXXVI).
(b) Main trends of inquiry in the field of natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends.	Co-ordination Committee meeting 235. Plenary meetings 1271-1273.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(c) Organization and functioning of scientific abstracting services.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 231, 236. Plenary meetings 1271-1273, 1302. Resolution 980 B (XXXVI).
(d) International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer-space.	Co-ordination Committee meetings 234-237. Plenary meetings 1271-1273, 1302. Resolution 980 C (XXXVI).
16. Question of procedures for the revision of the International Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.	Plenary meeting 1296. Resolution 967(XXXVI).
17. United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale.	Plenary meeting 1296. Resolution 966(XXXVI).
18. Report of the Social Commission.	Social Committee meetings 470, 471, 482-487. Plenary meetings 1269, 1301, 1302. Resolution 975(XXXVI).
19. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.	Social Committee meetings 486, 487. Plenary meeting 1301. Resolution 976 (XXXVI).
20. World Campaign for Universal Literacy.	Plenary meetings 1298, 1300. Resolution 972 (XXXVI).
21. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.	Social Committee meetings 471-475. Plenary meeting 1280. Resolution 958(XXXVI).
22. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.	Social Committee meetings 474-478. Plenary meeting 1280. Resolution 961(XXXVI).
23. Advisory Services in the field of human rights.	Technical Assistance Committee, meeting 302. Social Committee meeting 479. Plenary meeting 1280. Resolution 959(XXXVI).
24. Slavery.	Social Committee meeting 480. Plenary meeting 1280. Resolution 960 (XXXVI).
25. International control of narcotic drugs.	Social Committee meeting 481. Plenary meeting 1286. Resolution 962(XXXVI).
26. Report of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary meeting 1296. Resolution 965(XXXVI).
27. Non-governmental organizations:	
(a) Hearings and applications for hearings.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 197-199. Plenary meetings 1267, 1300.
(b) Review of organizations in consultative status.	Resolution 973 (XXXVI).
28. Calendar of conferences for 1964.	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences meeting 46. Plenary meetings 1297, 1301, 1302, 1304, 1305.
29. Site of the 1965 World Population Conference.	Plenary meeting 1300.
30. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meetings 1270, 1302.
31. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1302.
32. Elections	Plenary meetings 1301, 1307, 1312.
33. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1307.
34. Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme.	Plenary meeting 1305.
35. Work of the Council in 1964.	Plenary meetings 1308, 1312.
36. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake at Skopje, Yugoslavia.	Economic Committee meeting 336. Social Committee meeting 487. Co-ordination Committee meeting 241. Plenary meeting 1297. Resolution 970(XXXVI).
37. Report of the International Monetary Fund.	Plenary meetings 1311, 1312. Resolution 998(XXXVI).
38. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Plenary meetings 1309, 1310. Resolution 996(XXXVI).
(6) Report of the International Finance Corporation.	
(c) Report of the International Development Association.	
39. Participation of inter-governmental economic organizations as observers at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.	Plenary meeting 1306.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
40. Travel, transport and communications:	Plenary meetings 1305, 1306. Resolutions 994, 995 (XXXVI).
(a) Report of the Conference on International Travel and Tourism convened pursuant to Council resolution 870(XXXIII).	
(6) Progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Group of Experts on Explosives.	
41. United Nations Training and Research Institute.	Plenary meeting 1312.
42. Enlargement of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council.	Plenary meetings 1310, 1312. Resolution 999(XXXVI).
43. Enlargement of the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.	Plenary meetings 1310, 1312, 1313. Resolution 997 (XXXVI).
Other Matters	
Policy of genocide which is being pursued by the Government of the Republic of Iraq against the Kurdish People.	Plenary meeting 1278.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

THIRTIETH SESSION, 29 MAY-26 JUNE 1963

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1203.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meetings 1203, 1207.
3. Election of the President and Vice-President.	Plenary meeting 1203.
4. Examination of annual reports of the Administering authorities on the administration of Trust Territories:	
(a) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1962.	Plenary meetings 1204-1208, 1212, 1217. Resolution 2137 (XXX).
(b) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1962.	Plenary meetings 1209-1214, 1218, 1221-1223. Resolution 2140 (XXX).
(c) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1962.	Plenary meetings 1214-1216, 1218-1220, 1223.
5. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the provisional agenda.	Plenary meetings 1207, 1212, 1214-1216, 1218-1220, 1223.
6. Arrangements for the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1964.	Plenary meetings 1220-1222, 1224. Resolution 2138 (XXX).
7. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories.	Plenary meetings 1222, 1223.
8. 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 meetings 1203, 1222.
9. Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meeting 1203.
10. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meetings 1216, 1222. Resolution 2139(XXX).
11. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meeting 1216.
12. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.	Plenary meetings 1222-1224.
13. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1224.

MATTERS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE DURING 1963

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).

Case concerning the Northern Cameroons (Cameroon
v. United Kingdom.)

OTHER MATTERS

Miscellaneous administrative matters.

APPENDIX V

DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS

DELEGATIONS TO THE FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Afghanistan. Representative: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. Alternate: Abdul Samad Ghaus.
- Albania. Representatives: Halim Budo, Rako Naco, Sokrat Como.
- Algeria. Representative: Abdelkader Chanderli. Alternates: Raouf Boudjakdji, Kemal Hacène.
- Argentina. Representatives: Lucio García del Solar, Raúl A. J. Quijano. Alternates: Florencio Méndez, Juan Carlos Beltramino.
- Australia. Representatives: D. O. Hay, A. R. Parsons. Alternates: M. J. Cook, P. C. J. Curtis.
- Austria. Representative: Franz Matsch. Alternate: Franz Weidinger.
- Belgium. Representative: Walter Loridan. Alternate: André Forthomme.
- Bolivia. Representatives: Jaime Caballero Tamayo, Emilio Sarmiento Caruncho.
- Brazil. Representatives: Geraldo de Carvalho Silos, Antonio Houaiss.
- Bulgaria. Representative: Milko Tarabanov. Alternates: Detcho Dinchov, Malin Molerov, Christo Kolev.
- Burma. Representative: James Barrington. Alternates: U On Sein, U Ba Thaug.
- Burundi. Representative: Pascal Bubiriza. Alternates: Gervais Nyangoma, François Kisukurume.
- Byelorussian SSR. Representatives: P. E. Astapenko, N. M. Sokolov, S. A. Bronnikov, I. T. Stelmashok.
- Cambodia. Representatives: Nong Kimny, Sonn Voeunsai. Alternates: Caimerom Measketh, Thoutch Vutthi.
- Cameroon. Representatives: Benoît Bindzi, François Ebakissé.
- Canada. Representative: Paul Tremblay. Alternates: William H. Barton, John O. Parry.
- Central African Republic. Representatives: Jean-Pierre Kombet, Joseph Hetman, Hilaire G'boy. Alternate: Barthélémy Famby.
- Ceylon. Representative: G. P. Malalasekera. Alternate: H. O. Wijegoonawardena.
- Chad. Representatives: Adam Malick Sow, Justin N'Garabaye.
- Chile. Representatives: Daniel Schweitzer, Humberto Díaz Casanueva, Alfonso Grez. Alternate: Miss Leonora Kracht.
- China. Representatives: Liu Chieh, Yu-chi Hsueh. Alternate: C. M. Wei.
- Colombia. Representatives: Germán Zea, Alfonso Patiño, Pedro Olarte, Antonio Bayona.
- Congo (Brazzaville). Representatives: Emmanuel Dadet, Théodore M. Guindo-Yayos, Elie Dinga, Mrs. Eugénie Dadet.
- Congo (Leopoldville). Representative: Mario Cardoso. Alternate: Pierre A. M'Bale.
- Costa Rica. Representatives: Fernando Volio Jiménez, José Luis Redondo Gómez, Mrs. Emilia Castro de Barish. Alternates: José María Aguirre, Manuel Chacón.
- Cuba. Representatives: Carlos Lechuga Hevia, Raúl Primelles Xenes. Alternates: Juan Juarbe y Juarbe, Miguel J. Alfonso Martínez, Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos.
- Cyprus. Representatives: Zenon Rossides, Ahmet Asim Akyamac, A. J. Jacovides, Dinos Moushoutas, Demos Hadjimiltis.
- Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Jiri Hajek, Milos Vejvoda, V. Prusa, J. Riha.
- Dahomey. Representatives: Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Maxime-Léopold Zollner, Mrs. Huguette Achard, Marc Ignacio-Pinto.
- Denmark. Representative: Aage Hessellund-Jensen. Alternate: Kjeld Mortensen.
- Dominican Republic. Representative: Guaroa Velazquez. Alternate: Rafaël Mencía Lister.
- Ecuador. Representatives: Leopoldo Benites, Pericles Gallegos, Carlos Jacobo Jalil.
- El Salvador. Representatives: Antonio Álvarez Vidaurre, Francisco Antonio Carrillo. Alternates: Felipe Vega Gómez, Mario Carmona Rivera.
- Ethiopia. Representatives: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, Kifle Wodajo. Alternate: Girma Abebe.
- Finland. Representative: Ralph Enckell. Alternate: Taneli Kekkonen.
- France. Representative: Roger Seydoux. Alternate: Pierre Millet.
- Gabon. Representatives: Aristide Issembe, Jean-Marie Nyoundou, Georges Gnambault, Gustave Anchouey.
- Ghana. Representatives: Alex Quaison-Sackey, Nathan A. Quao. Alternates: J. K. D. Appiah, E. Y. Agorsor, K. M. Akude.
- Greece. Representatives: Dimitri S. Bitsios, Alexandre Demetropoulos. Alternate: John D. Retalis.
- Guatemala. Representatives: Colonel Guillermo Flores Avendaño, Carlos González Calvo.

- Guinea. Representatives: Diallo Telli, Achkar Marof, Diallo Seydou. Alternate: Bangoura Fodé.
- Haiti. Representatives: Carlet R. Auguste, Ernest Jean-Louis, Alexandre Verret.
- Honduras. Representatives: Francisco Milla Bermúdez, Guillermo Cáceres Pineda, Miss Lina Elena Sunseri, Mrs. Norma de Milla Bermúdez, Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley.
- Hungary. Representatives: Karoly Csatorday, Arpad Prandler, Jozsef Horvath. Alternates: Ede Gazdik, Zoltan Szilagyi, Geza Selmeci, Lajos Zelko.
- Iceland. Representatives: Thor Thors, Hannes Kjartansson.
- India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternate: A. B. Bhadkamkar.
- Indonesia. Representatives: L. N. Palar, Sumarjo Sorrowardojo. Alternates: Abdullah Kamil, Miss E. H. Laurens.
- Iran. Representatives: Mehdi Vakil, R. Majid Rahnama. Alternate: Mohied Din Nabavi.
- Iraq. Representative: Adnan H. Pachachi. Alternates: Miss Faiha Ibrahim Kamal, Anis Zaki Hassan.
- Ireland. Representative: Frederick H. Boland. Alternates: Tadhg F. O'Sullivan, Brendan T. Nolan.
- Israel. Representative: Michael S. Comay. Alternates: Hanan Aynor, Theodor Meron.
- Italy. Representatives: Vittorio Zoppi, Carlo Andréa Sordi, Paolo Tallarigo. Alternate: Carlo Gasparini.
- Ivory Coast. Representatives: Arsène Assouan Usher, Julien Kacou, Joseph A. A. Manouan.
- Jamaica. Representative: E. R. Richardson. Alternates: S. St. A. Clarke, Probyn V. Marsh.
- Japan. Representatives: Katsuo Okazaki, Akira Matsui. Alternates: Hiroshi Hitomi, Hiroshi Yokota.
- Jordan. Representatives: Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Muhammad H. El-Farra. Alternate: Wael D. Tuqan.
- Kuwait. Representatives: Talat Al-Ghoussein, Rashid A. Al-Rashid, Adel N. Garrah, Saeed Yacoob Shamas, Soubhi Khanachet.
- Laos. Representatives: Sisouk Na Champassak, Samlith Ratsaphong.
- Lebanon. Representatives: Georges Hakim, Khalil Makkawi. Alternate: Miss Souad Tabbara.
- Liberia. Representatives: Nathan Barnes, Miss Angie Brooks, Harry I. Morris.
- Libya. Representatives: Farag Ben Gileil, Mohammed El-Masri.
- Luxembourg. Representative: Maurice Steinmetz.
- Madagascar. Representatives: Louis Rakotomalala, Rémi Andriamaharo, A. Ramaholimihaso, Mrs. Lucile Ramaholimihaso, John Bernard.
- Malaysia. Representatives: Dato' Ong Yoke Lin, Enche R. Ramani. Alternates: Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali, Abdul Hamid bin Pawanchee, Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin, Lim Teow Chong.
- Mali. Representatives: Oumar Sow, Sori Coulibaly.
- Mauritania. Representatives: Mohammed S. Luqman, Mohamed Nassim Kochman.
- Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Alternate: José Calvillo.
- Mongolia. Representatives: Bayaryn Jargalsaikhan, Buyantyn Dashtseren.
- Morocco. Representatives: Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Mohamed Tabiti.
- Nepal. Representatives: Matrika Prasad Koirala, Ram C. Malhotra.
- Netherlands. Representatives: C. W. A. Schurmann, J. P. Bannier, J. H. Lubbers. Alternates: J. J. Fekkes, L. H. J. B. van Gorkom, H. Th. Shaapveld.
- New Zealand. Representatives: F. H. Corner, M. Norrish. Alternate: H. C. Templeton.
- Nicaragua. Representatives: Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Luis Manuel Debayle.
- Niger. Representatives: Abdou Sidikou, Illa Salifou. Alternates: Mamadou Seydou, René Fatima Fleury.
- Nigeria. Representatives: S. O. Adebo, D. C. Igwe, E. O. Sanu, S. H. O. Ibe, G. C. B. Okany, Mustafa Zubairu.
- Norway. Representative: Sivert A. Nielsen. Alternates: Ole Algard, Leif Edwardsen, Torbjorn Christiansen.
- Pakistan. Representatives: Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, V. A. Hamdani. Alternates: Mr. Ataullah, I. A. Akhund.
- Panama. Representative: Aquilino E. Boyd. Alternates: Henry Kourany, José Gabriel Velasquez Muñoz.
- Paraguay. Representatives: Rubén Ramírez Pane, Miguel Solano López.
- Peru. Representative: Carlos Mackehenie. Alternate: Oscar Barros Conti.
- Philippines. Representatives: Jacinto Castel Borja, Amelito R. Mutuc, Joaquín M. Elizalde. Alternates: Privado G. Jiménez, Hortencio J. Brillantes.
- Poland. Representative: Bohdan Lewandowski. Alternates: Kazimierz Smiganowski, Stanislaw Soltysiak.
- Portugal. Representative: Vasco Vieira Garin. Alternates: Antonio Patricio, Leão Lourenço, Francisco Norton de Mattos, Milton Soares Moniz.
- Romania. Representative: Mihail Haseganu. Alternate: Ion Moraru.
- Rwanda. Representative: Martin Uzamugura.
- Saudi Arabia. Representative: Jamil M. Baroody. Alternates: Zein A. Dabbagh, Saleh Sugair, Soliman Al-Hegelan.
- Senegal. Representatives: Ousmane Socé Diop, Abdou Ciss, Charles Delgado.
- Sierra Leone. Representatives: John Karefa-Smart, Gershon B. O. Collier, Donald E. George, Henry M. Lynch-Shyllon, Victor E. Sumner.
- Somalia. Representatives: Hassan Nur Elmi, Ahmed Mohamed Darman, Abdullahi Haji Elmi.
- South Africa. Representative: M. I. Botha. Alternates: A. L. Hattingh, C. J. A. Barratt.
- Spain. Representative: Jaime de Piniés Rubio. Alternates: José Luis Pérez Ruiz, Pedro Temboury, Carlos Fernández Longoria.
- Sudan. Representatives: Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel, Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed, Sir-El Khatim El Sanousi, Abdul Magid Beshir El Ahmadi.
- Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel. Alternate: Dag Malm.
- Syria. Representatives: Salah El Dine Tarazi, Georges Tomeh, Najmuddine Rifai, Izzet Oubari, Hassan Muraywid. Alternates: Tarek Jabri, Samir Mansouri.

- Tanganyika. Representative: Chief E. A. M. Mang'enya Alternates: Sebastian Châle, B. J. Mkatte, G. Y. Mgonja.
- Thailand. Representative: Somchai Anuman-Rajadhon. Alternate: Chamnian Kiattinat.
- Togo. Representatives: André Akakpo, Antoine Kponvi.
- Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives: Sir Ellis Clarke, Charles H. Archibald, Eustace E. Seignoret, Harold Fraser.
- Tunisia. Representatives: Taieb Slim, Mahmoud Mes-tiri, Chedly Ayari. Alternates: Mohamed Gherib, Mohamed Chakchouk.
- Turkey. Representatives: Adnan Kural, Vahap Asiro-glu. Alternates: Ilhan Lutem, Gundogdu Ustun.
- Uganda. Representatives: F. K. Onama, Apollo K. Kironde, Emmanuel Ndawula, Henry Kanyike.
- Ukrainian SSR. Representatives: L. E. Kizia, P. A. Gontar, Y. M. Matseiko, V. I. Tsurkan, G. N. Bykov.
- USSR. Representatives: N. T. Fedorenko, P. D. Moro-zov, V. G. Solodovnikov, V. A. Brykin, M. M. Yunin.
- United Arab Republic. Representatives: Mahmoud Riad, Mohamed H. El-Zayyat. Alternates: Ashraf Ghorbal, Ismail Fahmy, Mohamed Riad.
- United Kingdom. Representatives: Sir Patrick Dean, R. W. Jackling, J. Gibson. Alternates: Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge, A. H. Campbell.
- United States. Representatives: Adlai E. Stevenson, Francis T. P. Plimpton, Charles W. Yost, Jonathan Brewster Bingham, Sidney R. Yates.
- Upper Volta. Representatives: John Boureima Kaboré, Jean-Baptiste Tapsoba, Paul-Désiré Kaboré.
- Uruguay. Representatives: Carlos Maria Velazquez, Aureliano Aguirre. Alternate: Mateo Marques Seré.
- Venezuela. Representatives: Carlos Sosa Rodríguez, Tulio Alvarado, Leonardo Díaz González.
- Yemen. Representatives: Mohsin Alaini, Yehia Gegh-man, Musallam Shammout.
- Yugoslavia. Representative: Miso Pavicevic. Alternates: Dragan Bernardic, Sreten Ilic.

DELEGATIONS TO THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Afghanistan. Representatives: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Abdul Majid, Zalmay Mahmud-Ghazi, Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Abdul Samad Ghaus, Rahmatullah Mehr. Alternates: S. M. Farouk Farhang, Abdul Kayeum Mansur.
- Albania. Representatives: Behar Shtylla, Halim Budo, Ulvi Lulo, Dhimiter Lamani, Rako Naco. Alternates: Sokrat Como, Vangel Moisiu, Sokrat Plaka.
- Algeria. Representatives: Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Abdelkader Chanderli, Tewfik Bouattoura, M'hammed Yazid, Chaib Taleb, Mohammed Sahnoun. Alternates: Mrs. Fatima Khemisti, Ahmed Harek, Mohammed Atek, Raouf Boudjakdji, Mohammed Khelladi.
- Argentina. Representatives: Juan Carlos Cordini, Carlos Bollini Shaw, José María Ruda, Lucio García del Solar, Leopoldo H. Tettamanti. Alternates: Enrique Vieyra, Raúl A. J. Quijano, Florencio Méndez, Francisco Molina Salas, Julio César Carasales.
- Australia. Representatives: Sir Garfield Barwick, D. O. Hay, Sir Kenneth Bailey, A. J. Eastman, A. R. Cutler. Alternates: Dudley McCarthy, J. R. Rowland, Hugh Gilchrist, H. B. Turner, A. D. Fraser.
- Austria. Representatives: Bruno Kreisky, Ludwig Steiner, Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, Karl Czernetz, Erich Bielka-Karlreut. Alternates: Klaus Mahnert, Franz Matsch, Kurt Waldheim, Rudolf Kirchsclaeger, Eugen Buresch.
- Belgium. Representatives: Paul Henri Spaak, Walter Loridan, H. Moreau de Melen, F. Gelders, R. Drèze, A. De Winter. Alternates: H. Willot, Roger Dekeyzer, M. Dewulf, A. Van Cauwenberghe, André Forthomme.
- Bolivia. Representatives: José Fellman Velarde, Jaime Caballero Tamayo, Mario Velarde Dorado, German Quiroga Galdo, Emilio Sarmiento Caruncho. Alternates: Rudy Arce, Gustavo Ríos Bridoux, Luis Iturralde Chinel, David Edelman, Roberto Barbery Rivas.
- Brazil. Representatives: João Augusto de Araujo Castro, Carlos Alfredo Bernardes, Gilberto Amado, Hélio de Burgos Cabal, Sergio Correa da Costa. Alternates: Everaldo Dayrell de Lima, João Baptista Pinheiro, Geraldo de Carvalho Silos, Newton Barbosa Tatsch, Rubens Maciel.
- Bulgaria. Representatives: Ivan Bashev, Milko Tarabanov, Yordan Golemanov, Anguel Anguelov, Minco Rusenov. Alternates: Barouch M. Grinberg, Detcho Stamboliev, Matey Karasimeonov, Vesselin Izmirliiev, Stefan Todorov.
- Burma. Representatives: U Thi Han, James Barrington, U On Sein, U Aung Shwe, U Maung Maung. Alternates: Hla Maung, U Myat Tun, U Ba Thauang, U Ba Chit.
- Burundi. Representatives: Pie Masumbuko, Gervais Nyangoma, Marcel Ndikurwayo, Alchiade Rubamba, François Kisukurume.
- Byelorussian SSR. Representatives: K. V. Kiselev, P. E. Astapenko, M. A. Minkovich, I. P. Shamyakin, G. G. Chernushchenko. Alternates: I. I. Trukhan, V. S. Kolbasin.
- Cambodia. Representatives: Huot Sambath, Nong Kimny, Sonn Voeunsai, Caimeron Measketh, Chhim Khet. Alternates: Ung Mung, Oum Chheangsun, Thouth Vutthi, Poc Doeuskoma.
- Cameroon. Representatives: Benoît Bindzi, Joseph Owono, Martin Mimbang, Alfred Ngando-Black, Alternates: François Sengat Kuo, Henri Djengué-Ndombé, Paul Denis Ngoko, Salomon Bakoto, François N'hang.
- Canada. Representatives: Paul Martin, John B. Stewart, Milton F. Gregg, Mrs. Margaret Konantz, Paul Tremblay. Alternates: T. D'Arcy Leonard, Léo Cadieux, George Nixon, Kalman Kaplansky, Jean Chapdelaine, James E. Brown.

- Central African Republic. Representatives: Antoine Guimali, Michel Gallin-Douathe, Simon Kibanda, Jean-Pierre Kombet, Luc Boret. Alternates: Ferdinand Pounzi, Barthélémy Famby, Hilaire G'Boy.
- Ceylon. Representatives: Sir Senerat Gunewardene, M. F. de S. Jayaratne, P. de S. Kularatne, E. R. S. R. Coomaraswamy, P. V. M. Fernando.
- Chad. Representatives: Maurice Ngangtar, Adam Malick Sow, Abdoul Boukar, Justin N'Garabaye, Raymond Naimbaye. Alternates: Paul Rarikingar, Bessegala Djanga, Bruno Bohiadi, Aboga Nguemouro, DOUNGOURS Moreau.
- Chile. Representatives: Luis Bossay, Enrique Bernstein, Mariano Puga, Edmundo Eluchans, Carlos Martínez Sotomayor, Humberto Díaz-Casanueva. Alternates: Víctor Riosco, Oscar Pinochet, Santiago Benadava, Octavio Allende, Miss Leonora Kracht.
- China. Representatives: Shen Chang-huan, Liu Chieh, Chow Shu-kai, Cha Liang-chien, Yu-chi Hsueh, Tchen Hiong-fei. Alternates: Tang Wu, Pei-chi Miao, Pu Tao-ming, Chipping H. C. Kiang, C. M. Chang.
- Colombia. Representatives: Germán Zea, Alfonso Patiño, Hernando Navia, Diego Uribe, José Umaña. Alternates: Hernando Anzola, Antonio Ordóñez, Cosme León Meneses, Antonio Bayona, Pedro Olarte.
- Congo (Brazzaville). Representatives: Charles D. Ganao, Emmanuel Dadet, Théodore Guindo-Yayos, Grégoire Villa, Eugène Mankou. Alternates: Elie Dinga, François Xavier Olassa.
- Congo (Leopoldville). Representatives: Cyrille Adoula, Auguste Makiba Kalanda, Théodore Idzumbuir, Camille Ngoy, Simon-Pierre Tshimbalanga, François N'Gyese. Alternates: Pierre M'Bale, Louis Tshibambi, Alphonse Mukadi, Henri-Marcel Edindali.
- Costa Rica. Representatives: Daniel Oduber, Mario Gómez Calvo, Fernando Volio Jiménez, Virgilio Calvo, Luis Castro Hernández, Cristián Tattenbach, Rafaël Paris, José Luis Redondo, Luis Fernando Jiménez. Alternates: Reverend Francisco Herrera, Hernán González, Mrs. Emilia Castro de Barish, Humberto Nigro Borbón, Rogelio Pol Vargas.
- Cuba. Representatives: Carlos Lechuga Hevia, Raúl Primelles Xenes, Arturo Barber Orozco, Juan Juarbe y Juarbe, Miguel J. Alfonso Martínez. Alternates: Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos, Pedro Alvarez Tabío, Miss María Celia Girona Fernández, Antonio de Souza, Raúl Fornell Delgado.
- Cyprus. Representatives: Zenon Rossides, Ahmet A. Akyamac, A. J. Jacovides, Dinos Moushoutas, Demos Hadjimiltis.
- Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Vaclav David, Jiri Hajek, Mrs. Helena Leflerova, Jan Pudlak, Jaroslav Pscolka. Alternates: Vratislav Pechota, Ladislav Smid, Milos Vejvoda, Vladimir Prusa, Vratislav Vajnar.
- Dahomey. Representatives: Emile D. Zinsou, Joseph Keke, Bertin Borna, Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Nicolas Eouagnignon. Alternates: Jules Laventure, Michel Emmanuel Koukoui, Mrs. Hugette Achard, Gartien Pognon, Tiamiou Adjibade.
- Denmark. Representatives: Per Haekkerup, Frode Jakobsen, Henry L. W. Jensen, Miss Helga Pedersen, Hagen Hagensen, Ole Bjorn Kraft, Ralph Lysholt Hansen, Hermod Lannung, Peter Veistrup. Alternates: Aage Hessellund Jensen, Aksel Larsen, Herluf C. A. Rasmussen, Gunnar Seidenfaden, Kjeld Mortensen, Mrs. Gudrun Refslund Thomsen.
- Dominican Republic. Representatives: Donald Reid Cabrai, Guaroa Velázquez, J. A. Bonilla Atilas, Miss Carmen Natalia Martínez Bonilla, Vinicio Domínguez de la Mota. Alternates: Ramón Cáceres Troncoso, Pedro Luciano Padilla Tonos, Rafaël Mencía Lister, Julio Estrella, Luis José Heredia.
- Ecuador. Representatives: Leopoldo Benites, Enrique Ponce Carbo, Francisco Urbina, Luis Valencia, Gastón Chávez González. Alternates: Gonzalo Alcívar, Hugo Játiva, Mrs. Matilde Ortega.
- El Salvador. Representatives: Hector Escobar Serrano, Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre, Ricardo Gallardo, Francisco Antonio Carrillo, Mario Carmona Rivera. Alternates: Felipe Vega Gómez, Roberto Trigueros Larraondo, René Martínez.
- Ethiopia. Representatives: Ato Ketema Yifru, Tesfaye Gebre-Egy, Ato Ahadu Saboure, Miss Judith Imru, Ato Solomon Tekle. Alternates: Ato Afework Zel-leke, Ato Berhanu Bahata, Guetatchew Abdi, Ato Girma Abebe.
- Finland. Representatives: Veli Merikoski, Ralph Enckell, Pentti Suomela, Voitto Saario, Jaakko Ilvessalo. Alternates: Ele Alenius, Keijo Korhonen, Frank Jernstrom, Harri Holkeri, Erkki Laatto.
- France. Representatives: Maurice Couve de Murville, Michel Habib Deloncle, Maurice Schumann, Vincent Rotinat, Roger Seydoux. Alternates: Jean-Louis Tinaud, Roger Dusseaulx, Joannes Dupraz, Jean Wolfrom, Jacques Tiné.
- Gabon. Representatives: Joseph N'Goua, Aristide Isseme, Jean Davin. Alternates: Paul Okumba, Pierre Eyeguet.
- Ghana. Representatives: Kojo Botsio, Alex Quaison-Sackey, K. S. P. Jantuah, E. K. Dadzie, K. Budu-Acuah. Alternates: Harry R. Amonoo, Nathan A. Quao, Osei Tutu, S. E. Quarm, Miss Florence Addison.
- Greece. Representatives: Panayotis Pipinelis, Leonidas A. Papagos, Dimitri S. Bitsios, Alexandre Dimitsas, Basile Calevras. Alternates: Costa P. Caranicas, Mrs. Alexandra Mantzoulinos, Alexandre Demetropoulos, John Coliacopoulos.
- Guatemala. Representatives: Alberto Herrarte, Humberto Vizcaíno Leal, Adolfo Molina Orantes, Roberto Herrera Ibarguen, Carlos Hall Lloreda. Alternates: Flavio Guillén Castañón, Héctor Menéndez de la Riva, Antonio Arís Castilla.
- Guinea. Representatives: Beavogui Louis Lansana, Hadj Diallo Telli, Achkar Marof, Doumbouya Mamadou Bela, Diallo Seydou. Alternates: Diallo Alpha Abdoulaye, Bangoura Mohamed Kassory, Bangoura M'Bemba, Mrs. Fatou Aribot, Bangoura Karim.
- Haiti. Representatives: Carlet R. Auguste, Ernest Jean-Louis, Raoul Siclait. Alternates: Alexandre Verret, Leonard Pierre-Louis.
- Honduras. Representatives: Roberto Perdomo Paredes,

- Francisco Milla Bermúdez, José Angel Ulloa, Carlos Roberto Reina, Guillermo Cáceres Pineda, Policarpo Callejas Bonilla. Alternates: Victor Herrera Arrivillaga. Mrs. Norma de Milla Bermúdez, Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley, Miss Lina Sunseri.
- Hungary. Representatives: Janos Peter, Peter Mod, Karoly Csatorday, Janos Beck, Endre Ustor. Alternates: Imre Komives, Tamas Lorinc, Arpad Prandler, Jozsef Horvath, Jozsef Tardos.
- Iceland. Representatives: Thor Thors, Kristjan Albertsson, Hannes Kjartansson, Baldvin Jonsson, Thor Vilhjalmsson. Alternate: Joantan Hallvardsson.
- India. Representatives: Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, B. N. Chakravarty, Ashoka Mehta, Shankarrao Shantaran More, Mustafa Rashid Shervani, Vishnu-prasad Chunilal Trivedi. Alternates: A. B. Bhadkamkar, S. L. N. Simha, Narendra Singh, B. C. Mishra.
- Indonesia. Representatives: Dr. Subandrio, L. N. Palar, Ismael Thajeb, Mr. Nugroho, Sumarjo Sosrowardojo. Alternates: Mrs. Sumari, Thaha Ma'Roef, Soetarto Hadisoedibjo, Karel Supit, Mr. Darjaatmaka.
- Iran. Representatives: Abbas Aram, Mehdi Vakil, Nouredin Kia, Mohammad Ali Hedayati, Majid Rahnama. Alternates: Manouchehr Fartash, Miss Mehri Ahy, Abbas Nayeri, Ahmad Minai, Mohied Din Nabavi, Fereydoun Zand Fard.
- Iraq. Representatives: Talib Hussein Shabib, Ali Haidar Sulaiman, Adnan M. Pachachi, Mustafa Kamil Yasseen, Kadhim Khalaf. Alternates: Mohamed Ali Daoud, Ismat Kittani, Taha Hamid Burhan Nouri, Miss Faiha Kamal.
- Ireland. Representatives: Frank Aiken, Frederick H. Boland, H. J. McCann, T. J. Horan, J. F. Shields, Tadhg O'Sullivan. Alternates: Denis Holmes, Aedan O'Beirne, Brendan T. Nolan, Patrick Campbell.
- Israel. Representatives: Mrs. Golda Meir, Michael S. Comay, Arthur Lourie, Gideon Rafaël, Ehud Avriel, Joel Barromi. Alternates: Simcha Pratt, Hanan Aynor, Mrs. Fanny Ginor, Eliezer Yapou, Theodore Meron.
- Italy. Representatives: Attilio Piccioni, Vittorio Zoppi, Mario Toscano, Francesco Cavalletti, Piero Vinci. Alternates: Paolo Tallarigo, Riccardo Monaco, Carlo Andréa Soardi, Roberto Ducci, Carlo Gasparini.
- Ivory Coast. Representatives: Camile Alliali, Arsène Assouan Usher, Konan Bédié, Ernest Boka, Tieba Ouattara. Alternates: Pierre Billon, Georges Anoma, Dieudonné Essienne, Léon Amon, Moise Aka.
- Jamaica. Representatives: Hugh Shearer, E. R. Richardson, Ivo de Souza, S. St. A. Clarke, Mrs. Sybil Francis. Alternates: Probyn Marsh, L. B. Francis, S. Stephens, G. O. Wells, Miss Joy James.
- Japan. Representatives: Masayoshi Ohira, Akira Matsui, Shintaro Fukushima, Nobuhiko Ushiba, Koh Chiba, Goro Hattori. Alternates: Kenjiro Chikaraishi, Hiroshi Hitomi, Hiroshi Yokota, Teruhiko Nakamura, Mrs. Ai Kume.
- Jordan. Representatives: Antone Attala, Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Akram Zoiter, Mohammad H. El-Farra, Hassan Ibrahim, Moraiwid Tell, Zaid Rifai. Alternates: Fawaz Sharaf, Wael D. Tuqan.
- Kenya. Representatives: Oginga Odinga, Joseph Mumbi, Mungai Njorobe, Barudi Nabwera, Charles C. Njonjo. Alternates: Robert J. Ouko, Mwabili Kisaka.
- Kuwait. Representatives: Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, Rashid Abdul-Aziz Al-Rashid, Soubhi J. Khanachet, Ahmad Abdulwahab Al-Nakib, Sulieman Majid Al-Shaheen. Alternates: Essa Bdul Rahman Al-Essa, Ghazi Al-Rayes, Faisal Abdul Salam Shua'ib, Faisal Sayid Abdulwahab Al-Rifai, Ahmad Abdul Aziz Al-Jasem.
- Laos. Representatives: His Highness Prince Souvanna Phouma, Ngon Sananikone, Phouangphet Phanareth, His Royal Highness Tiao Khampan, Sisouk Na Champassak. Alternates: La Norindr, Say Vongsouthi, Samlith Ratsaphong.
- Lebanon. Representatives: Philippe Takla, Fouad Ammoun, Georges Hakim, Ibrahim El-Ahdab, Nadim Dimechkié. Alternates: Nagib Dahdah, Edward A. Ghorra, Joseph Shadid, Khalil Makkawi, Suheil Chammas.
- Liberia. Representatives: J. Rudolph Grimes, Nathan Barnes, Miss Angie Brooks, Christie W. Doe, S. Edward Peal. Alternates: T. O. Dosumu-Johnson, Ernest Eastman, A. Fahnwulu Caine, Harry I. Morris, Joseph J. Chesson.
- Libya. Representatives: Mohieddine Fekini, Wahbi El-Bouri, Omar Baruni, Aref Ben Musa, Hussein Ghannai. Alternates: Ahmad Ben Saoud, Faraj Ben Jelaïel, Miss Fatma Ashour, Mohamed El-Masri.
- Luxembourg. Representatives: Eugène Schaus, Maurice Steinmetz, Paul Putz.
- Madagascar. Representatives: Albert Sylla, Louis Rakotomalala, Gilbert Ratsitohara, Job Rajaobelina, Biais Rabetafika. Alternates: Jux Henri Ratsimbazafy, Rémi Andriamaharo, Andrianampy Ramaholimihaso, Mrs. Lucile Ramaholimihaso, John A. Bernard, Miss Renée Rajaspera.
- Malaysia. Representatives: Dato' Ong Yoke Lin, R. Ramani, S. Rajaratnam, James Wong, Mrs. Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani. Alternates: Othman bin Abdullah, Lee Seck Fun, Peter Majuntin, S. Sathiah, Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali.
- Mali. Representatives: Sori Coulibaly, Mrs. Hawa Diallo, Boubacar Kassé, Seydou Traoré, Oumar Sow. Alternates: Amadou Dicko, Abdoulaye Touré, Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau, Boubacar Diallo, Mrs. Magathe Dicko.
- Mauritania. Representatives: Sidi Mohamed Deyine, Abdallahi Ould Daddah, Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Hassan, Touré Mamadou, Ousseynou Diop. Alternates: Taki Ould Sidi, Muhammed S. Luqman, Mohamed Nessim Kochman.
- Mexico. Representatives: Luis Padilla Nervo, Alfonso García Robles, Daniel Cosío Villegas, Antonio Gómez Robledo, Carlos Peón del Valle. Alternates: Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Miss Elisa Aguirre, José Calvillo Treviño, Palmiro Orozco.
- Mongolia. Representatives: Mangalyn Dugersuren, Oyuny Khosbayar, Bayaryn Jargalsaikhan, Tumbashiin Purevjal, Jambyn Batmunh. Alternates: Dugersuren Erdembileg, Buyantyn Dashtseren, Sosoryn Ishdorj.

- Morocco. Representatives: Ahmed Balafrej, Ahmed Taïbi Benhima, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Ali Skalli, Abdellatif Laraki. Alternates: Fathi Nejjari, Driss Benjelloun, Fadel Bennani, Mohamed Tabiti, Amine Soussane.
- Nepal. Representatives: Tulsi Giri, Matrika Prasad Koirala, Damodar Shamsher J. B. Rana, Kali Prasad Upadhyaya, Bhekhha Bahadur Thapa. Alternates: Ram C. Malhotra, Naresh Man Singh, Miss Bhinda Malla, Narendra Vikram Shah.
- Netherlands. Representatives: J. M. A. H. Luns, C. W. A. Schurmann, J. G. de Beus, Rev. L. J. C. Beaufort, L. A. M. Lichtveld, J. Meijer. Alternates: J. P. Bannier, I. N. Th. Diepenhorst, A. J. P. Tammes, D. A. Delprat, P. L. de Haseth.
- New Zealand. Representatives: A. D. McIntosh, F. H. Corner, O. P. Gabites, M. Norrish, H. V. Roberts. Alternates: B. F. Bolt, H. C. Templeton, B. M. Brown, Miss A. J. Pearce, Mrs. R. Burnett.
- Nicaragua. Representatives: Alfonso Ortega Urbina, Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Luis Manuel Debayle, Guillermo Lang, Orlando Montenegro Medrano, Arsenio Alvarez Corrales. Alternates: Brigadier General Julio C. Morales, Luis Mena Solórzano, Jorge Isaac Montealegre.
- Niger. Representatives: Adamou Mayaki, Abdou Sidi-kou, Katkoré Amadou Maïga, Amadou Assane, Alzouma Tiécoura. Alternates: Illa Salifou, Mahamadou Seydou, Ibrahim Loutou, Gérard Bazabas.
- Nigeria. Representatives: Jaja A. Wachuku. Chief S. O. Adebo, Mallam Aminu Kano, Mallam Shetima Ali Mongono, Miss Uloma Wachuku. Alternates: M. O. Okilo, Mrs. Aduke Moore, N. E. Elenwa, P. U. Okeke.
- Norway. Representatives: Halvard Lange, Sivert A. Nielsen, Finn Moe, Hakon Kyllingmark, Kristian Langlo. Alternates: Lars Korvald, Jon Leirfall, Mrs. Aase Lionaes, Jakob Pettersen, Mrs. Berte Rognerud.
- Pakistan. Representatives: Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan of Hoti, Makhdumzada Syed Hamid Raza Shah, Ali Amjad, Malik Mohamed Qasim. Alternates: Begum Mujibunnissa Mohamed Akram, Abdur Rahman, Hakim M. Ahson, Khwaja Sarwar Hasan, A. T. Saadi.
- Panama. Representatives: Galileo Solís, Lt. Colonel Alejandro Remón, Aquilino E. Boyd, César A. Quintero, Juvenal A. Castrellón. Alternates: Luis Carlos Zarak, Victor I. Mirones.
- Paraguay. Representatives: Raúl Sapena Pastor, Pedro Godinot de Villaire, Rubén Ramírez Pane, Carlos A. Saldívar, Carlos Levi Ruffinelli. Alternates: Miguel Solano López, Víctor Jara Recalde, Rubén Alvarenga Cabañas, Manuel Avila.
- Peru. Representatives: Fernando Schwalb López Aldana, Víctor Andrés Belaúnde, Alberto Ulloa, Carlos Mackehenie, Arturo García, José A. Encinas. Alternates: Emilio de Althaus, Oscar Barros Conti, Jorge Pablo Fernandini.
- Philippines. Representatives: Salvador P. Lopez, Librado D. Cayco, Jacinto Castel Borja, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Jose D. Ingles, Narciso G. Reyes, Rulogio Balao. Alternates: Privado G. Jimenez, Emilio D. Bejasa, Luis Moreno-Salcedo, Vicente A. Pacis, Benito M. Bautista, Hortencio J. Brillantes.
- Poland. Representatives: Jozef Winiewicz, Bodhan Lewandowski, Manfred Lachs, Mieczyslaw Lobodycz. Alternates: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska, Eugeniusz Wyżner, Zdzislaw Szewczyk, Kazimierz Smiganowski, Włodzimierz Natorf.
- Portugal. Representatives: Alberto Franco Nogueira, Vasco Vieira Garin, António Bandeira Guimaraes, Bonifacio de Miranda. Alternates: Julio Monteiro, André Gonçalves Pereira, António Patricio, José Mendes Moreira, Leao Lourenço.
- Romania. Representatives: Corneliu Manescu, Mircea Malitza, Mihail Haseganu, Ion Georgescu, Traian Ionascu. Alternates: Titus Cristureanu, Miss Maria Groza, Ion Datcu, Aurel Cristescu, Ion Moraru.
- Rwanda. Representatives: Lazare Mpakaniye, Canisius Mudenge, Joseph Ndwaniye, Thaddée Numviyabagabo, Joseph Nsengiyumva.
- Saudi Arabia. Representatives: Rashad Pharaon, Jamil M. Baroodi, Riad Al-Khatib, Zein A. Dabbagh. Alternates: Saleh A. Sugair, Soliman Al-Hegelan, Abdulrahman Al-Kadi, Ahmad Zaki Saleh, Abdulaziz Al-Akeel.
- Senegal. Representatives: Doudou Thiam, Ousmane Socé Diop, Thomas Diop, Falilou Kane, Jean Rous. Alternates: Malick Fall, Alioune N'Doye, Abdou Ciss, Charles Delgado.
- Sierra Leone. Representatives: J. Karefa-Smart, R. E. Kelfa-Caulker, Marcus C. Grant, J. A. Conteh, Mrs. Honoria Bailor Caulker. Alternates: Reverend Paul Dunbar, S. A. J. Pratt, C. A. Gibrilla, H. M. Lynch-Shyllon, E. S. Pearce.
- Somalia. Representatives: Abdullahi Issa, Mohamed Ali Daar, Hassan Nur Elmi, Omar Mohallim, G. Nicolino Mohamed, Abdulrakim Abby Farah. Alternates: Ahmed M. Darman, Omer Arteh, Abdurahman Nur Hersi, Mohamed Ali Murgian, Abdulkadir Sceck Mao.
- South Africa. Representatives: G. P. Jooste, W. C. Naude, H. Muller, W. Dirkse van Schalkwyk, D. B. Sole. Alternates: M. I. Botha, A. L. Hattingh, C. J. A. Barratt.
- Spain. Representatives: Fernando Maria Castiella y Maíz, Manuel Aznar, Ramón Sedó Gómez, Jaime de Piniés Rubio, Angel Sanz Briz. Alternates: Antonio de Luna Garcia, Francisco Javier Elorza, Gregorio Marañón, Manuel Alonso Olea, Angel Sagaz Zubelzu.
- Sudan. Representatives: Ahmed Kheir, Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel, Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed, Salah Osman Hashim, Sir-El-Khatim El Sanousi, Suliman Babiker. Alternates: Osman Hamid, Abdul Magid Beshir El Ahmadi.
- Sweden. Representatives: Torsten Nilsson, Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom, Mrs. Agda Rossel, Erik Hagberg, Sten Wahlund. Alternates: Sven Gustafson, Eric Nilsson, Torsten Bengtson, Ingemud Bengtson, Gunnar Helen.
- Syria. Representatives: Salah El Dine Bitar, Salah El Dine Tarazi, Jawda Mufti, Sabbah Kabbani. Alternates: Haidar Ghebeh, Adnan Nachabe, Tarek Jabri.

- Tanganyika. Representatives: O. S. Kambona, Sheikh Amri Abedi, Chief E. A. M. Mang'anya, R. K. Mwanjisi, K. R. Baghdelleh, R. M. Kundya. Alternates: A. L. Sykes, Mrs. Martha Bulengo, S. Tukunjoba, B. J. Mkatte, C. Y. Mgonja.
- Thailand. Representatives: Thanat Khoman, Direck Jayanama, Somchai Anuman Rajadhon, Upadit Pachariyangkun, Chamnian Kiattinat. Alternates: Anand Panyarachun, Wichian Watanakun, Sommai Visuddhidham, Nissai Vejajiva.
- Togo. Representatives: Georges Apedo-Amah, Emmanuel K. Gagli, Boukari Djobo, Gabriel Dadji Pedanou, Emmanuel Bruce. Alternates: Mrs. Régine Gbedey, Raphael Klu, John Abalo, Antoine Kponvi.
- Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives: Sir Ellis Clarke, Charles H. Archibald, Eustace Seignoret, J. R. P. Dumas.
- Tunisia. Representatives: Mongi Slim, Taieb Slim, Mahmoud Mestiri, Abdelmajid Razgallah, Mohamed Essaafi, Ridah Bach Baouad. Alternates: Béchir Mhedhebi, Chedly Ayari, Brahim Hayder, Sadok Bouzayen, Mohamed Gherib.
- Turkey. Representatives: Feridun Cemal Erkin, Adnan Kural, Cevdet Perin, Haluk Bayulken, Vahap Asiroglu. Alternates: Talat Miras, Hikmet Bensan, Ismail Erez, Bedii Karaburcak.
- Uganda. Representatives: Apollo K. Kironde, Z. H. K. Bigirwenkya, Martin Aliker, Otema Allimadi, Mrs. P. Kisosonkole. Alternate: Miss F. Masaba.
- Ukrainian SSR. Representatives: L. F. Palamarchuk, L. E. Kizia, Mrs. E. I. Zgurskaya, M. D. Polyanichko, A. A. Boiko. Alternates: L. D. Alexeyev, V. F. Burlin, K. S. Zabigailo.
- USSR. Representatives: A. A. Gromyko, V. S. Semenov, N. T. Fedorenko, M. A. Menshikov, S. A. Azimov. Alternates: G. P. Arkadyev, I. N. Zemskov, K. V. Novikov, P. D. Morozov, V. G. Solodovnikov.
- United Arab Republic. Representatives: Mahmoud Fawzi, Abdel Monem El-Kaissouni, Abdel Fattah Hassan, Mahmoud Riad, Mohamed H. El-Zayyat. Alternates: Mahmoud Moharran Hammad, Abdel Monem El Banna, Ahmed Talaat, Abdullah El-Erian, Mohamed Fayek.
- United Kingdom. Representatives: The Earl of Home, Peter Thomas, Sir Patrick Dean, Robert Mathew, Philip Goodhart. Alternates: R. W. Jackling, C. E. King, K. Unwin, Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge, J. Gibson.
- United States. Representatives: Dean Rusk, Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. Edna F. Kelly, William S. Mail-Hard, Francis T. P. Plimpton, Charles W. Yost. Alternates: Mercer Cook, Charles C. Stelle, Jonathan Brewster Bingham, Sidney R. Yates, Mrs. Jane Warner Dick (Mrs. Edison Dick).
- Upper Volta. Representatives: Lompolo Kone, John Boureima Kaboré, Benoît Ouedraogo, Abdoulaye Konate, Pierre Ilboudo. Alternate: Jean-Baptiste Tapsoba.
- Uruguay. Representatives: Alejandro Zorrilla de San Martín, Carlos Maria Velazquez, Francisco Rodríguez Camusso, Glauco Segovia, Luis Vidai Zaglio. Alternates: Emilio N. Oribe, Mateo Marques Seré.
- Venezuela. Representatives: Marcos Falcón Briceño, Carlos Sosa Rodríguez, Ignacio Silva Sucre, Pedro Zuloaga, General Josué López Henríquez, Brigadier General Carlos Luis Araque. Alternates: Armando Molina, Tulio Alvarado, Leonardo Díaz González, Germán Nava Carrillo, Adolfo Raúl Taylhardat.
- Yemen. Representatives: Mohsin Ahmed Alaini, Adnan Tarcici, Yahya H. Geghman, Ahmad A. Said, AH Khodr. Alternate: Musallam Shammout.
- Yugoslavia. Representatives: Vladimir Popovic, Josip Djerdja, Miso Pavicevic, Danilo Lekic, Djura Nincic. Alternates: Zogorka Pesic-Golubovic, Miroslav Krecic, Dragan Bernardic, Aleksandar Bozovic, Mirceta Cvorovic.
- Zanzibar. Representatives: Muhamed Shamte, Sheikh Ali Muhsin, Hilal Muhamed Hilal, Khamis Hassan Ameir.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the eighteenth 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); Universal Postal Union (UPU); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE COURSE OF 1963

- Brazil: Carlos Alfredo Bernardes, Geraldo de Carvalho Silos, Carlos dos Santos Veras, Antonio Houaiss.
- China: Liu Chieh, Yu Chi Hsueh, Chun-Ming Chang.
- France: Roger Seydoux, Pierre Millet, Jacques Tine, Claude Arnaud.
- Ghana: Alex Quaison-Sackey, K. S. Dadzie, Nathan Anang Quao.
- Morocco: Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Dey Ould Sidi Baba.
- Norway: Sivert A. Nielsen, Ole Algard.
- Philippines: Jacinto Castel Borja, Privado G. Jimenez, Amelito Mutuc, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Hortencio J. Brillantes.
- USSR: N. T. Fedorenko, P. D. Morozov.
- United Kingdom: Sir Patrick Dean, C. T. Crowe, R. W. Jackling, A. H. Campbell.
- United States: Adlai E. Stevenson, Francis T. P. Plimpton, Charles W. Yost.
- Venezuela: Carlos Sosa Rodríguez, Tulio Alvarado, Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

(2-18 April 1963)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina. Representative: Mario Raúl Pico. Alternates: Lucio García del Solar, Leopoldo Tettamanti, Raúl A. J. Quijano.
 Australia. Representative: E. Ronald Walker. Alternates: A. R. Parsons, W. R. Carney.
 Austria. Representative: Franz Matsch. Alternate: Franz Weidinger.
 Colombia. Representative: Alfonso Patiño. Alternate: Antonio Bayona.
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternate: Ladislav Smid.
 El Salvador. Representative: Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre. Alternates: Francisco Antonio Carrillo, Mario Carmona Rivera.
 Ethiopia. Representative: Kifle Wodajo. Alternate: Berhane Deressa.
 France. Representative: Joannès Dupraz. Alternates: Maurice Viaud, Roger Jeannel.
 India. Representative: B. N. Chakravarty. Alternates: J. J. Anjaria, C. S. Krishna Moorthi, A. B. Bhadkamkar.
 Italy. Representative: Mario Franzi.
 Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui. Alternate: Hiroshi Yokota.
 Jordan. Representative: Moraiwid Tell. Alternate: Wael Tuqan.
 Senegal. Representative: Ousmane Socé Diop. Alternates: Abdou Ciss, Charles Delgado.
 USSR. Representative: V. C. Solodovnikov. Alternates: Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, E. N. Makeev, I. A. Ornatski, B. P. Prokofyev, E. S. Shershnev.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Keith Unwin. Alternates: H. P. L. Attlee, W. E. Hamilton Whyte.
 United States. Representative: Jonathan Brewster Bingham. Alternate: Walter M. Kotschnig.
 Uruguay. Representative: Aurelio Pastori. Alternate: Jorge Alvarez Olloniego.
 Yugoslavia. Representative: Miso Pavicevic. Alternates: Mirceta Cvorovic, Milos Melovski.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Afghanistan: Abdul Hakim Tabibi.
 Albania: Halim Budo, Vangjel Moisiu, Vasil Duro.
 Algeria: Raouf Boudjakdji.
 Belgium: Walter Loridan, Jules Woulbroun.
 Bolivia: Jaime Caballero Tomayo, Mario Diez de Medina.
 Brazil: Carlos dos Santos Veras, Mario Augusto Santos.
 Bulgaria: Malin Molerov, Christo Kolev.
 Canada: Miss Gay Sellers, Jacques Robichaud.
 Ceylon: C. Mahendran.
 Chile: Daniel Schweitzer, Hugo Cubillos.
 China: P. Y. Tsao, Shung-Chai Huang.
 Dominican Republic: José Andrés Hermida.
 Federation of Malaya: Zain Azraai.
 Finland: Taneli Kekkonen.

Ghana: J. K. D. Appiah, J. A. Kuntoh.
 Greece: Constantine Caranicas.
 Hungary: Geza Selmei.
 Indonesia: J. B. P. Maramis.
 Ireland: Brendan T. Nolan.
 Israel: Mrs. Fanny Ginor.
 Morocco: Dey Ould Sidi Baba.
 Nepal: Ram C. Malhotra.
 Netherlands: J. H. Lubbers, H. Th. Schaapveld, J. F. Boddens Hosang.
 New Zealand: B. F. Bolt.
 Nigeria: S. H. Okechuku Ibe.
 Norway: Torbjorn Christiansen.
 Pakistan: S. A. M. S. Kibria.
 Peru: Jorge Pablo Fernandini.
 Philippines: Francisco Miel Rodriguez.
 Poland: Wlodzimierz Natorf.
 Romania: Mihail Haseganu, Emeric Dimbu.
 Spain: Pedro Pemboury.
 Sweden: Orjan Berner.
 Thailand: Nissai Vejajiva.
 Turkey: Nurettin Karakoylu, Ecmel Barutcu.
 Uganda: Henry Kanyike.
 Ukrainian SSR: L. Y. Kizia, Y. M. Matseiko.
 United Arab Republic: Ashraf Ghorbal, Mohammed Aly Nazif, Saad Abdel-Fattah Khalil, Abdel-Monem Mohammed Ghoneim.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the thirty-fifth 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 Development Association (IDA); International Finance Corporation (IFC); International Monetary Fund; World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

(2 July-2 August 1963 and
12 December 1963-21 January 1964)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina. Representatives: Raúl C. Migone, Lucio García del Solar. Alternates: Andrés M. Lescure, Leopoldo H. Tettamanti, Juan Pascual Martínez, Raúl A. J. Quijano.
 Australia. Representative: E. Ronald Walker. Alternates: R. W. Furlonger, R. A. Peachey, F. P. Donovan, L. Corkery, L. D. Thomson, A. R. Parsons.
 Austria. Representative: Walter Wodak. Alternates: Emanuel Treu, Franz Weidinger, Mrs. Christine Villgrattner, Albert Buzzi-Quattrini, Rudolf Martins, Anton Zembsch.

Colombia. Representative: Alfonso Patiño. Alternates: Eliseo Arango, Gabriel Giraldo, Pedro Olarte.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Hajek. Alternates: Pribyslav Pavlik, Evzen Zapotocky.

El Salvador. Representative: M. Gustavo A. Guerrero. Alternates: Arnold Schlaepfer, Elie Lindenfeld.

Ethiopia. Representatives: Kifle Wodajo, Afenwork Zelleke. Alternates: Assefaw Leggese, Bekele Indashaw, Birhanu Wakwaya, Girma Abebe.

France. Representative: Joannès Dupraz. Alternates: Maurice Viaud, Bernard de Chalvron, Pierre Revol.

India. Representatives: R. K. Nehru, B. N. Chakravarty. Alternates: A. S. Mehta, S. S. Marathe, B. N. Swarup, V. C. Trivedi.

Italy. Representative: Roberto Ducci. Alternates: Mario Franzi, Benedetto Fenzi, Vittorio Zadotti.

Japan. Representative: Akira Matsui. Alternates: Satoru Takahashi, Kenjiro Chikaraishi, Hiroshi Yokota, Kyoshi Suganuma.

Jordan. Representative: Muhammad H. El-Farra. Alternates: Morawid Tell, Zaid Al-Rifai, Naji Abdul Aziz, Ali Dajani.

Senegal. Representative: Ousmane Socé Diop. Alternates: Nidayo Boubacar, Gorgui Kambe, Amadou Lam, Abourahmano Ndaye.

USSR. Representative: S. A. Borisov. Alternates: G. P. Arkadiev, V. N. Bendryshev, N. N. Lyubimov, V. N. Polezhaev, V. G. Solodovnikov.

United Kingdom. Representative: Peter Thomas. Alternates: Keith Unwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, C. P. Scott.

United States. Representatives: Adlai E. Stevenson, Jonathan Brewster Bingham. Alternate: Walter M. Kotschnig.

Uruguay. Representative: Aurelio Pastori. Alternates: Alfonso Ferreira Brugulat, José María Serralta.

Yugoslavia. Representatives: Vojin Guzina, Danilo Lekic. Alternates: Stanislav Kopcok, Miss Mara Radic, Mirceta Cvorovic, Bora Jevtic, Milos Melovski.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Algeria: Abdelkader Chanderli, M. Benamar.

Belgium: E. Lotz, J. Tilot, M. Houlliez.

Brazil: Alfredo Teixeira Valladão, Eduardo Moreira Hosannah, Sérgio L. Portella de Aguiar, Miss Annunciata Padula.

Bulgaria: Gueri Gavrilov.

Canada: Campbell Smith, Miss Gay Sellers, Miss Lise Gauthier.

Central African Republic: Pierre Klack.

Chile: Ramón Huidobro, Fernando Contreras.

China: Kiang Hsiao Ching.

Cuba: Enrique Camejo-Argudín, Tomás J. Almodóvar Salas, Juan Vega-Cazanas, Alberto Betancourt-Roa.

Denmark: Per Green.

Greece: D. Caranicas.

Hungary: Imre Komives, Jozsef Varga Perke, Jozsef Benyi.

Indonesia: Thobias Awuy.

Iraq: Mrs. Bedia Afnan, Miss Suha Turaihi.

Ireland: Andrew O'Rourke.

Israel: M. Bartur, E. F. Haran, Mrs. F. Ginor, M. Rozen.

Luxembourg: Robert Als, Paul Putz.

Mexico: Daniel Cosío Villegas, Enrique Pérez López, Mrs. Catalina Sierra.

Netherlands: J. Meijer, J. Kaufmann, J. H. Lubbers, F. R. A. Walraven, Miss A. F. W. Lunsingh Meijer, A. C. Donker van Heel, H. van Vloten.

New Zealand: B. F. Bolt.

Norway: Torbjorn Christiansen.

Pakistan: Birjis Hasan Khan.

Poland: A. Meller-Conrad, A. Czarkowski, K. Szablewski.

Portugal: Fernando de Alcambar Periera.

Romania: Nicolae Ecobesco, Dumitru Albu.

South Africa: C. H. Taljaard.

Sweden: Dag Malm.

Ukrainian SSR: Youry Khiltchevsky.

United Arab Republic: Salah Eldin Abou-Gabal, Mahmoud Kassem, Salah Ibrahim, Farouk Hasanein Makhlof, Fouad Youssef.

Venezuela: Andrés Aguilar, Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, Dusan Sidjanski, Marcial Pérez Chiriboga.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS

Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Egon Emmel, Felix Klemm, Otto Hauber, Mrs. C. Ortmann, Walter Goller.

Holy See: Monsignor Constant Maltoni, Father Henri de Riedmatten.

Switzerland: Paul Jolies, Georges Bonnant, Erich Messmer, Umberto Andina.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED
TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the thirty-sixth 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

Two representatives of the League of Arab States attended the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council.

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

THIRTIETH SESSION
(29 May-26 June 1963)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: Dudley McCarthy.
China. Representative: Chiping H. C. Kiang. Alternate: Kiang Si-ling.
France. Representative: Roger Seydoux. Alternates: Michel de Camaret, René Doise.
Liberia. Representative: Nathan Barnes. Alternate: Miss Angie Brooks.
New Zealand. Representative: F. H. Corner. Alternate: M. Norrish.
USSR. Representative: V. A. Brykin. Alternate: Y. E. Fotin.
United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Patrick Dean. Alternate: C. E. King.

United States. Representative: Sidney R. Yates.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Australia: H. L. R. Niall, R. S. Leydin (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 thirtieth 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 31 May 1964)

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
(Apartado Postal 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
(Boîte Postale 4656)
Beirut, Lebanon

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre
Trg. Marksa i Engelsa, br. 1
(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, Tercer Piso
Buenos Aires, Argentina

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre
Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers
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